The New-York Times.

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COLLAPSE IN LOUISIANA.

SURRENDER OF STATE PROPERTY TO GEN. EMORY.

PENN, M'ENERY, AND COMPANY RETIRE UNDER A PROTEST—THE TROOPS OCCUPY THE STATE-HOUSE — THE FEELING AGAINST KELLOGG.

[We have received the following dispatch from one of our correspondents:]

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 17.—The triumph of the revolutionary element in New-Orleans was short lived. After the jubilation, the healths five fathoms deep, the triumphant telegrams to Southern sympathizers, the revolutionists fluttered back into loyalty at the first shaking of a United States flag. No sooner had Gen. Emory taken up his head-quarters at the St. Nicholas Hotel than the leaders of this mad rush began to look about them and to realize their position. United States troops kept coming in slowly and taking up their quarters at the Custom-house, and, though their numbers could have hardly exceeded 1,000, there was a grim earnestness about the President's proclamation which made them know assuredly that more were coming.

The respectable citizens called upon Gen. Emory to assure him that all was quiet; that there was the best of order in the city, and that not a hair of a colored man's head had been touched. He listened but he said nothing. He sent for Mr. Ogden, the Generalissimo of the revolutionary forces, and demanded an immediate compliance with the terms of the President's proclamation. McEnery and Penn, the latter of whom seems to be a very good man, though misguided, came to him and remonstrated, trying to prove that they were the lawfully elected officials of the Louisiana Government. He refused to argue the point, but insisted on immediate compliance with the terms of the proclamation. Then they withdrew to the State-house, and, having penned a highly eloquent protest, commissioned Mr. Ogden to carry out the requirements of the United States General. These were simply to surrender the property of the State, and to disband all the force under their command. Gen. Brooker, of the Third United States Cavalry, was charged with the duty of receiving the arms and taking charge of the State-house, the Arsenal, and other buildings which had been occupied by the insurgents. As for them they had already disbanded. After the battle their discipline gave out, and they had all gone home of their own proper motion, as the lawyers say.

All day to-day the abstracted weapons have been brought by city officers and deposited in the arsenal. The Gatling gun and the three bronze Napoleons have been removed to the Central Police Station, and at 7 o'clock the United States troops marched out of the Custom-house to take possession of the surrendered buildings. As they marched down Canal street to the lively music of their fifes and drums, they were accompanied by thousands of citizens, who lined the sidewalks and the streets, and who, though eager and excited, made no demonstrations and uttered no cries.

To judge by the remarks that were made on the streets and at the different hotels, all danger of further outbreak is now fortunately over. Gen. Emory has appointed Col. Brooker Military Governor of the city, until the State and City Government can be reorganized. To this the people do not object, but they are in a dreadful state of perturbation for fear Grant may replace Kellogg. They say that they shall be satisfied with a military Government, but that Kellogg is more than they can endure. The most wealthy and respectable citizens say that if he is replaced nothing can save him from assassination, and although they declare that nothing shall tempt them to come into collision with the Federal authorities, they will not suffer him to be Governor for a day, even though supported by Administration bayonets. There is doubtless some truth in this, under the thick varnish of exaggeration. Though Kellogg is by no means the man they paint him—although, in their blind hatred, they accuse him of speculation, and call him thief and other names—no definite charge of plunder has ever been made against him personally. But the feeling against him is absolutely wolfish—so overpoweringly personal, in short, that it is impossible for him to be of much service as Governor. He will not resign, for the party's sake, because he is in honor bound to tarry with them that tarried with him, and his resignation would be a wholesale betrayal of his friends, and as the McEnery party appear to have no definite plans of improvement beyond getting themselves and friends into office, it will be a good thing for all parties if the President puts the State under military government.

TEXT OF THE ORDERS MAKING THE CHANGE.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Sept. 17.—There has been a consultation to-day at the State-house between the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and the officers of the lawful Administration, together with a number of prominent citizens, to receive and consider certain propositions of Gen. Emory. These propositions demand the retirement of all armed men from the streets, and the return of the arms to the arsenal. These propositions have been acceded to, as will be seen by the following orders:

HEAD QUARTERS EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF LOUISIANA,
NEW-ORLEANS, La., Sept. 17, 1874.

ORDER NO. 7.—*First*—The State troops now under arms will be at once retired to their homes.

Second—The arms captured from the usurpation will be carried and deposited in the Central Station, or at the Third Precinct, according as they who hold them live above or below Canal street. The artillery horses and other public property captured will be carried and deposited in the Central Station.

Fourth—All private arms, purchased by citizens, will be taken to the respective homes of those who bear and own them.

Fifth—Superintendent Boylan will continue the work of organizing the Police and policing the city. He will receipt for the public property, arms, &c., turned over to him.

Sixth—Gen. Ogden, commanding the State forces, is charged with the execution of this order.

By command of JOHN McENERY,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
E. JOHN ELLIS, Colonel and A. A. G.

GEN. EMORY'S ORDER.

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, La., Sept. 17, 1874.
[Circular.]

John McEnery and D. B. Penn, styling themselves respectively Governor and Lieutenant Governor of the State of Louisiana, having informed the Department Commander of their willingness under the President's proclamation to surrender the State property now in their possession, and to disband the insurgent forces under their command, Brevet Brig. Gen. J. R. Brooke, Lieutenant Colonel Third Infantry, is charged with the duty of taking possion of the arms and other State property. He will occupy the State-house, arsenal, and other State buildings until further orders. He is hereby appointed to command the City of New-Orleans until such time as the State and city Governments can be reorganized. The present Police force in the city, under charge of Thos. Boylan, will remain on duty and be responsible for the good order and quiet of the city until regularly relieved. By command of

Brevet Major Gen. W. H. EMORY.
LUKE O'REILLY, Captain Nineteenth Infantry, A. D. C.

DISPATCH TO SENATOR WEST.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The following is the text of a dispatch received to-night by Senator West:

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 17, 1874.

Senator J. R. West, Washington:

Gov. Penn and Collector Casey are in conference. Have just had a personal interview with Penn, who authorizes me to say he will acquiesce in the final decision of the President, and turn over the State Government to the United States military authority, but not to the State militia, under such protest as the honor of the people and the emergency of the case demand; for beyond an honest Government for all races he has no ambition. Penn will officially telegraph the President to-day. Affairs all quiet.

A. B. SLOANAKER.

THE M'ENERY PROTEST—THEY CLAIM THAT THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION DOES NOT APPLY TO THEM OR TO LOUISIANA.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 17.—Gov. McEnery held a council at the State-house, which, after long consultation and discussion, determined upon the following letter to be addressed to Gen. Emory, embodying a protest and remonstrance against the position assumed by him in the private interview held with him last evening:

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 17, 1874.

Gen. W. H. Emory, Commanding Department of the Gulf, New-Orleans:

GENERAL: We have the honor to submit that since our interview last night we have carefully considered the subject then informally discussed and have concluded to address you in writing, protesting that there does not now exist in the State of Louisiana any insurrection against the Government of McEnery; that there is not in any part of the State of Louisiana any assemblage or aggregation of insurgents to disperse, and that the people of Louisiana are peacably at their respective abodes, and quietly pursuing their usual avocations, under the protection of the law; that there is no trace or vestige remaining of the late usurpation, of which Wm. Pitt Kellogg was the head, and there is but one Government in existence in the State of Louisiana, which is the Government elected and chosen by the people in November, 1872, and legally installed in 1873, of which John McEnery is Governor, and D. B. Penn Lieutenant Governor. In all the parishes and throughout the State of Louisiana this Government is recognized, and is supported, and adhered to, and respected, and obeyed by the people and is both *de jure* and *de facto* the Government of the State of Louisiana, in possession and in the actual exercise of all governmental functions; that if we are compelled by the military force of the United States, which we have neither the power nor the inclination to resist, to retire from and to abandon the governmental power and authority rightfully and in fact vested in us in our respective capacities, there is no government of the State which can take our place, and that it will be necessary in some form and by some instrumentality to infuse life into the effectually dead and extinct usurping Government, of which Wm. P. Kellogg was head and chief, under the assumed title of Governor. Nevertheless, having been informed by you that no alternative was left to us but to comply immediately with the proclamation of the President, of the date of Sept. 15, 1874, or subject ourselves and our people to the actual exercise of the military force, which means war on the part of the Government against a State, and the people of that State exhibiting no armed opposition, and no hostility to the Government of the United States, we invite your attention to the law and the terms of the proclamation of the President. By article 4 of the Constitution of the United States it is declared: "The United States shall, on application of the Legislature, &c., or the Executive, &c., protect each State against domestic violence." A part of of the authority which this article imposed upon the United States, which means necessarily the entire Government, was imposed upon the President as the head of the Government by the act of Congress of Feb. 28, 1795, Statutes at Large, vol. 1, page 424. You will perceive that, while the Constitution, article 4, is a guarantee of the United States to each State against domestic violence, the act of Congress restricts Executive interference to cases in which there is an insurrection in a State against the Government thereof. One of the prerequisites is an application to the President by the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened. The act of March 3, 1870, section 1 Statutes at Large, volume 2, page 413, authorizes the President to employ such part of the land and naval force of the United States as shall be necessary to suppress insurrection in a State against the Government thereof, having first observed all the prerequisites of the law. Now, if any such application was made by William Pitt Kellogg, he was not the Governor of Louisiana. On Monday, Sept. 14, 1874, he left the State-house and retired to the Custom-house, where he is now and has been continuously since Monday, and at 9 o'clock on Tuesday the State-house was in possession of the present existing Government. In order that there should be an insurrection in a State against the Government thereof there must be a Government against which opposition and insurrection exist, which is not true now, and has not been true in Louisiana at any time since 9 o'clock on Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1874. But when all the other conditions exist before the President can employ any part of the land or naval forces he must, by proclamation command the insurgents to disperse and to return peaceably to their respective abodes within a limited time. The proclamation has been issued, and the time has been limited to five days. Now, we protest that this proclamation does not apply to us or to the people of Louisiana. But, even in a case where the necessary conditions exist, an insurrection in a State against the Government thereof, and a proper application to the President, he cannot employ any part of the land or naval force until the expiration of the time limited by him in his proclamation. We distinctly announce to you that in any movement you may make to suppress our government there shall, in no case, be interposed any armed or forcible resistance on our part to the military forces of the United States under your command. We will occupy the State-house and other State property in this city until the appearance and occupation of the same by the authorities of the Government of the United States, when we shall retire, knowing we have surrendered the same alone to the Government of the United States.

JOHN McENERY, Governor.
D. B. PENN, Lieutenant Governor.

DETAILS OF THE SURRENDER.

At 6 o'clock P. M., in accordance with arrangements previously made, Gen. J. R. Brooke, accompanied by Lieuts. Wallace and Roe, went to the Executive office at the St. Louis Hotel. Immediately upon the entrance of Gen. Brooke, Govs. McEnery and Penn, shaking hands with him, introduced the three Federal officers to a number of prominent citizens present. Gov. McEnery then stated to Gen. Brooke that he gave him possession of the State Capitol and all other State buildings within the limits of the city. Gen. Brooke merely bowed in acceptance, and the Governor read to him the following address:

GEN. BROOKE: As the lawful and acting Governor of this State, I surrender to you as the representative of the Government of the United States, the Capitol, and remainder of the property in this city belonging to the State. This surrender is in response to a formal demand of Gen. Emory for such surrender, or to accept as an alternative the levying of war upon our Government by the military forces of the United States under his command.

As I have already said to Gen. Emory we have neither the power nor inclination to resist the Government of the United States. Sir, I transfer to you the guardianship of the rights and liberties of the people of the State, and I trust and believe that you will give protection to all classes of our citizens, ruled and ruined by a corrupt usurpation, presided over by Mr. Kellogg. Our people could bear the wrongs, tyranny, annoyance and insults of that usurpation no longer, and they arose in their might, swept it from existence and installed in authority the rightful Government of which I am the head. All lovers of liberty throughout the Union must admit the patriotism that aroused our people to act as one man and throw off the yoke of this odious usurpation. I know as a soldier you have but to obey the orders of the Government of the United States, but I feel that you will temper your military control of affairs with moderation, and in all things exhibit that integrity of purpose characteristic of officers of the army. I now turn over to you, Sir, the Capitol and the other property of the State under my charge.

JOHN McENERY.

At the conclusion of this address Gen. Brooke was seated in the office, and required from Lieut. Gov. Penn a statement of all the records which were in the building when he took possession. Gov. McEnery and his followers then withdrew, leaving the Capitol of Louisiana in possession of the military officers of the Federal Government.

At 7 P. M. two companies of the Third Infantry marched down, and were quartered in the building. Col. Thos. Boylan, the McEnery Chief of Police, remains on duty with his force. The city is very quiet.

LATER.—Gov. McEnery, Lieut. Gov. Penn, and Mr. R. H. Marr held a long private interview with Gen. Emory at the St. Charles Hotel between 2:30 and 5 P. M., during which a courier was dispatched for Gen. Brooke, who, after some time, appeared and joined the conference, the result of which is as follows:

Gov. McEnery agreed to turn over the State-house and State property to Gen. Emory.

The Police will remain as now constituted, under Mr. Boylan.

The City Government will remain as now constituted, it being in full force and efficiency.

The State-house, State property, &c., will be turned over by Gov. McEnery this Thursday evening about 6 or 7 o'clock.

It is not understood that the city is under martial law, although under a military commander.

RECENT MILITARY ORDERS COUNTERMANDED.

THE FORMER ORDER OF THINGS IN LOUISIANA TO BE RESTORED—THE STATE OFFICERS TO RESUME THEIR DUTIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The episode of Penn in New-Orleans is at an end. This evening, since dark, several dispatches from Gen. Emory have been read announcing that the Penn faction has surrendered the State property, of which they had possession, and restored the State arms to the arsenals and disbanded their forces. The compliance with the demand of the President's proclamation has been completed to the satisfaction of the United States authorities. While, as it was stated last night, obedience to the proclamation was hoped for as the simplest method of ending all the troubles, it was hardly anticipated, and the Government had no intention of waiting to learn whether such surrender would be made or not before making preparations to enforce its commands. The energy and promptness of preparation have been wonderful, and if there had remained next Monday any disposition to resist, and resistance had been made, a terrible blow was ready to fall upon the armed faction. This fact was known, and is believed to have had great influence in securing a peaceful solution. Upon receiving the notice of the disbanding of the insurgent forces, Adjt. Gen. Townsend, by order of the President, countermanded by telegraph the various orders for the movement of troops from the Department of the Atlantic.

The surrender is made to the United States forces, and not to Kellogg, as Penn is careful to distinguish. But the office of Governor of course reverts to Kellogg, and everything political will resume the same condition as before the insurrection. At a late hour to-night the President had not received the protest from Penn which the dispatch from Sloanaker to Senator West refers to. The only dispatches received were from Gen. Emory, which will be made public to-morrow, and would have been to-night but for the lateness of the hour. The President said in conversation to-night that he regarded the insurrection as ended. He alluded to the position of the press of the country which, without regard to party, has condemned the proceedings of the insurgents, and spoke of it as leaving the Pennites no room for choice as to their course of action. He is much gratified at the result which has been attained.

Till a late hour this afternoon no change in the position of affairs was made known, and the situation was generally regarded as even more critical than yesterday. The idea of any interference by the Government to establish military rule had met with little favor, and it was determined that the State Executive heretofore established and recognized should be restored. The gravest reasons existed against any other course. From the position consistently maintained toward the Kellogg Government by the Administration, Kellogg would necessarily be regarded as the Governor of Louisiana in precisely the same way that Gen. Dix is regarded as the Governor of New-York, and into the question of what was the duty of the Federal Executive in the existing emergency no disputes about former elections entered in any degree. The history of the past was not permitted to complicate the deliberations of the Cabinet.

It is believed that another appeal will be made to Congress, next Winter, by the McEnery people, who will urge that they have demonstrated that Kellogg only maintains his power by the aid of the United States. This old argument will now have a new force, but whatever may happen in the future with respect to the unfortunate condition of Louisiana affairs, for the present peace is regarded as secured.

THE MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

TROOPS ORDERED FROM VARIOUS STATIONS TO LOUISIANA—THREE WAR-VESSELS TO BE SENT TO NEW-ORLEANS—ACTION OF THE PRESIDENT INDORSED BY UNION OFFICERS.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Additional evi-earnestnes of the Government in dealing with the affairs in Louisiana are apparent to-day in the formal ordering of the Twenty-second Infantry to New-Orleans. Troops are scattered in various places, including Detroit, Fort Porter, and Fort Gratiot.

Several days may elapse before they can be placed en route for New-Orleans. Orders have also been issued for the troops in Fortress Monroe to hold themselves in readiness for a movement thither.

Gen. McDowell is now engaged in gathering up such forces as can be spared from his department for service in Louisiana as exigencies require. It is supposed that about 5,000 troops can be concentrated in Louisiana within a week or ten days, including those already there or in that vicinity. This number is about one-third of the force of the active army, which nominally consists of 18,000 men; but allowance must be made for vacancies by casualties, expiration of enlistments, and privates on detail duty. Recruiting, however, is in progress to keep the army up to the maximum.

The President to-day also ordered three vessels of war to be sent to New-Orleans. They have not yet been selected, but may be in the course of to-day. They will be such as can cross the bar with safety, and will be gun-boats of heavy armament. The President sent for Admiral Reynolds this morning, with whom he had a long conference on the subject.

A dispatch from Secretary Belknap, dated Columbus, Ohio, says that the officers composing the Society of the Army of the Cumberland heartily indorse the President's action concerning Louisiana.

A telegram from New-Orleans to an officer of the Government says one gun-boat would be of more use at New-Orleans than 10,000 men.

Officers of the army and navy express the opinion that there will be no collision between the Federal troops and the insurgents, as the latter, seeing the General Government in earnest in its preparations, will not much longer insist on their course. Besides, gentlemen of prominence sympathizing with the insurgents have advised them to retire from their position, adding that though Kellogg is unpopular here, the opposition to him in Louisiana has manifested itself in such form as cannot be permitted to become a precedent to other States of the Union.

The United States iron steamer Gettysburg, Capt. McRitchie, which has been used as a special dispatch-boat between the several navy-yards on the Atlantic coast, leaves here to-morrow for Key West to report to Rear Admiral Mullaney, and it is said she will then be ordered to New-Orleans.

CONFERENCE OF THE CONTENDING FACTIONS.

PROSPECTS OF A COMPROMISE AND A GOVERNMENT THAT WHITES AND BLACKS CAN SUPPORT.

[We have received the following dispatch from another of our correspondents in New-Orleans:]

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 17.—The Associated Press dispatches have fully informed you that the bottom of the latest rebellion in Louisiana, so far as New-Orleans is concerned, has fallen out. The advice of Gen. Emory was received and acted upon by the insurgents under many protests, but with sullen submission. Yesterday the cry was for war, even against the General Government. To-day all has been changed, and without further shedding of blood. The better class of people here are warm in praise of the President for his timely interposition in behalf of order, law, and good government notwithstanding the hopeful addresses put forth by the Chamber of Commerce and merchants and bankers, under the pressure brought to bear on them. Business for some time can have no firm basis. Affairs in the country parishes are even worse. There Republicans have been ousted from office whose titles were heretofore undisputed. It will be many years before the wrongs done by the revolutionists can be undone, if ever. Gen. Emory's talk to the insurgents was courteous and effective. They agreed by their spokesmen to lay down their arms.

This afternoon an important conference was held at the Custom-house between Gov. Kellogg and prominent Republicans, and Effingham Lawrence, Messrs. Penn, Chappin, Cage, Kenner and others on behalf of the Democrats. The Penn party desired harmony restored in a way looking to the establishment of a Government that should be supported by both white and colored citizens. Mr. Kenner proposed that the President should be requested to order an election for Governor and State officers, to be held under military auspices. This was decided as impracticable. He then proposed a Constitutional Convention. The Republicans objected on account of the reign of terror in the State, the colored people being intimidated. The demand for recognizing the McEnery Government was withdrawn. It was agreed that in case of a vacancy in the office of Governor the Lieutenant Governor should succeed in his place, and the President of the Senate should act as Lieutenant Governor. It was also stipulated that the Kellogg Government be completely restored. This anticipates the resignation of all claimants. Many concessions were proposed on both sides. The settlement is not yet fully agreed upon.

NEW-ORLEANS LOST.

REPORTED APPOINTMENT OF A MILITARY GOVERNOR.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 17.—The last extra published this evening stated that Gen. Brooke had been appointed Military Governor. This solution of the problem seemed to give very general satisfaction, but the report proved to be untrue, no definite action having been taken regarding the future government of the State.

The report that Gen. Badger's leg had been amputated was incorrect. His recovery is now considered almost certain.

AN ALARMING ACCOUNT FROM THE KELLOGG SIDE.

The following dispatch comes to us from the Kellogg side in the present contest:

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Sept. 17.—The cry is for war. All the Leagues have been called together at their respective places of rendezvous, and the most intense excitement prevails. It is difficult to speak of things as they now appear without using language which might seem at the North to be an exaggeration.

A very few hours will decide whether the United States flag will be fired on once more or not. Even that staid, conservative, and experienced old soldier Gen. Emory, who arrived last night, journeying along slowly like Artemus Ward, makes no disguise of the gravity of the situation. It is understood he has ordered the six condemned monitors lying above the city to be at once refitted for active service, and, anticipating an attempt of the White League to capture them, has made all preparations for a conflict.

The Leaguers say they have the pledged support of 100,000 men from Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, Texas, and the northern parts of the State, many of whom are even now on the way to their support. They urge the leaders to attack and capture the Custom-house at once, before more United States troops than the handful now in the city can be sent here. The leaders hang back, but the impetuosity of the masses, flushed by their easy victory the other day, when they were 5,000 against 400, may precipitate a direct act of war upon the general Government at any moment.

PUBLIC OPINION.

SENTIMENT IN LOUISVILLE, KY.—AN EFFORT TO ROUSE REBEL FEELING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 17.—There is no great excitement here in reference to affairs in Louisiana. Notwithstanding the very intemperate rebel articles which have appeared in the two Democratic papers, thr great mass of the people believe that there has been gross misgovernment in Louisiana. The Democratic and rebel majority are opposed to the action of the President, and think that McEnery should be let alone. The Union men and Republicans are unanimous in the opinion that the President has done right, and that it is essential to the peace of the South and in order to prevent similar outbreaks in other States, that Kellogg should be reinstated. There is also an attempt to raise rebel feeling, and to make the cause of the insurgents that of the whole South, but outside of exclusively rebel circles it does not make much headway.

THE TENNESSEE OUTRAGES.

INDICTMENTS FOUND AGAINST THE MEN WHO KILLED THE NEGROES—SEVERAL PUT UNDER BAIL.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 17.—A special dispatch to the *Avalanche* from Trenton, Tenn., to-day says: "The special term of the Circuit Court of Gibson County adjourned yesterday after a session of ten days. Forty or more indictments were found against supposed guilty parties, and an equal number of capiases issued for arrests were placed in the hands of the Sheriff. Ben Davis was the informant, he having obtained information from his brother Andrew, who, Ben said, was with the jail breakers. Andrew has left for parts unknown. The Sheriff has made no arrests yet, but is doing everything in his power to arrest all those against whom he has capiases. Nine persons against whom indictments were found gave themselves up to the authorities, and were released on bail of $10,000 each to appear before the next term of the Circuit Court, which convenes on the second Monday in December. The following persons gave bail: J. B. Harper, John P. Harper, James Massey, W. T. Waller, Will McEwen, Robert Gardner, Thomas Taylor, Robert Barksdale, and Granville Aunt. A number of others will surrender themselves to the authorities in a few days."

CENTRAL AMERICA.

GUATEMALA AND THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION—THE HONDURAS RAILROAD.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 17.—The steamer Bolivar, from Panama the 8th inst. has arrived here. She brings the following advices:

GUATEMALA.

Four English vessels of war, including the flagship Republic, were at San Jose. The Government had appointed Don Vincent Dardon, the Guatemala Minister at Washington, to confer with the United States Centennial Commissioners as to how Guatemala could best be represented at the Centennial Exposition.

NICARAGUA.

The country was at peace. The *Official Gazette* remarks that the moral progress the Republic has made was shown in the orderly way in which the people celebrated the feasts of San Domingo and Santa Anna.

HONDURAS.

Private and public reports from this Republic show that it is beginning to enjoy some tranquillity. The Government had received assurances from its Minister in London that there was now great hope that the Honduras Railroad would be finally finished. The section of it from the Bridge of Laventa to the Rio Blanca had been contracted for at £4,000 per mile.

COLORED CONVENTION AT UTICA.

THE RESOLUTIONS—THE SOUTHERN BARBARITIES—CIVIL RIGHTS.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 17.—In the convention of colored citizens to-day, the Committee on Resolutions reported a series declaring that the present barbarities in the South are due to a policy altogether too lenient on the part of the Administration toward the ex-rebels of the South in enfranchising the self-disfranchised enemies of the Government to the disparagement of loyal colored citizens; that we disapprove of the action of the President of the United States, in pardoning the convicted and imprisoned Kuklux, who should have been hanged, only for their return to former haunts to recommit their hellish perpetrations on their inoffensive fellow-citizens; that the defeat of the Civil Rights bill in the House of Representatives is due to the conduct of treacherous Republicans, and they deserve the ostracism of both white and colored voters; that we look to the Republican Party for the passage of an adequate Civil Rights bill; that we earnestly entreat the Republican Party not to renominate men who have put themselves on record against this bill, or to nominate others of the same principles, asserting that we will positively withhold our support from the same; that the colored people of this State recommend the renomination of Gen. Dix for Governor, and pledge him 20,000 votes; that those of our own race who refuse to grant civil rights to their own color for fear of the disapproval of the white factions deserve the severest condemnation, and are a living disgrace to the people with whom they are identified; that we call upon the American Government to repress the existing outrages in the South and to protect the colored citizens in their natural rights, and anything short of that will be looked upon as a failure to recognize the rights guaranteed to us by the Constitution of the United States; that if the President require our services in the present struggle of right against wrong, of weakness against strength, we are willing to tender them; that while we do not acquiesce in the present State temperance movement, we do heartily indorse the principles of temperance, believing it to be one of the gems of American prosperity. The convention will probably continue in session to-morrow.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 17.—The Republicans of the First Ohio Congressional District nominated John K. Green, and of the Second District, Hon. Joseph Stevenson. These districts comprise Hamilton County.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 17.—W. H. Betts was nominated by the Radicals of the Third Congressional District, defeating Pelham and Heflin.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 17.—The Independent Reform Convention of the Fourth Illinois Congressional District nominated Gen. John F. Farnsworth.

CHESTER, Penn., Sept. 17.—The Republicans of the Sixth District to-day nominated Wm. Ward, of Chester City, for Congress, to succeed Hon. Washington Townsend.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 17.—Hon. Wm. J. O'Brien and Hon. Thomas Swann were unanimously renominated for Congress to-day, the former in the Third District and the latter in the Fourth.

SPIRITUALIST CONVENTION.

BOSTON, Sept. 17.—The National Association of Spiritualists, (so called,) of which Victoria Woodhull is President, which has been in session during the past three days and evenings, adjourned this evening *sine die*. The convention was, by invitation, composed of all who chose to participate. No annual election of officers was had, or business transacted, except to offer resolutions, which were not acted upon. At the preliminary meeting several of the ladies advocated the dissolution of the association, and giving it back to the Conservative Spiritualism, as it was before the Chicago Convention of last year.

DARING BANK ROBBERY AT WELLSBORO, PENN.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE BANK AND HIS FAMILY PINIONED AND GAGGED—THE BANK ROBBED OF $50,000.

CORNING, N. Y., Sept. 17.—Early this morning, at Wellsboro, Penn., five masked men effected an entrance into the residence of President Robinson, of the First National Bank, and gagged and bound the occupants. President Robinson, Cashier Robinson, Mrs. Robinson, and Mrs. Smith, a daughter of Robinson. They then compelled the Cashier to accompany them to the bank and throw open the vault, when they helped themselves to about $50,000, principally in currency. Returning with Mr. Robinson to his home, they placed the members of the family facing each other, and told them to converse freely. They took from the finger of Mrs. Smith a ring valued at $800, kissed Mrs. Robinson, who fainted, and then took their departure in two carriages, to which were attached gray horses.

A reward of $3,000 is offered for their arrest or $1,000 for either of the gang. The people are very much excited, and it is impossible to obtain many important points. It is supposed that the robbers have gone to Elmira

The bank has a large surplus and is solvent.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18—1 A. M.—The barometer is highest over New-England, with north-easterly winds, cloudy, and rainy weather. The small disturbance which was central in Virginia has advanced for the eastward to New-Jersey, and an easterly gale is reported from the northern half of the coast, with rain over southern New-England. Light local rains have fallen in the Southern and Gulf States, over the lower lakes, and in Minnesota; low barometer and southerly winds have prevailed in the latter region. The river has fallen at Vicksburg.

PROBABILITIES FOR FRIDAY.

Over the South Atlantic and Gulf States, higher pressure, south-east and south-west winds, partly cloudy and clear weather, with somewhat higher temperature and possibly local coast rains.

Over the Tennessee and Ohio Valleys, stationary barometer, southern winds, higher temperature, and partly cloudy weather.

Over the North-west, the upper Mississippi, and lower Missouri Valleys, stationary and rising barometer, and southerly veering to westerly winds, stationary and lower temperature, and partly cloudy or clear weather.

Over the upper lake region, south-east to south-west winds, stationary or lower barometer, slight changes in temperature, and in the eastern portion partly cloudy weather, with local rains.

Over the lower lake region, south-east to south-west winds, falling barometer, cloudy, and clearing weather.

Over New-England, north-east to south-east winds, falling barometer, stationary or lower temperature, cloudy, and rainy weather.

Over the Middle Atlantic Coast, diminishing easterly winds, veering to south and west, higher temperatures, cloudy and clearing weather, with somewhat higher barometer.

Cautionary signals continue at Barnegat, Squan Beach, Long Branch, Sandy Hook, New-York, New-Haven, New-London, Wood's Hole, Boston, Portland, and Eastport.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	56°	69°	3:30 P. M.	75°	68°
6 A. M.	54°	68°	6 P. M.	64°	67°
9 A. M.	60°	69°	9 P. M.	61°	65°
12 M.	64°	67°	12 P. M.	59°	63°

Average temperature yesterday..........66¾°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year..........61⅝°

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Bond, Demming & Co.'s slaughter-house, at Concord, N. H., was burned yesterday morning, consuming between seventy-five and one hundred head of sheep, one pair of oxen, and one hog. The loss on the live stock is $500. There was no insurance on the building, the value of which is not stated. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Messrs. Bolmer & Webber, of St. Louis, claim to have lost $25,000 by the fire on Wednesday morning. The insurance adjusters estimate it at $12,000.

THE PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILROAD—POTTER LAW.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 17.—That part of the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the railroad case, which excepts the Prairie du Chien Division of the St. Paul Company from the operations of the Potter law, stated that if it should be shown that the charter of that road was accepted after the adoption of the State Constitution the exception would not exist. The Attorney General and the Railroad Commissioners have since examined the matter, and they find that the company was organized in May, 1849, that is, after the adoption of the State Constitution, hence the Prairie du Chien division is subject to the law as well as the other branches of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Road. Papers have accordingly been prepared, and will be served on the officers of the company to-morrow, and on Tuesday next the State will apply to the Supreme Court for another injunction to include the Prairie du Chien Division.

FUNERAL OF THE MURDERED CAPT. RILEY.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Sept. 17.—The funeral of Capt. Riley, who was murdered on Tuesday night, took place this afternoon, and was attended by an immense throng. Comrades of Capt. Riley in the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry during the war acted as pall-bearers, and Company D, of the Ninth Regiment of National Guards, acted as a guard of honor. Gen. Osborn issued an order speaking of Capt. Riley's work as an officer and soldier, and directed that his fellow-officers wear a badge of mourning for sixty days.

Lanahan, his murderer, is still at large.

BLOODSHED IN GEORGIA—A FEW NEGROES SPORTIVELY SHOT.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sept. 17.—The recent outrage in Columbia County is denounced by all good citizens. Two negro men, named West and Jim Lovelace, stole a bale of cotton from an old white man. The negroes were arrested and voluntarily submitted to a whipping. Subsequently an armed party called at Lovelace's house. Not finding him they proceeded to a house where an old negro man was staying and shot him. They also shot a negro named Griffin in the hand and killed Griffin's wife.

DELEGATES TO REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 17.—Montgomery County sends D. C. Shultz, F. Fish, C. G. Barnes, and H. S. McElwaine to the Republican State Convention.

Judge William J. Bacon, William K. Gilmore, Col. J. L. Addington, and Daniel M. Prescott are the delegates from the First Oneida District.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 17.—At the second Assembly District Republican Convention, held here to-day, the following delegates were chosen to the State Convention at Utica: Hon. John C. Hulburt and Warren Drake. The convention also elected delegates to the Congressional Convention favorable to the renomination of Hon. H. H. Hathorn for Congress.

THE NEW-YORK DEMOCRACY

TILDEN AND DORSHEIMER NOMINATED ON THE FIRST BALLOT.

SMITH M. WEED KILLED IN SECRET COUNCIL OF THE LEADERS—THE FIGHT OVER THE OTHER OFFICES—THE TICKET COLDLY RECEIVED BY THE CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 17.—Promptly at the appointed hour of 10 o'clock Col. Faulkner called the convention to order, and immediately thereafter Horatio Seymour appeared on the stage to report the platform agreed upon by the Committee on Resolutions. The document had at least the merit of terseness, but even with this it was not received with enthusiasm. Of course it was adopted, for the programme seldom miscarries; but it was evident there was no heart in the matter. This having been done Mr. Seymour made his regular speech, calling for harmony, and ending with a resolution that the convention proceed to nominate a candidate for Governor. Jarvis Lord, who had been biding his time, sprang to his feet and threw a bombshell into the convention in the shape of a resolution denouncing the New-York *World*, which he followed up with a speech even more bitter against that singular newspaper. For a moment or two it appeared as if the convention would formally ostracise the *World*, but Mr. Beach, of Queens, rushed to the rescue of the imperiled organ, and succeeded in having the Lord resolution sent to the tomb of the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. Seymour's resolution being then adopted, Mr. Dugan, of Kings, named Samuel J. Tilden, and Mr. Miller, of Albany, and insurance fame, presented Amasa J. Parker, who was a delegate, and, being seated next to Mr. Miller, had the full benefit of the glowing eulogy on his life and character with which the convention was entertained. Miller was especially severe upon Tilden and Tammany, the nomination of that gentleman being, he said, an act which would recoil upon them, for it would meet with no response in the hearts of the people. After considerable talk, contributed by Littlejohn and others, the roll was called, and at its conclusion it was found that Tilden had 252 votes and Parker 126. This nomination was made unanimous on motion of Mr. Parker, and there was an attempt to manufacture some enthusiasm in behalf of the candidate which was a woful failure. Three cheers being called for Tilden, about a third of the convention rose up and cheered faintly. Subsequently, when Mr. Tilden appeared on the stage and delighted the assemblage by the brevity of his speech there was another attempt to get up some feeling in his behalf, but it was even more of a failure than the first. The nomination fell dead from the first, and from the way it was received it was not surprising that many Democrats were willing to wager that he had no possible chance of an election.

What was true of the Governorship was equally true of the second place on the ticket. The "job" for the nomination of Dorsheimer was set up last night by the leaders, and the convention had nothing to do but to ratify their decrees. It was perfectly well known to every delegate that Dorsheimer was one of the most unpopular men in the State, and that Smith M. Weed deserved and should have received the nomination. But Dorsheimer was supposed to represent the Liberals, and Littlejohn having declared that they were 30,000 strong, he carried off the prize, and, appearing on the stage, made a feeble speech in returning thanks for the honor.

The defeat of Smith Weed destroyed his friends' prospects of obtaining any place on the ticket, therefore Mr. Rockwell's chances disappeared, and he was not mentioned, although he seemed to have a goodly following last night and this morning, and was in every way considered a probable nominee for Canal Commissioner. When the convention took up this part of the ticket, and several names were offered, Mr. Beach, of Queens County, offered that of Melvin A. Nash, of Washington County; the Albany delegation named Adin Thayer, of Rensselaer, and the Saratogians presented Isaiah Fuller of that county. At this point Mr. Fairchild, of Washington, said that Mr. Nash had been named by a delegate not a resident of Washington, which was in favor of Milligan. The speaker proceeded to chastise Mr. Beach for having dared to meddle with the business of another delegation. He stigmatized Mr. Nash as a buried man, politically dead for nearly twenty years, and decidedly unsavory to the Washington delegation, before whom his claims had been fully discussed. This little expression of bitterness brought about a scene not uncommon in Democratic assemblages. The friends of Nash hissed, cheered, stamped, hooted, and otherwise demonstrated their utter contempt for the principles indorsing freedom of speech and of the citizen laid down in the platform, and so loudly applauded in the morning. Mr. Fairchild would not sit down until he was interrupted still further by the adoption of a resolution confining speakers to one minute. After this Amasa J. Parker announced that Van Valkenburgh was not a candidate, and Mr. Littlejohn also withdrew the name of Mr. Stark, better known as the New-York Produce Exchange' candidate. J. B. Mosher, of Albany, was named by the delegates from that place, but he was withdrawn, as was also Mr. Nash, and the contest was left to the friends of Fuller and Thayer. It was amusing to see delegates, after voting wrong, asking to change for the man they had been instructed to support. Very many of the New-Yorkers voted for Fuller, but after a long conversation between Messrs. Kelly and Lord the blunderers hastened to rectify their errors. The whole number of votes cast was 251, of which Thayer received 196, and Fuller 148.

The nominations for the State Prison Inspectorship brought out a more factious display than was expected. Indeed, the delegates from the eastern part of the State did not appear to be willing to concede even this place on the ticket to the western men. It was thought enough to have given them the second place, so they were disposed to nominate one of the river county candidates. Mr. Beebe, of Sullivan, presented the name of George W. Millspaugh, of Orange. This brought Senator Johnson, of Yates, to his feet in favor of Gen. George Wagner, of that county. In a long speech the Senator advocated the propriety of giving the West something, and particularly Yates County, which was being run in the interests of the Democracy by the General. More than all, the Senator thought Gen. Wagner ought to be Prison Inspector because he was the Senator's friend, and had exercised his influence to make Mr. Johnson a Senator. Mr. Ogden made a similar speech, and then every County presented a candidate. Among these were Gen. J. McShane and B. Davis Noxon, who, Mr. Corbett, of Onondaga, assured the Convention, was a Democrat by "Apostolic succession," which, explained, meant that Noxon senior had been a Democrat. Thomas Hamilton, Hiram Beebe, and the rest wer voted for, but, developing nothing like the popularity of Gen. Wagner, were withdrawn, one after another, and he was nominated by acclamation.

Then came the struggle between Judges Miller and Earl, for the last place on the slate. A Fulton County Delegate proposed the latter, and extolled his many virtues. Mr. Peckham, son of the late Judge, did the same for Judge Miller, who was undoubtedly the favorite. He received the nomination without the strong opposition indicated yesterday, by a vote of 196 to 115.

Then followed the usual boisterous indorsement of the whole ticket, and the Syracuse Convention was over.

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 17.—The Democratic State Convention reassembled at 10:15 o'clock this morning. Ex-Gov. Seymour, from the Committee on Resolutions, coming forward to report, was received with applause and cheers.

THE PLATFORM.

Secretary Perrin read the resolutions as follows:

The Democratic Party of New-York pledge themselves anew to the principles set forth in their platform adopted last year at Utica, approved by the votes of the people of the Empire State and indorsed by the Democrats of Illinois, Michigan, Maine, and other States of the Union:

First—Gold and silver the only legal tender; no currency inconvertible with coin.

Second—Steady steps toward specie payments; no step backward.

Third—Honest payment of the public debt in coin. [Applause.] Sacred preservation of the public faith.

Fourth—Revenue reform; Federal taxation for revenue only; no Government partnership with protected monopolies.

Fifth—Home rule to limit and localize most jealously the few powers entrusted to public servants, municipal, State, and Federal; no centralization.

Sixth—Equal and exact justice to all men; no partial legislation; no partial taxation.

Seventh—A free press; no gag laws.

Eighth—Free men: a uniform Excise law; no sumptuary laws.

Ninth—Official accountability enforced by better civil and criminal remedies; no private use of public funds by public officers.

Tenth—Corporations chartered by the State always supervisable by the State in the interest of the people.

Eleventh—The party in power responsible for all legislation while in power.

Twelfth—The Presidency a public trust, not a private perquisite; no third term.

Thirteenth—Economy in the public expense, that labor may be lightly burdened.

The Democrats of New-York in convention assembled, recognizing the independence and the patriotism of the Liberal Republicans, who, preferring principles to party, shall unite with them in opposing the present State and National Administrations, commend to their support, and to the approval of all honest and independent persons, the foregoing platform, and the nominees of this convention.

Mr. Dugan, of Kings, moved that these most excellent Democratic sentiments presented here by the favorite son of New-York as the battle cry of Democracy, be adopted. Carried unanimously.

A SPEECH FROM MR. SEYMOUR.

Mr. Seymour, being called for amid applause, said:

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before I offer the resolution which I hold in my hand I wish to say a few words in justice to all the members of this convention. The reports which have gone forth are calculated to produce the impression that there is a division of feeling and purpose in this body. Nothing can be more untrue. I have attended many conventions, and I can say that I have never taken part in any similar gathering where there was more perfect accord of purpose, although there may be some differences of opinion as to the best method of action. It is natural that we should not all hold the same views with regard to the candidates whom we wish to support. But while we may differ as to the names we put in nomination, there is no one who is influenced by any purpose of hostility or ill-will toward those who may not be his particular choice. I know, Sir, that there have been some unfortunate exhibitions of feeling growing out of hasty and ill-considered remarks or of equally ill-considered retorts. While I deeply regret such differences among men of character and influence, they in no degree affect the feelings of the great body of this convention, which is animated solely by an honest and earnest desire to uphold the principles of our party and promote the welfare of our people. I wish also to correct any erroneous ideas there may be with regard to the relationships which exist between those whose names have been canvassed in connection with our nominations. I know, Sir, that they are all of a cordial and kindly character, for many years they have battled together against injustice and passion, and it is not true that when the dawn of a better state of public sentiment appears they have allowed themselves to become alienated from each other, or that they have broken the old bonds of friendship. Standing in the front rank of our leading men—not only of our State, but of the nation—is Judge Church, [applause,] whose name has been prominent in our discussions. There is no one who does not desire, both from motives of State pride and personal regard, to lift him up to the highest positions of honor. This feeling was shown in our National Convention of 1868, when the delegation from New-York, which was made up of our leading men, with unanimity presented him as their choice for the Presidential nomination, and we all shall be happy in the future to bring it forward for the same purposes, and we trust under better auspices. [Applause.] I know that Mr. Church has at all times resisted the purpose of his friends to place him in nomination for the office of Governor. But I deem it proper to say thus much, so that our action cannot, in any way, be construed as unfriendly to him. The names of Judge Allen and Mr. Ganson have also been considered. The first is an eminent jurist, who has won honors for himself upon the bench, while the high position maintained by Mr. Ganson, in the Senate of New-York, makes us regret that he does not represent us on the floor of the United States Senate. [Applause.] Not only these gentlemen, but those whose names have been suggested, are among those to whom our public will look hereafter as the recipients of its honors and of its regard. In our proceedings, then, there is no sentiment of hostility [applause,] no want of respect toward any of those to whom I have alluded. [Applause.] But we are called upon to select the names we shall present to the public for their support in the pending canvass. It is not necessary for us to decide who is the most popular man, or whom we should be inclined to designate as our standard-bearer under the circumstances, but who is the most fit man to do the work which is before us—that of reform, retrenchment, and an honest administration of the affairs of our State. [Applause.] It is well known what my views are with regard to the candidates. I shall not now speak of the considerations which have led me to the conclusions which I have reached. They are the result of much thought and of earnest convictions. Whatever the decision of this convention may be I shall strive with all the power of my body and of my mind to uphold. [Applause.] I stand before you a man loaded down with the favors which have been bestowed upon me by all of those to whom I have alluded, and by that great party to which I am attached. Upon me, therefore, more than upon most men, rests the duty of acting in a spirit of candor and of patriotism. I trust, therefore, that all of us, in entering upon this duty, will be governed by the sole desire of promoting the public welfare and the honor of our political organization, and we shall allow no passion, no prejudice, no unkindly feelings in any measure to influence our policy or to sway our conduct. [Great applause.] Mr. Chairman, I now move that this Convention proceed to nominate its candidate for the office of Governor of the State.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE "WORLD."

Mr. Lord, of Monroe, moved the following:

Resolved, That the New-York *World*, by opening its columns to a gratuitous, malicious, and libelous attack upon honored Democrats, of life-long service and the highest position in the party, has added another blunder to that of 1868, which calls for the censure of this convention.

Mr. McGowan, of St. Lawrence, moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. Lord took the floor, and after speaking of the conduct of the *World*, said it was right and proper that such a sheet should be denounced.

Mr. Beach, of Queens, said that this was a Luke Poland sort of proposition to supervise the press, and was entirely out of order. When we do that, we go over to the enemy. It was wrong, injudicious, and indiscreet. [Applause.] If the gentleman from Monroe, who had grown gray in the service of the party which had honored him, had wanted to stab his party to the heart, he could have selected no better way. He, therefore, seconded the motion to refer the resolution to the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. Calvert Comstock rose to a point of order, that the resolution was not germane to the subject.

Without entertaining the point of order the Chair put the question referring the resolution to the Committee on Resolutions, and it was almost unanimously adopted.

Ex-Gov. Seymour's resolution to proceed to nominate a candidate for Governor was then adopted.

The Chair announced that nominations were in order.

THE NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR.

Mr. Dugan, of Kings, nominated Samuel J. Tilden.

Mr. Littlejohn, of Oswego, said he rose to say Judge Allen's name was not to be brought before the convention. That gentleman's friends had thought of presenting him here, but they had determined not to do so.

Mr. G. W. Miller said that although he had the highest respect for the gentleman from Oneida (Ex-Gov. Seymour,) still he must say that the nomination of Mr. Tilden would not receive the indorsement of the people of the State. He (Mr. Miller) was here to present a name which would harmonize feelings, and he called upon all for the sake of peace and harmony to rally about the name of the man he would present. He proceeded to speak in the highest terms of his candidate, and concluded by presenting the name of Amasa J. Parker. [Great applause.]

G. M. Beebe, of Sullivan, in a few words indorsed the views expressed by Mr. Seymour.

At the close of the ballot the vote stood: Tilden 243, Parker 112, and about a dozen scattering.

Mr. Osborn, of Greene, before the vote was announced, said the delegation from that county withdrew their vote for Lucius Robinson and cast it for Mr. Tilden. Some other changes were made, when the vote was announced as follows: For Tilden, 252; for Parker, 126; Lucius Robinson, 6; J. McQuade, 3; Geo. G. Bradley, 1.

Amasa J. Parker returned thanks for the honor conferred on him, and moved that the vote be made unanimous, which was carried.

The announcement of the nomination of Mr. Tilden was received with great applause, and three cheers were given for the candidate.

On motion of Mr. Beebe, a committee of three was appointed to wait upon Mr. Tilden, and request his presence in the convention, which was carried, and Beebe, Kinsella, and DeWolf were appointed such committee.

THE NOMINATION FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

On motion the convention proceeded to nominate a candidate for Lieutenant Governor. Mr. Watson, of Clinton, nominated Smith M. Weed, of Clinton, and spoke of his merits in the highest terms as a young, able man, right on all living issues, and holding the hearts of the workingmen.

Mr. Apgar, of Tompkins, named Geo. W. Schuyler, (Liberal,) and proceeded to urge his nomination on the ground that the Liberals should be recognized.

Mr. Littlejohn said he had been a Republican ever since the foundation of that party till 1872. Now that he had been nominated by both the Democrats and Liberal Republicans to represent them in this convention, he came here to use his efforts to break the power of the Republican Party, which had been recreant to the trust of the people. He wanted a movement now set on foot which will result in 1876 in hurling from power that tyrant, Ulysses S. Grant. Now he spoke in behalf of the thirty thousand Liberals of this State who wanted no offices, but desire the triumph of principles only, and with them put out of power the Republican Party. He would therefore present a name, and that of a man who had all the qualifications for the office. He presented the name of William Dorsheimer, of Erie. [Great applause.] He would add that he was the friend of Hon. S. M. Weed, and had stood by him at many times.

Mr. A. P. Laning, of Erie, seconded the nomination.

Mr. Loveridge, of Allegany, named Stephen T. Hoyt, and proceeded to extol his merits.

Mr. Mudge, of Broome, presented the name of Gen. Edward F. Jones in a few remarks in his behalf.

At this juncture the committee entered with Hon. S. J. Tilden, who was received with cheers and presented by Mr. Beebe as the next Governor of New-York.

THE CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR RETURNS THANKS.

Mr. Tilden then proceeded to address the convention. He said he could not find words to express his gratitude for the honor conferred upon him. He stood, he said, scarred all over with blows received in past conflicts, where he had led the Democracy to victory. He had never intended to stand as a candidate for any office. He was contented to serve as a private in the ranks, but having been nominated he expected to be carried on the stalwart, brawny arms of the farmers and mechanics of the State to a glorious victory. He said he would like to address the convention on general topics, but found that it was anxious to complete its labors and go home. He would therefore forbear, and close by again thanking the convention for the honor conferred upon him. [Great cheering.]

NOMINATION FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR RESUMED.

Judge Thompson, of Jefferson, a Liberal, urged that his party be recognized on the ticket, as they wanted to work for the ticket made here to-day. They wanted to work against the Republican Party and with the elements of success. They wanted to come in and vote this ticket and elect it.

Mr. Corbett, of Onondaga, a liberal, seconded the nomination of Stephen T. Hoyt. He said the Democratic Party in this State had resolved on self-purification, and it had acted upon that resolve and done it nobly, he thought. Mr. Hoyt was the proper candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and the Liberals, or at least a portion of them, ask that he be nominated. He said that this convention could do a great thing by recognizing such men. Mr. Childs, of Seneca, a Liberal, said he was one who had left the Republican Party, disgusted with its corruption and misrule, as early as 1871. It would be right and proper, therefore, for the Democrats to recognize such a man as Mr. Dorsheimer. He called upon other Liberals to withdraw their candidates and go for Dorsheimer. [Applause.] He said the people were tired of the present state of affairs; they wanted to come back to the time when an office seeks the man, and that was so in the case of Mr. Dorsheimer.

Mr. Beebe called attention to the fact that the Liberals had not agreed upon a candidate to present here. We also find many Liberals here not asking for any candidate from their ranks. He, therefore, found himself unembarrassed in his action, and would second the nomination of Smith M. Weed. Nominate him, he said, and you will arouse the young Democracy of the State to their greatest energy. With the able man at the head of the ticket, already nominated, we will have a ticket which will be sure to be elected.

Judge Sturges, of Otsego, moved that as the sense of this convention the candidate for Lieutenant Governor be taken from the Liberal names which have been presented here.

The Chair ruled the motion out of order.

At this moment Mr. Littlejohn rose, and in an impassioned address advised the convention to put a Liberal in this place. This battle in November was but the commencement of the great fight in 1876. Then, said he, take on your ticket a man representing these men who are disgusted with Grant's Administration, and who are anxious to see their principles triumphantly indorsed. Let this be understood, however, whoever you nominate we support. [Great applause.]

Mr. Waehner, of New-York, said that he coincided with the gentleman from Oswego in much that he had said, but he disagreed with him as to his conclusions. He appealed to the Liberals on behalf of the young Democracy to come up and grant that branch of the party this candidate. It should not be forgotten that two years ago we did all the Liberals asked of us, accepting their platform and nominating their candidate (Depew) for Lieutenant Governor. Therefore can they not do as much for us now, when sound policy demands it? He knew Smith M. Weed; he had sat with him in the Legislature, and he knew him only to love him for his soundness, his ability, and all his qualities of head and heart.

Augustus Schell said all the candidates here are well known and well qualified for office and acceptable. He, however, on behalf of his delegation, asked permission to withdraw a few moments for consultation.

The Chairman put the question to the convention, and it was refused.

Mr. Mudge, of Oneida, moved that Mr. Dorsheimer be nominated by acclamation. Objection being made, the Chair ruled that the motion should not be put. Roll was then called, and the delegates proceeded to name candidates.

At the close of the roll-call Dorsheimer had 193 votes, to 155 for Weed, 34 for Hoyt, 15 for Jones, and 11 for Schuyler.

Toward the close of the roll-call, Mr. Apgar stated that he would withdraw the name of Mr. Schuyler, and cast his vote for Mr. Dorsheimer. [Applause.]

Mr. Jacobs also announced that the Kings County delegation desired to change from Weed to Dorsheimer.

Mr. Holcomb, of Clinton, then, thanking the convention for the vote for Mr. Weed, moved that Mr. Dorsheimer's nomination be made unanimous. Carried, with three cheers for Dorsheimer.

On motion of Mr. Apgar, Messrs. Laning and Schell were appointed a committee to wait on Mr. Dorsheimer, notify him of his nomination, and conduct him to the platform.

MR. DORSHEIMER'S REMARKS.

The nominee came upon the platform amid a storm of applause, and addressed the convention. He said this nomination had been tendered to him without any solicitation on his part, and he would add that he did not receive it as a compliment to himself so much as to those men who came out of the dominant party in 1872, when not a cloud as large as a man's hand could be seen in the future of that party. But the issues for which that party was formed are past and gone, and he, as well as others, were left to choose other associations. For himself, there was no other place for him to go than with the Democracy. Although he had fought the Democracy long, yet it was his pleasure to say that his first vote was cast for Horatio Seymour. He closed by saying that he would rather have remained in the ranks, but if he could be of any better service to the party in the position to which he had been called, he would do all in his power to render that service. [Applause.]

THE OTHER OFFICERS.

On motion the convention proceeded to nominate a candidate for Canal Commissioner.

Mr. Beach, of Queens, presented the name of Melvin A. Nash, of Washington.

Mr. Warren, of Rensselaer, named Adin Thayer, of Rensselaer.

Mr. Foley, of Saratoga, named Hon. Isaiah Fuller, of Saratoga.

Mr. Fairchild, of Washington, named Nathaniel P. Milliman, of Washington. He said the strength of Mr. Nash had been thoroughly canvassed in his own county, and it was found he has none. He proceeded to criticise the condition of Mr. Nash, which he said was that of a buried man, and he looked upon it as a discourtesy for a delegate from another county to dig him up and present him here. He also criticised the nomination of Mr. Thayer, whom he characterized as a railroad man, who would be a load upon the ticket. He continued in this spirit until the convention interrupted him by persistently stamping and laughing, amid which he continued to speak for several minutes, the confusion rendering his remarks inaudible.

After he concluded a resolution was adopted limiting speeches to three minutes.

Mr. Corbett seconded the nomination of Thayer.

Judge Beach withdrew the name of Nash, and sustained the nomination of Thayer.

George B. Mosher, of Albany, was nominated by an Albany delegate.

The call of the roll was then proceeded with, and the vote stood about 183 for Thayer to about 135 for Fuller, 13 for Milliman, and 13 for Mosher.

The name of Mosher was withdrawn by the Albany delegation, and that body voted for Fuller.

Several other delegates who had voted for Milliman also changed to Fuller and Thayer, and various other changes were made.

Finally the ballot was announced as follows: Thayer, 196; Fuller, 148; Milliman, 5.

On the motion of Mr. Johnson, of Seneca, Thayer's nomination was made unanimous.

The Chair announced the next order of business to be the nomination of a candidate for State Prison Inspector.

Mr. Beebe, of Sullivan, said that last year he had the honor to nominate a gentleman who, by the action of the Liberal Convention at Elmira, was defeated. He led his ticket, however, handsomely. He thought he should be nominated. Now he nominated George W. Millspaugh, of Orange. J. Stanley Brown seconded the nomination.

Senator Johnson, of Seneca, said he had nothing against Mr. Millspaugh, but unfortunately he is in the wrong section of the State. He is in the Eastern District of the State, while the vacancy occurs in the Western. He, therefore, named Gen. George Wagner, of Yates County, and spoke in high terms of his qualifications.

Mr. Ogden, of Yates, seconded the nomination of Wagner, saying he knew him well.

Mr. Winfield, of New-York, seconded the nomination of Millspaugh.

Mr. Schoonmaker, of Ulster, nominated Thomas Hamilton.

Mr. Cheesbro, of Ontario, nominated David B. McNeill.

Mr. Furman, of Schenectady, nominated John McShea.

Mr. Corbett, of Onondaga, named B. Davis Nixon.

The roll was then called, and before its conclusion Mr. Beebe withdrew the name of Millspaugh.

At this time the vote stood Wagner, 118; Millspaugh, 35; and the remainder scattering from 3 to 15.

Before the roll-call was finished Mr. Bristol moved to make Wagner's nomination unanimous, which was carried with applause.

The chair announced the next business in order to be the nomination of a candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals.

Mr. Frazer, of Courtland, named Judge Robert Earl, of Herkimer, and spoke of his qualifications.

Mr. Peckham, of Albany, named Judge Theodore Miller, of Columbia. [Great applause.]

Mr. Beach, of Queens seconded the nomination, speaking of the appropriateness of the name of Judge Miller being presented by the son of the deceased Judge whose death caused the vacancy to be filled. He knew Judge Miller, and knew him to be eminently fitted for the position.

The roll was called, and the vote stood—Miller, 196; Earl, 115.

Mr. Frazer moved that the nomination of Mr. Miller be made unanimous. Carried with applause.

On motion of Mr. Dugan, of Kings, three cheers were given for Tilden and the ticket.

THE STATE COMMITTEE.

The State Central Committee was then announced as follows:

First, James M. Oakley; Second, Wm. D. Veeder; Third, Wm. A. Fowler; Fourth, Stephen J. Callahan; Fifth, Wm. Walsh; Sixth, Ed. J. Shandley; Seventh, Jacob A. Gross; Eighth, Ed. L. Donnelly; Ninth, Thomas A. Ledwith; Tenth, Ed. Cooper; Eleventh, John Kelly; Twelfth, Thomas R. Fisher; Thirteenth, Jacob B. Carpenter; Fourteenth, Charles F. Brown; Fifteenth, Fordyce Laflin; Sixteenth, Robert H. Waterman; Seventeenth, Nathaniel B. Milliman; Eighteenth, H. D. Graves; Nineteenth, Andrew W. Ferguson; Twentieth, Samuel W. Buell; Twenty-first, Wm. W. Gordon; Twenty-second, Allen C. Beach; Twenty-third, James C. Sangerfield; Twenty-fourth, Delos DeWolf; Twenty-fifth, H. D. Dennison; Twenty-sixth, Darwin Calvin; Twenty-seventh, Darius A. Ogden; Twenty-eighth, Ed. K. Apgar; Twenty-ninth, C. C. B. Walker; Thirtieth, Jarvis Lord; Thirty-first, George C. Greene; Thirty-second, Joseph Warren; Thirty-third, Wm. H. Henderson.

On motion of Mr. Wyckham, of New-York, the thanks of the convention were voted to the officers of the convention.

The convention then adjourned *sine die*.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 17.—After the adjournment of the convention the State Central Committee met and organized by electing Hon. Allen C. Beach as Chairman and Edgar K. Apgar, Secretary. The committee then adjourned, leaving the time and place of the next meeting to the Chairman.

THE TICKET.

The following is the ticket in full:

For Governor—Samuel J. Tilden, of New-York.
For Lieutenant Governor—William E. Dorsheimer, of Buffalo.
For Canal Commissioner—Adin Thayer, of Rensselaer County.
For State Prison Inspector—George H. Wagner, of Yates County.
For Judge of Court of Appeals—Theodore Miller, of Columbia County.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

THE THOMAS MONUMENT—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 17.—At the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland this morning, Gen. Croft, from the Committee on the Thomas Monument, reported that a commission had been given to J. Q. A. Ward, for an equestrian statue of Gen. Thomas, the statue to be completed in three years, and to cost $35,000 exclusive of pedestal. The War Department has donated eighty-eight bronze cannon, which will be sold and the proceeds used for this purpose. This will leave about $12,000 to be collected by subscription. The meeting to-day adopted a resolution for renewed efforts in raising this sum.

Gen. George J. Watterman, of Chicago, was chosen orator for the next meeting, with Gen. Chas. Grosvenor, of Athens, Ohio, as alternate.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, P. H. Sheridan; Vice Presidents from the various States in which the Cumberland army is represented; Recording Secretary, George L. Steele, of Elyria, Ohio; Corresponding Secretary, Henry M. Cist, of Cincinnatti, Ohio.

At the earnest request of Col. W. C. Squire, the next meeting of the society will be held at Utica, N. Y., on Sept. 16 and 17, 1875.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT OF POST OFFICE FUNDS.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 17.—Major John M. Crowell, Special Agent of the Post Office Department for Kansas, arrived here last night from Southern Colorado, having in custody James A. Scarborough, who is charged with embezzlement of Post Office funds at Jewell, Kan. Scarborough was arrested while trying to escape to New-Mexico.

THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 17.—The *Argus* states that it has been discovered that, owing to blunders in the Legislature, there is not at present nor has there been for two years any Maine liquor law, or any law against selling liquor. The Attorney General was in this city yesterday in consultation with the best legal authorities in regard to the matter.

CALIFORNIA—THE FOUR-MILE RUNNING RACE POSTPONED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 17.—The four-mile running race for $25,000, under the auspices of the Pacific Jockey Club, has been postponed till the 14th of November, in order to accommodate owners of Eastern horses. The entries will close Oct. 20.

The Mexican residents of this city celebrated their national university last night at Union Hall.

THE CASE OF THE TWENTY-THREE CHINESE WOMEN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 17.—In the case of the twenty-three Chinese women brought here on the steam-ship Japan for alleged immoral purposes, and held in custody under a writ of habeas corpus, the Supreme Court of the State remanded them to the custody of the master of the Japan, but as a question of the construction of our treaty with China is involved, the matter was taken before the United States Circuit Court, and is being argued there to-day.

THE BOYLSTON BANK ROBBERY—COMMITTAL OF BULLARD.

BOSTON, Sept. 17.—Charles H. Bullard, the Boylston Bank robber, was arraigned in the Superior Criminal Court to-day for the robbery, with others, of the Boylston National Bank of Boston, on the night of the 20th of November, 1869. He pleaded not guilty, and, failing to find sureties in $100,000, was committed for trial. No time was assigned for the trial.

BURGLARY OF A JEWELRY STORE.

BUFFALO, Sept. 17.—The jewelry store of E. Sibley, No. 238 Main street, was entered by burglars last night from a cellar window in the alleyway at the rear. The safe was opened, and about $3,500 worth of watches and valuables was carried off.

SINKING OF A PROPELLER.

TORONTO, Ontario, Sept. 17.—The propeller Bradbury, with two barges in tow, owned in Bay City, Mich., filled and sunk while wooding last night. The Bradbury was freighted with staves, and was on the way from Saginaw to Buffalo.

SAD ACCIDENT.

ALTOONA, Penn., Sept. 17.—While a party of ladies and gentlemen were returning from Bell's Mills to-day in a hack the vehicle upset, and fell down an embankment. Saidy Bohn and Miss Hackenbury were killed.

WAGNER, THE ISLE OF SHOALS MURDERER.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 17.—The Council has refused to commute the sentence of Wagner, the Isle of Shoals murderer. The vote was two for commutation and five against. The Council has unanimously advised the Governor to fix the last Friday of January next as the time for his execution.

STABBING AFFRAY IN AN OYSTER-HOUSE.

A row occurred on Wednesday night in the oyster-saloon of George Parkins, corner of Twenty-seventh street and Sixth avenue. During the scuffle James Murphy, of No. 455 Sixth avenue, was stabbed under the right eye by John F. Loughnan. The latter was arrested, and remanded by Justice Morgan, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, until such time as Murphy can appear to testify against him.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

NOT ALL BAD.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On Thursday last, having taken tickets from Boston to New-York by the Stonington Line, I gave an expressman an order to get my baggage from my hotel. On reaching the depot with my family we found to our dismay the baggage missing, and must either leave it adrift, with not even an expressman's ticket to show for it, or lose our passage tickets, and the conductor's cry "all aboard," left very little time for making our choice. The station baggage agent, seeing our dilemma, stepped forward and offered, in case we chose to go on, to go to the express office, look up our trunks, and send them on by the next boat, and with this apparently slender reliance we came on.

At Stonington the following telegram came to the line baggage agent:

Say to Mr. M. that his baggage will come on by Potter.
(Signed,) TITCOMB.

And this rather enigmatical dispatch had very much to do with our comfortable sleep on the Sound.

On Saturday the trunks were delivered at my door in good order. I am unacquainted with any one connected with this line, but the consideration and fidelity of their agent (as rare among baggagemen is his refusal of compensation) I have thought worthy of public recognition.

BENJ. F. MILLARD.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 16, 1874.

"IN SEARCH OF A SERVANT."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having read in this morning's TIMES your Plainfield correspondent's account of how she did not procure a servant from Mrs. Hall, I will briefly state my experience in the same line and how I recovered the fee "for services unperformed." About two years since I visited a largely advertised establishment in the Bowery (up stairs) on a similar errand, where I engaged a servant to go to Newark, she agreeing to come to my office that afternoon and accompany me home. She did not make her appearance, and upon application at the agency the next day the very captivating proprietress expressed surprise that the girl had disappointed me. Finding no other candidate of pleasing appearance, I demanded a return of the fee, which was refused. At this visit I noticed a very prepossessing, modest-looking German girl who had been engaged the day previous by a gentleman, and had, I presume, disappointed him. Being in haste to get a servant, I visited another agency on the Bowery, where I procured one, and was told by the proprietor that the "stool-pigeon" game, as described by your Plainfield correspondent, was much practiced in various offices, and he assured me that by application to the Deputy Sheriff at the City Hall I could get redress. I applied the next day to the Sheriff, (Brennan, I believe,) and, on hearing my complaint, he wrote on the back of my agency receipt an order for the proprietress, Mrs. L——w, to refund the $2, ("for services unperformed,") or to personally appear before him at 12 o'clock the next day. Upon presentation to her of this order she quietly handed over the money without a murmur, fearing, no doubt, the loss of her license or worse punishment in the event of refusal. I have many friends who have been victimized by these sharpers.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 16, 1874.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read with some interest the letter of your correspondent "P," published in your issue of this date under the head-line "In Search of a Servant."

My purpose in writing is to say that I have, also, in time past, visited the place of "Mrs. Hall," No. 106 Sixth avenue, and paid my three dollars, invited by a promise of benefit, which was no more realized than in the case of your correspondent above noted. And I recommend nobody to acquire original experience in that quarter.

But a subscription to the "Ladies' Directory," corner of Broadway and Forty-fifth street, will simply insure good servants, and this institution—which is not an "intelligence office," or any sort of a shop where money is made, but simply an organization of employers for mutual aid—ought to be known by many more than the fortunate few who are at present the subjects of its BENEFICENCE.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 16, 1874.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My heart goes out in such sympathy with the lady from Plainfield, "In Search of a Servant," that I feel I cannot refrain from giving my testimony in regard to Mrs. Hall's office, (No. 106 Sixth avenue,) over shoe store. I engaged a very desirable-looking cook (Protestant) from her, who in every way seemed likely to answer my purpose; paid my fee, $2, and arranged for the girl to take a certain train, as she could not go at once with me. She was accustomed to the Hudson River Railroad, as she had been living but a short distance above me, so felt no uneasiness but what she could find me, especially when I had told her I should be at the depot awaiting her.

Of course no girl appeared by the appointed train, nor by any train.

The next morning, in rather an indignant frame of mind I must admit, I started for the City, and went at once to the above office. At the door I saw Mr. Hall, and told him the girl I had engaged the day before had failed to come, and wanted to know why it was. "Because you did not give her the car fare," he replied. I must here say the girl had asked me for the fare, (thirty cents,) which I had refused to give her, saying I had never given it before until the girl came, which I would do to her as soon as she came to my house.

After ascending the stairs I asked Mrs. Hall the same question, why the girl had not come to me. "Why, did she not come to you? She left here with her things ready to go to you," and after mentioning about the car fare, she said, "Yes, and rather than she should disappoint you, I gave her the fare myself," and so confidently did she talk that she told me she was sure I would find the girl at my house upon my return home.

Poor Mrs. Hall! she little dreamed I had met her husband below stairs.

I saw at once exactly how it was, and felt too indignant after hearing such deliberate falsehoods to argue the point with such a person; I, however, asked for my fee, which, of course, "was never returned, under any circumstances." They had the money, and that was all they cared for. This experience occurred over a year ago, and I have always felt I should like to warn all ladies from such an unreliable place, and as I read the article in this morning's paper I felt the right time had come for me to add my testimony as one of the sufferers from the "Ladies' Reform Bureau." HOUSEKEEPER.

YONKERS, Wednesday, Sept. 16, 1874.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having just read in your paper of this morning (Wednesday, Sept. 16,) a letter from a lady in Plainfield, N. J., exposing the impositions practiced at No. 106 Sixth avenue, where a Mr. and Mrs. Hall claim to keep an intelligence office, under the name of "The Ladies' Christian Reform Bureau," I hasten to add my experience, about three weeks ago, at the same place.

Attracted by a very promising advertisement in THE TIMES, of two Scotch girls wanting situations, I went to No. 106 Sixth avenue, accompanied by my mother-in-law. The girls in question did not please us, but Mrs. Hall brought forward a young girl, and a capable-looking widow who did the talking for both. She declared herself quite competent to meet all my requirements, and Mrs. Hall informed me that she had looked up her written recommendations, which were very good, and found them perfectly correct; that I could depend upon her word as to her capabilities, and that I should "get a treasure in that woman." Being pressed for time, I took the addresses of their former employers, and engaged both girls, on condition that all I heard was satisfactory. Mrs. Hall's demand was $6, $3 for each servant. I objected at first, but, on being assured that that was the regular price, I paid it. On leaving the office, we happened to go into a neighboring store, and upon passing the door, a few moments later, we heard fierce, angry words, and quarreling.

A lady, who had been in the office at the same time that we were there, stepped up and told us that there was a great fuss going on, because our woman was already engaged to some other people. Turning back to the scene of action, we found a gentleman and his wife there, to whom the widow woman had been engaged, and who now demanded the return of their money, (which, with the help of M. J. Landrigan, Commissioner of Deeds of the Jefferson Market Police Court, they finally procured,) and threatened to sue the woman for breaking her engagement. At this she became so furiously angry, and used such violent language, that we were disgusted, and turned to Mrs. Hall to demand an explanation of the scene, and also that our money should be returned, on neither of which points did we obtain any satisfaction. I heard then, from a lady present, that the ordinary charge was $2, not $3, for each servant.

I quite agree with your correspondent "P." in her conviction that this establishment is one where girls are kept simply to engage themselves to as many people as possible, that a fee may be obtained at each transaction. S. S. J.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 16, 1874.

CONVENTION OF RAILWAY AGENTS.

Last evening a large number of the general agents of the leading trunk railway lines in the United States arrived in this City. Many others were expected during the night. To-day a general meeting of all of the representatives of trunk and branch railways will be held to change the time-tables of the roads for the coming Winter. These meetings are held twice a year. During the Winter the trains must run slower than in Summer, because of the snow and ice falling and solidifying on the tracks. In the Spring the agents meet to arrange for quick transit on dry rails. The question of a Winter tariff of freights over the roads will not be brought before this convention.

OCEAN STEAM-SHIP RATES.

RIVALRY BETWEEN THE TRANSATLANTIC COMPANIES—STEERAGE RATES TO EUROPE TO BE REDUCED.

A cable telegram from London has informed the agents of the transatlantic steam-ship companies that the Steam-ship Conference at Liverpool has been dissolved without coming to any definite conclusion. The dispatch in reference to the conference, dated London, Sept. 16, was to the effect that the "Inman Line" lead the opposition. It should have read the "Cunard Line." The National Line demanded that it be allowed to take passengers to Boston at five guineas, while the Cunard Line insisted on five shillings more. The effect of the dissolution of the conference is to give every company the right to book passengers in the steerage at its own special rates. Some of them are booking for £3. The regular rates from this side are $25, although several of the lines are selling tickets to Liverpool at $20, and to Antwerp at $17. In several cases this avoidance of the direct rules of the former conference has been made by selling emigrants tickets from Newark and Paterson, N. J., which places being outside of New-York, Brooklyn, or Jersey City—the cities specified in the regulations—has worked to the injury of rival companies. The result is, that a conference of the New-York agents of the various lines will be held to-day at which the entire question will be discussed, with the result that each of the companies will withdraw from the alliance, and put its steerage rates down to the minimum figure. It is probable that on Monday morning the steerage rate to Liverpool will be $15. The emigration to this country in 1874 has fallen off very much in comparison with previous years, and a large number of the steamers are bringing out coal enough to last during the homeward voyage, in order to fill up and make quick time to America, taking the chances of a full freight home. The low price of wheat in Europe deprives them of wheat freights from the States, and the competition with other lines compels the closest economy in management. The Inman Line, it is stated, has laid up five steamers. The Anchor Line since Sept. 19, is running but one steamer a week, instead of two, as heretofore, the State Line, the General Transatlantic, (French Line,) the Liverpool and Great Western Steam-ship Company, (Williams & Guion,) and the Inman Line, are running but one steamer a week, while the two competing lines, the Cunard and National, are running steamers twice a week. How long this state of affairs will last, it is impossible to determine. Freights will fall, as a natural consequence of the disruption of organization among the steam-ship companies, and the consequent lively competition which will follow. Again will the *finesse* of the agents be brought into play to secure passengers from the West to the old country. Some time ago an agent of the National Line sent out a standing order to his ticket-sellers at the West to sell tickets to Liverpool at $2 less than any other line. Soon after that agent left and gave place to another. The rate then was $20. An agent of a competing line saw the circular in question and lowered the price of tickets by his line to $18, deducting $3 commission. Without consulting the home office, the National line men immediately reduced their rates to $13. Then another trick in the game was played. The competing agent sent out circulars to his men to sell all tickets for a certain specified ship only, at $10 net. The National men fell into the trap, and sold about 200 tickets at $8 to Liverpool, less than a man could get board for in New-York. The home office afterward investigated the subject, discovered the order standing, and revoked it. It is supposed by steam-ship men that this competition, without saving clauses, will result disastrously to the smaller lines. Large ships can carry freights at low prices, and give plenty of room to passengers, while the cost of the round trip, about £6,000, remains always about the same. Small ships must carry full freights or lose money. It is understood that some of the Cunard ships have been sent to the Mediterranean. The result of the American conference to be held to-day will be of much general interest, as high rates cannot be maintained from this side, if agents in Europe sell return tickets at £3.

THE NEW BISHOP OF ILLINOIS.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF REV. GEORGE F. SEYMOUR—INTERVIEW WITH THE BISHOP ELECT.

A dispatch in THE TIMES of yesterday announced the election of Prof. Seymour, of the General Theological Seminary of this City, to the Bishopric of Illinois. A reporter called on Dr. Seymour yesterday to inquire if he had received official notice of his election, and in reference to probable acceptance. The reverend gentleman replied that he had as yet received no official notice, though he was the recipient Thursday morning of a private telegram from a friend in Chicago, announcing the action of the convention. He was informed by the dispatch that a committee had been appointed to communicate the result officially to him. Until the official communication was received he could say nothing as to the probability of his acceptance or declination. It would be indelicate to express a decision in regard to an honor which had not yet been conferred on him officially. In any event the action of the Diocesan Convention of Illinois must be confirmed by the General Convention of the Episcopal Church, which is to meet next month, before its election of Bishop could be complete. It was a rule of the Episcopal Church, he said, that if a diocese elects a Bishop more than six months prior to a meeting of the General Convention, which assembles every three years, then the approval of a majority of the Bishops and of the standing committees of the different dioceses of the United States shall be necessary to confirm the election. But if the election occurs within six months of the meeting, then it must be ratified by the two houses of the general convention when in session. In the present instance the action of the Diocese of Illinois occurs within six months of the next General Convention, which is to meet Oct. 7, and consequently goes before that body for confirmation. The Professor remarked that he had many duties to perform and a work before him at the seminary, and he could not at the present time give any indication of his probable action in case of his official notification.

Rev. George F. Seymour is at present Rector of "St. Mark's Church in the Bowery," and also Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the Episcopal General Theological Seminary. He was born in New-York City in 1829. His father was Isaac N. Seymour, for many years Treasurer of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. He commenced his classical education at the Grammar School of Columbia College, and graduated from the college itself in 1850. He studied at the General Theological Seminary in the years 1851-54, and was to have been ordained Deacon by Bishop Wainwright, but pending the ceremony that Bishop died, so that he was one of the first on whom Bishop Potter laid hands. This was on Dec. 17, 1854, the third Sunday in Advent. In September, 1855, he was ordained Priest by Bishop Potter, in Zion Church, Dobb's Ferry. His first charge was a mission station at Annandale, Dutchess County, N. Y. After remaining there about six years, during which period the stone church endowed by Mr. John Bard was erected, and a college for the training of young men for the seminary was organized and chartered by the name of "St. Stephen's College, Annandale," and of which he became the first Warden. He resigned to enter upon the Rectorship of St. Mary's Church at Manhattanville. In 1862 he was called to Christ Church, in Hudson, N. Y., where he remained about one year. In 1863 he was called to St. John's Church, Brooklyn. At the annual meeting of the Trustees of the General Theological Seminary in 1865, Mr. Seymour was elected to the chair of ecclesiastical history, which had been endowed by the late Mr. Stuyvesant, and named by him, after his own church, "The 'St. Mark's Church in the Bowery' Professorship." The name is still retained, although St. Mark's Church has been removed from the Bowery. Prof. Seymour has also of late years filled the office of chaplain of the "House of Mercy" at the foot of Eighty-sixth street, an institution for the reclamation of fallen women, and has also been Superintendent of the "Society for Promoting Religion and Learning," an association in aid of young men preparing for the ministry. The bishopric to which the action of the Illinois Convention elects Prof. Seymour, is that made vacant by the death of the late Bishop Whitehouse. The newly-elected Bishop, though ranked among High Churchmen, has never been a partisan.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMERS.

By Cable from Aspinwall.

Steam-ship Acapulco sailed from Aspinwall Sept. 14 for New-York, with 145 passengers and 1,533 tons of freight.

By Cable from Hong Kong.

Steam-ship Costa Rica arrived at Hong Kong Sept. 16, from Yokohama, with the mails and passengers of steam-ship Colorado, which returned from Yokohama to San Francisco Sept. 12, with 1,600 tons freight for New-York via Panama, and 350 bales silk from Shanghai.

HEATING THE SUB-TREASURY.

Workmen are now engaged in cutting through the marble walls of the United States Sub-Treasury, at Wall and Nassau streets, for the purpose of introducing a hot-water apparatus for distributing heat during the Winter. The work will cost about $9,000. The steam-coils formerly used have been removed. The boiler has been taken from its old bed on the basement floor and located beneath the steps on the Wall street front. The system of circulation has been so arranged that the hot-water from the boilers will be forced through the pipes between the walls until it reaches the summit of the building, after which, being cooled, it will return by its own gravity downward to the boilers. Superintendent Caywood, in charge of the work, says that in cutting into the walls, he found all of the arches turned in cement, the bricks and mortar of a character almost unknown by the workmen of to-day, and he considers it one of the best-constructed buildings in the United States.

COL. WOOD'S ALTERED BOND.

A STRANGE STORY ALTOGETHER—WAS THE BOND STOLEN FROM NATHAN'S SAFE ON THE NIGHT OF THE MURDER?

Yesterday the examination of Mr. Agilius Naltner, charged with negotiating an altered United States registered bond, was continued before United States Commissioner Osborn. Col. Jas. P. Wood, who was called by the defense, testified that he had given the bond to Naltner. In explanation of how it came to be given to him, Col. Wood said that he had previously had some conversation with Naltner in regard to the valuables stolen from Mr. Nathan's safe on the night of the murder, and that Naltner and himself had made arrangements with each other to secure possession of the property. On Friday last the bond in question had been given to him (Wood) by Mr. Gibson, the Washington correspondent of the New-York *Sun*, who had exhibited it to Hon. Mr. Bristow, the Secretary of the Treasury, at Col. Wood's request. Mr. Naltner, who was present, said, "May be it came out of the safe," meaning Mr. Nathan's safe, and Col. Wood replied, "May be it did," thus, as he afterward said, unintentionally leading Mr. Naltner to believe that the bond was one that had actually been taken on the night of the Nathan murder. Then Mr. Gibson asked Col. Wood to go with him to Washington to assist in some matters connected with the safe burglary there. Witness replied that he could not, as he had promised Mr. Naltner to remain here, and added that if the money necessary to carry out their project was not forthcoming by Saturday evening, he would go home on that night. Mr. Naltner asked whether the bond was genuine, and upon being informed that it was, asked Wood why he did not get the money for it. Witness answered that he wanted it as evidence for future operations. Naltner then asked witness to give the bond to him, and he would endeavor to make arrangements with the Nathan family to get a percentage on whatever might be recovered of the property taken from the safe. Col. Wood then handed him the bond, with the injunction to be careful to show it to none but his friends, and on no account to let any detective see it. On Friday morning Naltner again asked witness about the bond, and received in reply an assurance that it was a genuine bond, and a further caution against exhibiting it. After that witness had not seen Naltner until he was brought to the Park Hotel by the detectives. Upon being asked where he got the bond, Col. Wood said that he had had it in his possession for some years, and that it had been stolen from some parties in Philadelphia. He again repeated his statement that Mr. Naltner was innocent of any ill intention in using the bond. In making the explanation, Col. Wood referred to a number of different transactions in which he had been engaged with Mr. Naltner. The examination of the witness occupied nearly three hours. At the close of his testimony the case was adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock, when the evidence will be summed up.

EXPLOITS OF A BROOKLYN FORGER.

HIS OPERATIONS ON FOURTH AVENUE IN THIS CITY, AND ELSEWHERE—A COSTLY SUIT OF CLOTHES.

On Tuesday last a person calling himself C. F. Cochran, but whose right name is supposed to be Gamble, called at Sackett & Miller's clothing store, No. 6 Fourth avenue, where he had a slight acquaintance with one of the employes. He desired to be measured for a suit of clothes, and on the conclusion of the operation tendered a certified check on the National City Bank of Brooklyn, purporting to be signed by Mr. Thos. Bushell, of the same city, in payment, politely requesting the firm to return him the difference in cash. He was given $50 and told to come back the next morning for the balance. The check was sent to the Oriental Bank, on the corner of the Bowery and Grand street for deposit, and was collected on the same day at the City Bank of Brooklyn. Early on Wednesday morning, Mr. Chapman, the Cashier of the Oriental Bank, was notified by the officers of the Brooklyn Bank that the check was a forgery. He at once called upon Messrs. Sackett & Miller, and learning that Corcoran was expected to call during the morning to get the remainder of the money, went to the Central Headquarters and secured the assistance of Detective Fields. The two then went to Messrs. Sackett & Miller's establishment, where they waited until Corcoran presented himsel, when he was at once taken into custody. The prisoner was then taken to the Central Office, where another forged check on the same bank, purporting to be signed by Mr. G. F. Murphy, was found upon his person, besides several bonds, and mortgages, also supposed to be spurious. In getting the check certified in Brooklyn, Corcoran took good care not to appear at the bank in person, but sent it to the Cashier through Hussey's Post. Yesterday afternoon he was taken before Justice Flammer, at the Tombs Police Court, where he was held to answer in default of bail. Corcoran is a tall, fine-looking man, and of attractive address and manner.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The volume of business transacted at the Stock Exchange yesterday was not very large, but it was, nevertheless, evident that a tone of firmness prevailed, Union Pacific being exceptionally strong, owing, doubtless, to reports received from Boston that only $1,000,000 worth of the second bonds remained to be exchanged. The fact that the general market has remained steady in the face of the decision in the Wisconsin Railroad case and the Louisiana troubles is generally commented on, and regarded as a sure indication of a prosperous Fall business.

An adjourned meeting of owners and agents of ocean vessels, and others interested in ocean freight, was held in the Manager's room of the Produce Exchange, to consider the question of having a standing committee of the Exchange, to whom may be referred all questions relating to maritime matters. Mr. Wm. D. Morgan presided, and after some discussion the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to report upon the subject to a future meeting: Messrs. Baxter, Bingham, Carey, Eadie, Logan, Swan, and Underhill, to which the Chairman was added.

A meeting of the members of the grain trade of the Produce Exchange will be held at an early day to take into consideration the recent circular of the railway companies in regard to freight.

A committee of the Directors of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company has been appointed to examine into the assets and liabilities of the company, and report on the 19th inst.

THE SNAKE HILL (N. J.) INVESTIGATION.

The Hudson County Board of Freeholders held an exciting meeting at the court-house, in Jersey City Heights, yesterday afternoon. It had been freely charged that Warden Post, Keeper of the Penitentiary at Snake Hill, had been maintained at the county institutions and at the expense of the county, persons who had no connection with the institutions. Among these was the family of one Solomons, a relative of Mr. Post, and another family named Vermilyea, the Keeper of the Essex County Penitentiary. The committee, to which an investigation of this report was entrusted, reported that Solomon had lived at the institution since June, and that Vermilyea had been permitted to remain only that he might gain some knowledge as to the manner in which such an institution is conducted. Freeholder Smith denounced the report as a whitewashing affair, but it was ordered to be placed on file. The main interest in the proceedings centered, however, on the report of the committee appointed to investigate the frauds alleged to have been committed by Freeholder James Coyle at Snake Hill. The document in question covers forty pages of foolscap, and exonorates Coyle from all the charges preferred against him by the former investigating committee. The report states that all the persons who made affidavit before the Ruh committee retracted what they then said to the present committee. Wm. C. Whyte, who, before the other committee, charged that some one had forged his name to a contract in which he had no interest, stated to the present committee that he had an interest in the contract. Accompanying the report was a communication from Mr. Lipincott, counsel to the board, in which he asserted that the members of the former committee had been invited to produce their evidence before the present body, but they refused. A boisterous scene ensued. Messrs. Ruh, Wingis, and Londrigan, members of the former committee, denied that they had any such invitation as Mr. Lipincott had stated; declared that the report was a whitewash; and said that the matter would be taken to the Grand Jury. The report was adopted. The Board adjourned late in the evening.

SHIP BUILDING ON THE PENOBSCOT.

The Bangor (Me.) *Whig* of the 16th inst. says: "The ship-yards in Brewer are just now noisy with the ring of the carpenters' tools which are being plied vigorously repairing a large number of vessels. At McGilvery & Co.'s the brig George, of New-Haven, schooners Hattie McG. Buck, Ella Hodgdon, H. L. Curtis, and the brig Matilda are undergoing repairs, and the workmen are laying the keel for a new ship, the dimensions of which will be about the same as those of the Harriet McGilvery, built at this yard last year. At the yard of Oaks & Sons about fifty vessels are being repaired, among which are the brig Morris, schooners Thomas Oliver, Ellen Morrison, Henry Seavey, W. E. Barns, and the bark Minnesota. Messrs. Oaks & Sons have the frame for a three-masted schooner at the yard, which will be put up this Winter. The work of building new vessels for another season has not yet been laid out, but judging from the work done the past year, and by the present outlook, there will be as much, if not more, building done at these yards than for a number of years past.

HAVEMEYER ON KELLY.

AN "HONEST MAN" BUT A FRAUDULENT SHERIFF.

THE MAYOR'S BAD ANGEL—A FALSE FRIEND AND A FAITHLESS OFFICER—FRAUDS IN JURY FEES, FRAUDS IN COUNTING PRISONERS, AND FRAUDS IN HANGMAN'S PERQUISITES.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1874.

To John Kelly:

SIR: On the 29th of June last a letter by you addressed to me, was published in the daily papers of this City. You afterward made, or caused to be made, various charges against me to the Governor of the State, in the hope of procuring my removal from the office of Mayor. In my answer to those charges I stated to the Governor that, as to that letter, confining it to the record presented to him, you had "imposed upon me a constraint, which is soluble at a not very distant day, I might [illegible] break." I had your letter in my mind when I made that statement, and I now propose to answer it. As your letter was a mere personal paper, I shall exercise some latitude of reference in the consideration I shall give it.

Your letter has never been delivered to me. You will not assume, however, that I take any exception to its transmission to me through the newspapers. On the contrary, I rejoice that you did not send an open letter by a messenger of your own. I mention the fact merely to explain why I return my answer through the same channel. This answer shall include many facts, which I am desirous that the bearer of your letter should know and communicate to the great public which you addressed. I trust you will receive my answer with the same equanimity with which I perused your letter.

Beyond that I make no complaint against the newspapers. Sometimes I have thought they were rather hard upon me. I have said, as when a school-boy I wrote from a copy, "many men of many minds," and I do not expect all to look at matters through my eyes. [illegible] of my official duties upon [illegible] I have been able to read but [illegible] papers have said about me. [illegible] doubtless, of many raps that [illegible] perhaps deservedly.

I am not ignorant, however, that the criticisms of the press upon me have been mainly based upon my appointments to office. I frankly admit (by way of parenthesis, not to you but to the [illegible] ter) that I have made some mistakes. I do not claim to be perfect, [illegible] ground for the accusation that I sometimes give too much credence to representations of persons in whom I confide. Indeed I [illegible] fact, and I am going to prove it. I premise, however, that I do not claim [illegible] were based upon false representations. I acknowledge that some of them were [illegible]

The first appointment of mine that was received with public disfavor was that of Richard Croker to be a Marshal. After I entered upon the duties of my office you were among the first to call upon me to solicit patronage. You recommended to me Mr. Croker, and you were warm in his behalf. I did not suppose from your [illegible] that he was a member of any church, but I understood you to mean that he was a young man whose merits had failed to receive full appreciation, and whose appointment would be [illegible] to the public an excellent [illegible] especial reasons why, in ignorance of your real character, I was desirous to oblige you.

When Croker's appointment was announced, I was overwhelmed with a torrent of indignation. That unfortunate act, indeed—into which I was misled by you—was the keynote to the criticisms subsequently made. I ascertained that instead of being a man of uprightness and integrity, as, above all things else, a Marshal should be, he was one whose career had been notorious for violence and dishonesty.

I learned that he was first brought forward by James O'Brien, with whom he [illegible] then attached himself to William M. Tweed, to whom he was as devoted as he now is to you, until the downfall of Tweed he sought your patronage. That in the desperate rivalry between you and O'Brien, involving a contest for the control of the Eighteenth Assembly District, he had been of use in your favor, by reason of the influence he was reported to have with the rough and vicious portion of the inhabitants on the east side of that district. I also became fully satisfied that Croker was the leader of a body of men who had been frequently engaged in acts of violence and fraud at the primary and general elections, in this City and in Long Island City. In a word, instead of being a fit man for the office for which I appointed him, he was one of the last who should have [illegible]

If, as is said, I sometimes listen too readily to a man of only pretended honesty, I [illegible] to discover my error, repeat my confidence. I saw that you had deceived me, and I [illegible] ward. Hence your enmity.

And your enmity has not been merely that of an individual. You and John Morrissey [illegible] power in this community. You [illegible] have placed Judges upon the bench, and [illegible] in offices of more or less [illegible] you claim to own—falsely, I trust, in so far as the Judges are concerned. This combination of patronage and a supposed ability to [illegible] yet to come, have given to you and Morrissey great power to accomplish results. It was my opportunity to observe in respect [illegible] is a power dangerous to the public welfare. To guard my fellow-citizens against [illegible] destruction, is the principal object I have in this letter.

Here I deem it proper to [illegible] of, for the information of any who may be ignorant of the fact, that I have been all my life a Democrat. William Leggett [illegible] and during all his life my intimate friend [illegible] fully in the convictions which he [illegible] almost unequalled brilliancy and vigor in the *Evening Post* and the *Plaindealer*. I was a warm supporter of those great leaders of the Democracy of this State, Silas Wright, Samuel Young, and Michael Hoffman. Those convictions remain unchanged. Yet I have never knowingly voted for any Democrat who has failed to sustain his country in the war for the Union, or who has been in the least suspected of public robbery. As I was elected to my present office by citizens of all parties, a majority of whom are Republicans, I have endeavored in my appointments to office, while never knowingly appointing a bad man, to be fair to all parties. Therefore I appointed Croker [illegible] men on various recommendations, in order to give general satisfaction, [illegible] my head, and not in my heart, [illegible] say in reference to my own position.

Democrat as I am, I cannot say that there is more virtue in the so-called Tammany organization now than there has been at any time during, say twenty years. Fortunately, its power for evil is less, because it has but a slight control over our local Government. If our people are wise, it will never, while under its present leaders, control it any more.

I do not know enough about the Tammany machinery to be able to say whether, as has been alleged, that it consists in reality of Morrissey and yourself. Intelligent men of all parties, however, agree in the opinion that you two control it absolutely. I suppose the bulk of its members consist of office-holders or seekers, who for pay, favor, or expectation, reinforced by some respectable men of strong political sympathy [illegible]

It certainly must be sad to old-fashioned Democrats to see their great party in this City controlled by you and Morrissey. It is unnecessary for me to speak of Morrissey. [illegible] interview with you, pretentiously reported a day or two since, in one of the daily papers, you spoke of efforts to reduce the Democratic Party to the state of a bacchanalian pest-house. [illegible] officer, I have little information [illegible] of that character; but it seems [illegible] be any that your words describe [illegible] gambling-houses must be [illegible] ported that you are ashamed of [illegible] rather, I presume, you dread [illegible] may be injurious to your own [illegible] rissey is commonly understood [illegible] partnership a much greater [illegible] and brains. The amount he gained this Summer in Saratoga in his gambling-house and at the great race-course, is fabulous. It was doubtless large [illegible] among eager classes to the [illegible] ship will have abundant pecuniary means for the Fall election. As to the shame of the association, however, I apprehend that Morrissey, when he reads this letter, will be of the opinion that it is all on his part, even if he does not dissolve the partnership.

I express this belief, because I am going, not only to charge, but to prove beyond the possibility of doubt, that you are one of the most unscrupulous hypocrites that the people of this City have ever had in their midst. When I was [illegible] quently heard of an allusion [illegible] political co-operation of two [illegible] coalition between "the puritan [illegible] All the parties to that controversy [illegible] the present decadence of public [illegible] them would be hailed as a [illegible] sion was the mere outburst of [illegible] did no injury to the objects of [illegible] tion between you and Morrissey [illegible] with absolute power will be [illegible] iron-clad statement of figures [illegible] alliance of a gambler and a [illegible] reader will perceive at once [illegible] grace to our City. Yet, knowing [illegible] you and Morrissey are, in the interview I have referred to above, you stated, [illegible] of a low beginning raised to [illegible] yours and Morrissey's is "the [illegible] existence here to-day." This [illegible] to Morrissey and you will suffer [illegible] exposure I am about to make [illegible] you have resorted in aid of your political power. In your letter [illegible] of honesty, and especially in [illegible] though you were a purist. It [illegible] now you were really in favor [illegible] but when did you become so? [illegible] tion to Congress, if I remember [illegible] returned over Mike Walsh by [illegible] jority, and in your second election you were returned over Judge [illegible] jority. In each case there were [illegible] you had been counted in by [illegible] that such charges were truly [illegible] them as showing your reputation [illegible] letter may lead to proof of the [illegible] dealing with elections held [illegible] show that your action now is [illegible] professions.

The first object of the combination [illegible] you and Morrissey being to obtain political power, by whatever means, it became of prime importance to you to procure the appointment of your tools as Inspectors of Elections. Here let me observe, that nothing can be more absurd than your impudent claim, that you and Morrissey have no absolute right to name one-half of the inspectors and poll clerks. The law says that one-half shall be of each of the two political parties, but it does not give to you nor any other political firm or clique the right to name any. It makes it the duty of the Police Commissioners to appoint all of them. The late board unwisely acceded to your demand, and thence came all their troubles.

Some of the inspectors you had appointed were men of notoriously bad character, and the board were compelled by their duty to remove them.

One of your inspectors was a man named John Sheridan, who was appointed for the Twenty-third Election District of the Eighteenth Assembly District. The day before the election two affidavits were presented to the Commissioners of Police showing that Sheridan had avowed his participation in previous election frauds, and declared that he would repeat them. The duty of the Commissioners to remove such a man is clear. In your letter to me you attempt to impugn the affidavits upon which the removal was made. But I am informed from trustworthy sources that Sheridan was the friend of your lieutenant, Croker, whom I appointed on your recommendation as Marshal, and his associate in dishonesty and violence at primary and general elections.

Besides the affidavits on which the Commissioners acted I have the affidavit of a detective that he has seen Sheridan traveling from poll to poll on election days in the company of a gang of repeaters, and that his reputation is bad. Also the affidavit of a gentleman who served with Sheridan as an inspector in 1872, and also in 1873, until he was removed. He states that the conduct of Sheridan as an inspector was improper and dishonest; that he proposed that the maker of the affidavit should allow him to cheat in favor of your man Croker as a candidate for Coroner, and he would cheat in favor of another candidate for his associate, and that the maker of the affidavit threatened Sheridan with arrest, and went to the Bureau of Elections and represented that he was an improper man for inspector.

More than that, I have an affidavit showing that one Pickwell was arrested for assaulting a man in a railroad car and robbing him of his watch, for which offense he was indicted; that Sheridad was with Pickwell, and that the same Croker you had appointed as Marshal became one of the bondsmen on the arrest.

It must be plain to any one who reads this statement that Sheridan was not a man who should have been allowed to remain a day in office after his character became known. The Police Commissioners removed him, but, acting under the advice of counsel that they had power to do so, they omitted to give him notice that they were about to remove him. For that omission you worked incessantly until you procured the indictment of two of the Commissioners.

Before I dismiss the proceedings upon that indictment, I wish to state that this man Sheridan is billeted upon the public treasury as an employe in the Sixth District Court, and, while you are prating in letters and interviews of the purity of elections and honest government, he, corrupt as he is, is an officer of a court.

To secure success in your prosecution of two of the Police Commissioners for omitting under legal advice a mere formality in the performance of an imperative public duty, you deemed it necessary to have the District Attorney of this County debarred from the prosecution.

In your letter to me you seem to justify your course in this respect upon two grounds; first, that the District Attorney had tried and convicted one Dennis Hogan for fraudulently serving as an inspector of election before bringing on the trial of other indictments, and, second, that the District Attorney had his own opinion as to the points of law involved.

As to the case of Dennis Hogan, you say he was a Tammany man, evidently intending that it should be inferred that that was the reason he was tried.

I am unable to see, as he was undoubtedly guilty, why his politics should have saved him. You complain that the District Attorney "pushed on" his trial, and almost in the next sentence add that the law makes it his duty to try "election cases in preference to all others."

What excuse do you make for Hogan's offense? That he acted under the advice of an "ignorant lawyer." But you could see no excuse for the Police Commissioners, although their offense was merely technical, and they acted under the advice of good counsel. Beautiful consistency! I will state the facts of Hogan's case. One of your Tammany inspectors, appointed for the Twelfth Election District of the Eighteenth Assembly District, was a man by the name of William Conkling, (and it must be remembered that Sheridan and Conkling were both appointed for the Assembly district in which you reside, and of which you had official charge;) it appears from an affidavit of a Sergeant of police for that precinct that Conkling had been sentenced to the State Prison for five years, and that on election day the Sergeant found Hogan, who had been indicted for highway robbery, serving as inspector in Conkling's name. Of course he arrested him, and took him to the station-house. On the way there Hogan told the Sergeant that "Dick Croker," the same man that you recommended to me for Marshal, told him told him to go and serve as inspector, and if he got into trouble he (Croker) would "see that he got safe out of it." And, as Hogan said he would, Croker did appear at the station-house with counsel and bail for him. From these witnesses the public will be able to perceive to what class of persons you, in your pretended desire to preserve the purity of elections, propose to intrust the ballot-box.

Your other ground for assailing the District Attorney is that he did not agree with you in your opinions. You say that he "construed the law against you at every point, and notwithstanding that eminent criminal lawyers differed from him, persisted in advising the Grand Jury according to his own notions." So, with cool assurance, you proceeded to have the public prosecutor elected by the people of this County ousted from his duties, and two lawyers, selected by you, who would accept your "notions," substituted in his place.

For this purpose you obtained from a Justice of the Supreme Court, elected in a district a hundred miles away from this City, who was temporarily here, a requisition upon the Attorney General to conduct the prosecution—none of the Justices elected in this City, as I understand, being willing to sign the paper. Thereupon the Attorney General, instead of complying with the requirement, sent a young man residing in Albany to take charge of the case.

You assume to be a leader of the Democracy of this City, and they have heretofore made a great point of the right of local self-government. If there has ever been a more flagrant violation of that principle than you have perpetrated in this case I should like to have it specified.

I am advised that the object of the statute under which you proceeded is not to provide for setting aside the District Attorney but to secure for him, upon the requisition of the Governor or of a Justice of the Supreme Court, the aid of the Attorney General. If that officer should attend, of course he would control the prosecution, but he has no power to substitute other counsel. His right to employ such counsel is expressly restricted to civil cases. The Legislature never intended that the elected prosecutor of a county should be pushed aside by any counsel the Attorney General might choose to select. If such an enactment were made it would be of doubtful constitutionality. If the Attorney General, who is a lawyer of ability and learning, of high standing in his profession, and the senior of the District Attorney, had conducted the prosecution in person your proceeding would not have been as offensive, and the result might have been different.

Instead of doing so, he sent for that purpose Mr. Fairchild, a young man, who is an assistant in his office. I am informed that he is a gentleman of promise in his profession and of unblemished character, and I would not speak of him unkindly. There is a reason, however, why you caused him to be sent to this city as prosecutor which has not yet been stated. The prosecution of the Police Commissioners was a part of your warfare upon me. Men of your class are always most vindictive toward those they have wronged, and your abuse of my confidence in procuring my appointment of Croker was a great wrong. I deemed it my duty to the people of this City to resist as far as I could the enforcement of the statute directing them to pay one-half of the expense incurred by the Central and Hudson River Railroad Company for its tracks in the Fourth avenue. It may be that the law is too strong for me, but the injustice of that enormous job is manifest. Of course I have incurred the unfriendly feeling of that powerful corporation. Mr. Fairchild is the son of its Treasurer. Without imputing to him any unworthy motive, his feelings would naturally be with you in a prosecution intended to reach me. He carried out your wishes by selecting for the management of the prosecution the two counsel you had selected, but whom Mr. Phelps refused to accept. One of them was John R. Fellows, an adventurer from this State, who before the rebellion floated to the South-west, and there, without the poor excuse of those born upon the soil that they were fighting for the land of their birth, raised his parricidal hand against his country. When defeated he returned to the North, but I do not learn that he has earned any character here except for servility and treachery. He was obsequious to Tweed in his day of power, as he now is to you. I have a word to say as to his fitness to be a public prosecutor. It was stated in a newspaper at the time, and, I believe, never denied, that after Fellows had been Assistant District Attorney, and had participated in the conviction of a murderer, he went up to him and said he hoped the murderer did not "feel hard" toward him for his part in the prosecution. Fellows is to be judged by what he said, irrespective of the guilt of the convict. If he did not believe him guilty it was an atrocious crime to press his conviction. If he did believe him guilty his appeal to him manifested an exquisite sense of official dignity and personal honor.

The other counsel you selected, George W. Wingate, is only known as a sort of legal runner to you and Morrissey.

These are the two men you had substituted for the District Attorney, chosen by the people of this county. I have seldom known a more shameful outrage. Mr. Phelps is a man of mature years, whose ability, learning, and integrity are universally recognized by our citizens. They cannot feel too deeply the wrong that has been done to him. The abuse of him, which you have included in your letter to me, cannot injure him, now that your own character becomes known.

The prosecution carefully omitted to offer any proof of corrupt motive on the part of the Police Commissioners. This course prevented any proof on the part of the defense. That Sheridan was removed, and without notice, were admitted facts, and that was your whole case, and there was nothing to controvert. The Judge held that these constituted a technical offense, and, under his view, a conviction was a matter of course. But in the absence, to use his own language, of "any proof of wicked and willful intent to do any wrong," he merely imposed a fine. You have either the ignorance or the hardihood to say that "the indictment was so narrowly drawn that any such evidence would not have been relevant and admissible." I am no lawyer, but I always supposed that when an act was alleged in an indictment to have been "feloniously" done, the broadest possible foundation was laid for proof of corrupt motive. I have dwelt somewhat at length upon this matter because all the facts have not before been made public, and I look to my fellow-citizens with a confident hope that, the excitement of the moment having passed away, they will review the matter without prejudice and with a more favorable judgment. With my strong conviction that the Police Commissioners were the victims of a most iniquitous persecution, for selfish and political objects on your part, I could not have respected myself if I had not stood by them.

If any of my fellow-citizens yet think that I did wrong, I respect their opinion, and trust that they will give me credit for the honesty of my motives.

The next proceeding in your warfare upon me was the presentation of charges to the Governor for the purpose of procuring my removal from office. I speak of this whole matter as your proceeding, for I expect to show that it is substantially yours, only except so far as Morrissey participated. I know that the name of Alderman Ottendorfer is affixed to the main charges, and I deeply regret that he has taken such offense at anything I have said or done that he could allow himself to do me such wrong. I shall not retaliate by the utterance of anything inconsistent with the respect I have for his personal and official character. When he placed his name beside yours he found himself in company he is not accustomed to keep. After he reads this letter he will not be apt to keep it again.

The other signature joined with yours is that of William H. Wickham. It may be said that the frankness with which he avows his desire to obtain a good office is only equaled by the assiduity of his attentions upon you, in the hope of procuring it. Such expectations are seldom realized; but meanwhile he is doing your work, and his action may justly be attributed to you.

You and Morrissey were represented in the presentation of these charges by the same counsel that you selected for the trial of the Police Commissioners.

A separate charge was preferred by Mr. Charles Watrous. His signature was especially desired by you, because he was a Republican and a member of the Committee of Seventy. As the charge appears to have been prepared for the signature of more than one, and he is the only signer, I assume that you could not get any other member to sign. You solicited the signature of Mr. Watrous, I believe, by Mr. Wickham. Mr. Watrous is offended at me, because I appointed Col. Duryee as a Police Commissioner. You are the surety and friend of Duryee, and you say of him in your letter that he "needs no eulogy" and that he is "universally honored and respected." Mr. Watrous differs from you on that point, and you used his bad opinion of your friend to aid your warfare upon me.

Another charge was presented by several respectable gentlemen of the Eighteenth Assembly District who were dissatisfied, I believe, because their candidate in that district for member of Assembly was not elected. It is rather hard if the Mayor of this City is to have the opposition of those who are disappointed by the result of an election. I assume that these gentlemen were influenced by personal feeling to sign the charge at your solicitation, because it is in the same language as the one presented by Mr. Watrous.

Another fact that denotes the common origin of that charge and the one signed by Mr. Watrous, is the fact that Mr. Henry L. Clinton appeared as counsel for the signers of both documents. Six of the seven signers of the charge presented by Mr. Crosby and others are lawyers, and some of them of distinction, and the seventh signed it, doubtless, to avail himself of the first opportunity ever offered him to distinguish himself. They would not be likely, if they acted from their own impulse and conviction, in preferring charges against the incumbent of an important public office, to select Mr. Clinton, who was as devoted to Tweed formerly as he now is to you, as their counsel. He has something of a reputation for anxious attendance on whoever may be in power at Tammany Hall, ready to do any work he may be trusted with, in the hope of obtaining some professional office, which to him is always coming, but never comes. As he is more noted for prolixity than acumen, there was some danger that he would be as long in bringing his case against me to an end as he has been in the pursuit of an office. It was only by omitting to say anything that he was able to finish. I do not know that you had any part in a charge, with three signatures, that was subsequently presented, but it was so unimportant and so late in appearing that the signers of it reminded me of three little boys running after a show that had passed. With that exception, I can scarcely be mistaken in holding that all the charges presented against me were the work of yourself and your tools for the promotion of your selfish political schemes.

I am the incumbent of the Mayor's office for the third time, rechosen twice, without any action of my own, after I had been at one time two years, and at the other over twenty, out of the office. My fellow-citizens have had abundant opportunities to form their opinion of my character, and no man has ever yet lisped a doubt of my integrity. Yet when my official term was drawing to a close, and the shadows of my years were becoming long from the West, you sought, without the imputation of corruption, but in the pursuit of your paltry personal purposes, to close my career, finally, in dishonor. Foiled in your object, I might, so far as I am concerned, leave you to be torn by your own bad passions; but there is a duty to my fellow-citizens that devolves upon me, and it shall be faithfully performed.

You say, with emphasis, in your letter that you are an "honest man," and you have repeated that statement so often heretofore that you might almost believe it to be true. I shall show that you are a very dishonest man; that you have defrauded this City and County of large sums of money, and that you have been guilty of a crime that is adequately described by the word "felonious," although you say in your letter that it is of "narrow" significance.

It is not probable that you will read this answer with surprise, except as to the discovery of your frauds. You knew what you had done, and in your letter to me you remark, with the sageness of a Bunsby, that "aggrieved and injured people are the first to criticize." There will not be two opinions as to the fact that your conduct demands criticism.

I esteem it to be my duty to make this exposure, because, in my opinion, the threatened rule of this City by Morrissey and you would be as disgraceful and as dangerous as was that of the fallen and dishonored men, who, when they held the rod over it, conferred upon each of you high office, and received in return homage and service.

As the remainder of this letter will be devoted to the frauds you perpetrated upon the public treasury, while holding the office of Sheriff, I will first state what fees you were by law entitled to receive from the public moneys.

The part of the Revised Statutes which provides for such fees is the eleventh section of the title which relates to "fees of officers and ministers of justice in criminal cases." It provides that the Sheriff may receive for every person committed to prison, 37½ cents; for every person discharged from prison, 37½ cents, and "for summoning a Grand Jury for a Court of Oyer and Terminer, or General Sessions, $10."

Another statute provides for his compensation for conveying prisoners to the State Prison, which is paid by the State, and is not included in his accounts against the County.

Another allows him for summoning constables to attend the Supreme Court or any other court fifty cents for each constable, and for attending the Supreme Court $2 per day.

Another, to which I shall refer more fully hereafter, requires him to make a report of convictions to the Secretary of State, and authorizes the Board of Supervisors to fix his compensation therefor.

These are all the statutes that upon investigation could be found allowing fees to the Sheriff of this County in criminal cases. A clause added to the eleventh section above specified provides that for performing any duty which may be performed by a constable the Sheriff may receive the same fees which are allowed to a constable.

But the fees of constables are provided by the fourth section of the same title, and the ninth section is in this comprehensive language:

"SECTION 9. The preceding sections of this title shall not extend to the City and County of New-York, but the officers and ministers of justice in that City and County shall receive such fees in criminal cases as now are or hereafter shall be specially provided by law."

For nearly fifty years, therefore, the Supervisors of this County have had no power to audit and allow the accounts of Sheriffs for services in criminal cases, unless at rates established by provision of law, except only in the case of the report of convictions to the Secretary of State. In my statement of the moneys you have fraudulently obtained from the Treasury of this County I shall treat you not only with fairness, but with liberality. The following rules will govern it:

1. Moneys that you obtained from the Treasury, if like moneys were paid to your predecessors, although the payments were not authorized by law, will not be included in the account; but
2. If you received such moneys in disregard of an explicit provision of law they will be stated as "illegal payments," and
3. All moneys you received for pretended services or for services partially performed, so far as they were in excess of actual performance; and all moneys you received without authority of law, unless extenuated by similar payments to your predecessors and so far as they were in excess of such extenuation, will be stated as "fraudulent payments."

Having made these grave statements in this connection, I proceed at once to state a proceeding on your part which pervades the whole of such of your terms of office, and which involves the perpetuation by you of a flagrant crime. By an act passed in 1839 it was provided that within ten days after the adjournment of any Court of Oyer and Terminer, General Sessions, and Special Sessions in the City, the Sheriff should report by mail to the Secretary of State "the name, occupation, age, sex, and native country of every person convicted at such court of an offense, the degree of instruction which such person so convicted has received, and such other items" as the Secretary of State should require; and for this service the Supervisors were directed to allow "a reasonable sum."

The Supervisors of this County fixed the compensation at fifty cents for each convict—a compensation so liberal that a Sheriff ought, in gratitude at least, to have been honest.

The Clerk of the General Sessions, by the Revised Statutes as to Courts of Record, and by the act of 1839 as to the Special Sessions, was also required to report the convictions, but with different items of information.

An abstract of these returns was made out by the Secretary of State and transmitted by him to the Legislature in each year.

Those during your two terms of office were made out by D. R. Floyd Jones, Horatio Ballard, Homer A. Nelson, and Francis C. Barlow. These abstracts are printed in the legislative documents of the sessions next ensuing the reports. It appears by these printed abstracts that the grand totals of the respective reports made by you and the clerk from 1859 to 1867 were as follows:

Sheriff's Report.

Courts of Record	3,933
Special Sessions	109,157
Total	113,090

Clerk's Report.

Courts of Record	3,330
Special Sessions	17,556
Total	[illegible]

It thus appears that during your six years of office you reported 113,090 convictions in this County, while the clerk only reported 20,886. In other words, that your eyes, keenly directed money-ward, were able to discover 92,204 convicts that the records of the courts did not mention.

I have not, however, stated the whole of your offense. The law until 1861 imperatively required you to report the name of each convict. You complied as to the comparatively small number convicted in courts of record; as to whom there was but slight difference between you and the clerk. But you disregarded it in respect to the enormous number you reported for the Special Sessions. In respect to these you only gave the total number each month. If you had complied with the statute your reports would have made a great bulk in the Secretary's office; but, treating the law with contempt, your report each month was contained in one page of large paper.

It was beyond your capacity (although, as I shall presently show, you had as expert assistance as a man can have in the commission of a crime) to manufacture enough names with other details to reach the measure of your fraud. The statute imposes a penalty of $50 for "any neglect" by the Sheriff to comply with its requirements. I assume that this means $50 for each convict. If that be so, and your reports were true, as you received pay during the first two years and three months you were in office (during which time the law of 1839 was still in force) for over 47,000 alleged convicts that you did not name, you would be liable, if not saved by the statute of limitations, for penalties to an amount exceeding $2,000,000.

In 1861 a law was passed still requiring the names to be reported for the Courts of Record, but permitting the total number to be given for the Special Sessions. After the passage of that act the people of this City were indebted to Supervisor Weissman for partial relief from a fraud that under your manipulation was reaching immense proportions. That upright but kind-hearted officer on the 31st October, 1861, offered a preamble and resolution in the Board of Supervisors, reciting the passage of the act of 1861, and adding with equal simplicity and truth that the number of convictions reported was "every year becoming a heavier charge on our County Treasury." He therefore proposed a resolution fixing the compensation after the expiration of your then term of office at fifty cents for convictions in the Oyer and Terminer and General and Special Sessions, and twelve and a half cents for the Police Courts.

It was referred to a committee, but the fraud was too great, and the committee had to report in favor of the resolution, and it was adopted.

I shall not make out the statement of the moneys you obtained by this fraud upon the basis of your report to the Secretary of State, for you collected pay for 6,353 more convictions than you reported. In order to guard against any possible injustice to you, and, if the figures given above were correct, to fortify my statement, I have obtained from the Clerks of the Oyer and Terminer and General and Special Sessions a return of all the convictions had in those courts during your six years of office.

As the result is slightly more favorable to you than the Clerk's report to the Secretary of State, I give you the benefit of it.

The number of convictions charged for by you, and the number as appears by the court records, are as follows:

Charges in Sheriff's bills from 1859 to 1861, inclusive, and from 1865 to 1867, inclusive, $20,253. By the court records for the same periods the number is 22,239.

I first call attention to the marvelous fact that the figures given in your bills for the year 1865, 1866, and 1867 are entirely different from those contained in your reports to the Secretary of State.

To make "assurance doubly sure," I have obtained from the Penitentiary and House of Refuge returns of the number of persons admitted each month on commitments from our courts, specifying from which courts. The number admitted is slightly less than those sentenced—a result the legal profession could easily accomplish.

I have thus three different lines of proof, all concurring in the establishment of the fact of your frauds, viz.: The Clerk's report to the Secretary of State, the court records, and the books of the penal institutions.

A few of the minor convictions obtained since the passage of the act of 1861 in the Police Courts may not be included in the returns by the Clerks given in the above tables, and I have not been able to procure a return from the Police Courts in time for this statement.

There cannot be many, however, for the following reasons, viz.:

1. The number of convictions reported and charged for by you in 1860, when convictions in the Police Courts were not included, is larger than you reported or charged for in any year after the passage of the act of 1861, by which reports from those courts are required.
2. The Clerk, as well as you, had to report the convictions in all the courts, and his reports for the three years of your second term do not vary materially from the number for which you charge in the same years at the rate of fifty cents.

I will now show how much you pocketed by this shameless fraud. For the three years of your first term you charged and received pay for reporting 68,569 convictions to the Secretary of State. The records of the court show that during those years there were only 11,393 convictions, the excess reported by you being 57,176; to which must be added the excess of convictions charged by you during your second term at fifty cents, over the number shown by the court record: Charged by you, 10,422; shown by court records, 2,111, being an excess of 8,311; the total excess being 65,487, which, at fifty cents each, amounts to $32,743 50. From which must be deducted the amount taken off by the Board of Supervisors from one of your monthly bills, $2,550, leaving a balance of $30,193 50, making the total amount which you fraudulently received $34,259 37.

As has been stated above, this sum may be subject to a deduction of a few hundred dollars for convictions in Police Courts not included in the Clerk's reports.

The amounts of money you obtained, however, was but a slight part of the injury you did. You have destroyed the value of the statistics of the State; worse even than that, you have seriously injured the reputation of this City. While you were Sheriff the great number of criminal convictions in this City began to be commented upon throughout the United States. It appeared as if there were more criminals residing in this City, in proportion to its population, than in any other city in the world. Our citizens who had generously bestowed upon you the most lucrative office in their gift, in the honesty of their own nature never even suspected that the bad character of the City came from the fact that, in order to swell the plethoric profits of your office, you were reporting at fifty cents each five times as many convictions for crime as the facts would warrant.

I will show the value of your reports as statistics by a reference solely to your own figures, taken from the printed abstracts of the Secretary of State. As before stated, in your reports of convictions in courts of record you gave the name of the convicts, but not for those in the Special Sessions. This was the difference in sex you made between the two classes:

Courts of record for the years 1859 to 1861 inclusive, and 1865 to 1867 inclusive, the total of males was 3,463; females, 470; grand total, 3,933. In the Special Sessions, for the same periods, males, 55,130; females, 54,027; grand total, 109,157.

When you gave their names the convicts consisted of about eight males to one female. When you manufactured the statistics you made about an equal number of each sex. The whole world might well open its eyes with wonder upon hearing that in this City 54,000 women were convicted of offenses in six years.

But your treatment of the female sex was not as bad as the treatment you meted out to those born in the land of your ancestors. If ever a man was under a mountain of obligation to his brethren, you were so bound to the people of your own race. They had taken you from obscurity and labor, and given to you advancement and fortune.

I will now show how you treated them, by repeating from your own figures, taken from the printed abstracts of the Secretary of State, the difference you made in the nativity of convicts when you gave their names and when you did not.

The table I subjoin gives the countries in which you reported the convicts were born, the column of other countries including those born in the United States.

Courts of Record—Nationality of convicts from 1859 to 1867—Ireland, 1,132; other countries, 2,764; total, 3,896.

Special Sessions—Ireland, 70,708; other countries, 38,449; total, 109,157.

When you gave the names you reported two-sevenths of the convicts born in Ireland; when you did not, you made about twice as many born in Ireland as in all the rest of the world. Nearly 72,000 natives of Ireland convicted in this City in six years! Verily, if you could have had another term you would have had every person in this City, born in Ireland, convicted—on paper. Why you should have perpetrated this terrible libel on your own race, I cannot imagine, unless you believed there was a prejudice against them, and that by pandering to that prejudice you would divert attention from your frauds.

I have spoken above of the help you had in the perpetration of your frauds. It is only recently that I learned of your intimacy with the deceased County Auditor, James Watson. If I had known of it at the time, I should not have extended to you that degree of confidence which led me to appoint Croker upon your recommendation.

I knew that you had been intimate with Richard B. Connolly, and had exerted yourself very strenuously to have him elected as Controller. But his reputation, so far as I have heard, was good previously to his election to that office, but with Watson the case was different.

It seems to have been well known to the legal profession that Watson was brought here from California as a prisoner; and that as soon as, if not before, he was discharged as a prisoner from your custody, you took him to your confidence as a clerk. Hon. John McKeon, whose hostility to corruption is so well known, as is his vigor in denouncing it, has often stated that Watson came here in irons, but he may not have intended to be understood literally. The fact that Watson was under arrest for dishonest practices should have made you cautious in trusting or recommending him.

The intimacy between you and Watson is a matter beyond doubt. Your bills against the County for the second quarter of your second year, and others afterward, are receipted by Watson, and no person but him or you received any of your moneys, from the County, during your first term of office.

He continued with you to its close; and now that your dishonesty is exposed the public will believe that the reason you took him to your confidence was because he could aid you in the perpetration of your frauds.

The intimacy between you, I am told, was not merely of a business character, but was also social, and continued until his death. It is understood that he was appointed as Auditor at your solicitation, although, doubtless, the Ring then forming knew that he would be as useful to them as to you. It is not likely that he would ever have had any connection with public affairs but for you. And, so far as he was the instrument of the robbery and disgrace to which this City has been subjected, it was an injury that you, by your aid to him, did more than any other person to cause.

I can imagine that you will endeavor to diminish the force of this exposure of your frauds by representing that, although you received the proceeds of the frauds, you were ignorant of them, and supposed that the money came to you honestly. That resort is not open to you.

Your bill for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1860, was razeed nearly one-half by the Board of Supervisors, probably in consequence of some misunderstanding between you and Tweed. As Chairman of the Committee on County Offices, he passed upon your bills. You charged that quarter for reporting 7,533 convictions, but the board took off $2,550 for 5,100 of them. Tweed, in his report, treats the matter cautiously, merely saying that the committee had agreed to audit the bill at the reduced amount. Upon the bill, however, as paid by the Controller, is a statement that the $2,550 was taken off because the number of convictions reported by you was 5,100 greater than the number according to the records in the office of the Clerk of the Court of General Sessions. Below that statement you put a protest against the deduction, doubtless to avoid the appearance of confessing the fraud. But you must have made the matter all right with Tweed, for the next month and afterward the fraud went on as before. These circumstances prove conclusively that you had full knowledge of your fraud.

Before passing from this subject, I will add that this fraud appears to have had its beginning in the term of your immediate predecessor. For his first quarter, ending March 31, 1856, he charged for reporting 603 convictions; for his last, ending Dec. 31, 1858, he charged for 3,799. You, however, during your first term reaped the full harvest of dishonest gains in this field.

You exhausted the soil to such an extent that you were not able to gather half so large a crop from it during your second term.

The next class of your charges that I shall examine is that for the conveyance of convicts to penal institutions within the limits of the County. Upon the first examination of those charges the hope was indulged that, in respect at least to the number of prisoners, your charges might be honest. Fraud permeates every part of your bills to such an extent that one honest spot would be a sort of relief. In such a matter as conveying convicts to prison, it does seem that you might have been satisfied to be honest.

It was only after this letter was begun that any attempt was made to ascertain whether you had correctly charged the number of prisoners conveyed. The examination shows that during your second term you took advantage of the fact that your protegé, Watson, had become County Auditor, to charge for conveying to prison about twice as many prisoners as were sentenced to go there.

In the subjoined table the column headed G. S. shows the whole number of persons sentenced in the years named by the Courts of General Sessions and Oyer and Terminer, to confinement elsewhere than in the State Prison, as returned to me by the Clerks of those courts. The column headed S. S. shows the total number in each of the years specified sentenced by the Court of Special Sessions to confinement anywhere, as returned to me by the Clerk of that court. The column headed H. R. shows the number of persons received in the same years, from the Police Courts, in the House of Refuge, as returned to me from that institution.

The column headed B. I. shows the returns made to me from the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island of the number of persons received there during the same years from the Police Courts.

It is manifest that for 1861, 6 and 7, the number is incomplete. By the same return from the Penitentiary, I perceive that some of those committed by the Police Courts were included among those credited to the Special Sessions, for the number so credited is in those years only, in excess of the total number sent there, which number appears by the Clerk's return given in the column headed S. S.

I cannot procure a return from the Police Courts in time for this letter, and you are therefore not credited for the years 1861, 1866, and 1867 with all the prisoners committed to the Penitentiary, but the deficiency is less than 300 in any year.

From 1859 to 1861 inclusive the number committed was 8,567, and the number charged 8,149. From 1865 to 1867 inclusive the number committed was 7,391, and the number charged 17,846. Deduct number committed, 7,397, and allow 1,000 additional for Police Courts, and the number fraudulently charged would be 9,449.

The allowance of 1,000 for the Police Courts is at least double the number of the actual deficiency.

It appears from the above table that during your first term of office the number of prisoners for whom you charged was slightly less than the number sentenced. This should be so, for a few of those sentenced were discharged by subsequent legal proceedings. But during your second term, when Watson was Auditor, you charged for conveying more than double the number of persons sentenced to confinement. If we put the excess at 9,449, at seventy-five cents for each, the amount you made by this fraud would be $7,086 75.

But you were guilty of a greater fraud than this in the same matter. The duty of conveying prisoners sentenced to confinement within the county appears to have first devolved upon the Sheriff when Col. William Jones held that office.

There was some difficulty in fixing the rate of compensation. His bills were taxed by Judge Ingraham, who allowed twenty-five cents for each prisoner conveyed to Blackwell's Island. Col. Jones was dissatisfied, and the Board of Supervisors finally allowed seventy-five cents, which was done by giving him the two fees of thirty-seven and a half cents "for every person committed to prison" and of thirty-seven and a half cents "for every prisoner discharged," which, I have above stated, are specifically authorized by law. At this rate of seventy-five cents every Sheriff was subsequently paid until you began your second term.

The Board of Supervisors by this action exhausted in this respect the whole power of any body or officer in this City and County, and no greater payment could be made unless authorized by a new statute.

To show that I am not in error, I will quote from a decision made by the Supreme Court in 1842 in the case of the Sheriff of Chemung County. The value of this decision will be appreciated when I say that the Bench was then composed of Samuel Nelson, Chief Justice, and Greene C. Bronson and Esek Cowen, Justices. The court says: "The attendance of the Sheriff at these courts is highly desirable, but the statute seems to have referred his compensation to perquisites for other purposes." I am advised that there has never been a decision conflicting with the principle thus established. If this decision be sound in respect to other counties, where the Supervisors have some discretion, how much more force does it carry here, where the Supervisors, by the section of the revised statutes I have quoted above, are absolutely denuded of all powers, except to see that the Sheriff renders the services for which fees are provided by law before he is paid for them.

Nor is there any hardship in the rule that if no fee is provided by law for any service by the Sheriff to the public, he is to render it without compensation. In this City the Sheriff is provided at public expense with fire, offices, gas, and fuel, to enable him to do a large and profitable business with individuals. Almost your first act as Sheriff was to obtain an appropriation from the Supervisors for repairs to the office. You applied afterward several times to have the rooms repaired or cleaned. Your anxiety in the latter respect appears to have been confined to the walls and ceiling. Within, as was long ago said of the abodes of hypocrites, all was "full of extortion and excess," "and of all uncleanness."

The compensation of the Sheriff for conveying prisoners had been fixed at the full amount allowed by law, but that could not limit your rapacity; Watson was Auditor, and you were eager for your reward.

It may here be interesting to state how you came to be Sheriff the second time. After Watson was appointed Auditor you obtained nothing more. The men in power seemed to think that you had had enough. You punished them by giving the weight of your influence with the Irish in December, 1863, to the Germans who were supporting C. Godfrey Gunthar for Mayor. Gunther was elected. Tweed was alarmed. In the Fall of 1864 you struck hands and Tweed nominated and elected you as Sheriff. During the three years that you were then in office you were as quiet as a church mouse, though not as "poor."

You took office the second time under what you doubtless considered favorable circumstances. William M. Tweed was President of the Board of Supervisors; Walter Roche, as Chairman of the Committee on County Officers, passed upon your bills; and James Watson, as County Auditor, had power to "put them through." You saw your opportunity and improved it. Without the slightest warrant from any source, you had the audacity to charge in your bill for conveying prisoners within the County at double the previous large rates. You charged $1 50 for each prisoner. The bill went through as things usually go through a well-greased machine. You were paid at this rate for two years and three months. Thirteen thousand two hundred and sixty prisoners, at seventy-five cents extra each, gives $9,945 as the amount that you made by that fraud.

But on the 1st of January, 1867, Richard B. Connelly became Controller—a result for which you had been working five years. You seemed to think that the victory ought to put "money in your purse," so you put up the price of conveying prisoners within the County to $1 75, being $1 extra, and your bills during the last nine months you were in office went through at that rate; 4,586 prisoners at $1 each gives $4,586 as the amount you made by that fraud.

In this connection I will refer to a fraud you attempted during your first term of office, but with only partial success. Your predecessor had toward the close of his term adopted the practice of including in his charge for prisoners the vagrants sent to the almshouse, who were never in his custody. In his first bill for three months ending March 31, 1856, he charged for 407 prisoners conveyed; in his last quarter, ending Dec. 31, 1858, he charged for 2,499. The fraud appears not to have been discovered until after he was paid in full, but it was known before you were paid anything. So in the bill for your first three months, ending March 31, 1859, you only charged for 635 prisoners, but at the meeting of the Board of Supervisors, at which your first bill was presented, a resolution was adopted directing the Committee on County Officers to report upon the nature of the service charged under the head "for conveying prisoners." That this was a movement in your interest is plain, for your predecessor had been paid in full, and you had not charged for the fraudulent service.

Tweed reported that you had not made the fraudulent charge, "believing" that you were "not warranted by law in so doing." He therefore subjoined a resolution that the legal adviser of the board should report what you could charge. But the resolution did not pass.

The power of the Ring was then only inchoate, and sensible men did not see why, when the committee stated in your behalf, that you did not believe you had any right to the fraudulent fees, you should be coerced by an opinion from Richard Busteed to take them.

You were thus completely foiled, but you were equal to the emergency. You put the fraudulent fees you did not believe you were entitled to in your next bill, and you went ahead of your predecessor.

You appear to have charged double. You first charged for 557 prisoners conveyed to prisons within the County, $417 75. Then you added, "for prisoners committed to and discharged from prison," 3,691, (including the vagrants,) at seventy-five cents, $2,768 25. The bill slipped through and was paid.

The Controller was not watching the "honest" man in whose behalf it had been stated that he did not believe he was "warranted by law" in making the charge.

You obtained the money but have never returned it to the Treasury. I include it among the moneys you have fraudulently obtained.

You tried the same thing in the next bill, charging for 681 prisoners conveyed, $510 75, and for 5,024 committed and discharged, $3,768. Tweed reported in favor of the bill and it was passed by the Supervisors, but the Controller had found you out, and would not pay it.

He deducted the $3,768, and paid you the balance, certifying, at your request, on the bill, that your acceptance of the money was not to "prejudice or impair" your claim to the amount deducted.

Your next move was to present the matter again to the Board of Supervisors, in a communication soliciting its aid in procuring the payment of the amount. Mr. Hawes sent a communication to the board, stating that he had declined to pay, "upon the ground that the service was not performed" by you; "that the prisoners were never in the custody" of the Sheriff, and that it could "hardly be presumed that the Legislature intended to confer so large a compensation upon any officer for a service he does not perform." The papers were referred to the Committee on County Officers, but no report was ever made. Your claim, when exposed, was too much even for Tweed. In connection with this attempt by you, it may be stated that, although you were bold enough in grabbing, you were a little tender about swearing. Your bills for the first year were not sworn to, but afterward you overcame all scruples and made oath to your bills.

I have no evidence that you made any further effort to obtain the payment of this fraudulent claim during your own term of office, but you appear to have laid your plans for success through the aid of your successor. Josiah W. Brown was the Union candidate for Sheriff, and seemed to be certain of election. I am informed that, although you were really for Lynch, you united with other corrupt politicians in a trick upon honest men by getting up a Citizens' Convention at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to nominate an independent ticket. If a true history of that canvass should be written it would show how well-meaning citizens are sometimes imposed upon by unworthy schemers. A ticket was nominated at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, headed by your Under Sheriff, Frederick L. Vulte, for Sheriff. No man on it, unless on some other ticket, was elected, and those who pulled the wires had no expectation that any would be. But by running that ticket, they defeated other candidates whom many of the men used in nominating the ticket would have preferred to those elected. Lynch was elected, and Vulte and your brother Hugh Kelly remained in office under him.

Lynch having become Sheriff, in the manner stated above, you and he were able to work together for your common benefit. In his first bill (very differently from what a tyro would have been likely to do) he repeated your fraud, except, that he may not have charged twice for the same persons. He charged for 376 prisoners, conveyed to County prisons, $282, and for 4,866 committed and discharged, $3,649 50. As in your case, the first bill slipped through and was paid. He repeated such a charge (I should think under the guidance of some strong will behind him) in every bill that he presented, but he did not succeed in procuring another such payment. The total of his unpaid charges of this kind, which he made in imitation of and to sustain an attempted fraud, was $47,861 09. Adding the $3,649 50 he was paid, and the total that the fraud would have produced in three years, as presented by him, is $51,510 59; but what it might have amounted to under your bold hand, with Wilson's aid, no mortal can conceive.

It must not be supposed, because I have so far given only cases of frauds in which you fraudulently obtained from the County thousands of dollars, that there were none of the petty larceny order.

Under the law, figuring the Sheriff's fees, (which I have already quoted,) he was allowed fifty cents for summoning constables to attend Court. This was allowed because constables, if summoned by the Sheriff, were required to attend the Courts of Oyer and Terminer to preserve order, under a penalty of five dollars for every day's neglect, but they were only allowed a dollar and a half a day for attendance. As that was an inadequate price to pay constables in this City, those officers would have gone to the Legislature and had the law changed, rather than submit to it, so there was a compromise all around. The Sheriff ceased to summon constables and the Court allowed him to select whoever he pleased to preserve order. For a long time before you became Sheriff, that officer had made no charge for summoning constables, but was content with the patronage. But during your term there was a resurrection of everything that could be used for an entrance into the County Treasury. You summoned no constables, but at every Oyer and Terminer you appointed a number of your hangers-on as officers. For every one of them to whom you gave an appointment you charged the County fifty cents for summoning him to a place that he was begging you to give him. By that fraud you obtained $65 50 under your first term, and $64 under your second, which I put down against you accordingly.

A little extra point is given to this small grab, by the fact that during your second term Courts of Oyer and Terminer were almost unknown; but I am confident that a bill against the County will be found from every "constable" you "summoned."

Another little grab of the same kind was for notices of elections to newspapers. Sheriffs had always, since we became a free people, upon receiving notice of an election from the Secretary of State, been required to communicate it to the newspapers. You, to save yourself trouble, made the County pay for printing the notice, to which I make no objection; but you also, without authority of law or usage, obtained from the County $1 for each newspaper under pretense of "serving" the notice in the newspapers—work that a boy could do in an hour.

The fact that any charge was made without authority of law never seemed to be of the least importance in your view.

By this small grab you made $15 at each election, in all $89, which I include as part of your fraudulent receipts.

I will specify another. For more than half a century the law had required the Sheriff to publish in one or more newspapers a proclamation of the holding of a Court of Oyer and Terminer. You had charged, as your predecessor had done, $4 85 for such a proclamation so often that, in 1867, when the days of your second term were becoming few, you seemed to have concluded that the $4 85 ought to be a fee to you, although there was no authority of law for any such idea. So in June, 1867, as you had charged the $4 85 in December, and again in March, you treated those charges as your fees, and charged $43 15 for the advertisements. In September you charged $4 85 as your fee and $19 40 for advertising, and in December $4 85 for yourself and $5 60 for advertising, but I am not able to say that you made more than $24 25 by that little grab. I will now specify another of your large frauds. There is no provision of law authorizing a payment to a Sheriff for summoning petit jurors in criminal cases, and I presume in most of the counties of the State no allowance therefor is ever made.

As the Supreme Court declared in the decision quoted above, it must be held that the Legislature intended that the perquisites allowed to the Sheriff should pay him for the service. This is particularly the case in respect to summoning petit jurors. The law allows the Sheriff fifty cents for each term a civil case is on the calendar, to be paid by the plaintiff in the action. In this county the calendars are so overloaded that a cause is on the calendar many terms before it is reached. I understand that in many years there has been no time when there have been less than five thousand or six thousand on the calendars of the three courts, Supreme, Superior, and Common Pleas. Such a number, nine terms in the year, would give the Sheriff over $25,000 a year. He can therefore well afford to serve panels of petit jurors for the criminal courts without charge.

That the Legislature never intended that the Sheriff should be paid for summoning petit jurors in criminal cases would seem to be clear, from the fact that while an allowance is provided for summoning Grand Jurors, none is made for petit jurors. In 1843, however, Monmouth B. Hart, the Sheriff, and his predecessor, Jacob Acker, one of each political party, having suffered severely from the terrible financial revulsion which commenced in 1837, the Supervisors, under the influence of the sympathy felt for them, were induced to allow them $10 for serving a regular panel of petit jurors, and twenty-five cents each for extra jurors. This was not accomplished without stout resistance, especially in respect to jurors for the Oyer and Terminer, who also served in the trial of civil causes in the Supreme Court. Afterward the allowance for serving petit jurors was increased, not by law but by the Supervisors, to thirty cents for each person summoned, and that rate the Sheriff was paid when you were elected.

Your predecessor also induced the Supervisors to allow him fifty cents each for summoning jurors for the Marine Court, in which only civil cases are tried. This was as clear a robbery of the County Treasury as it would be of a bank, to walk into it and take money from its vaults. As your predecessor was paid for the service, however, it is not included in this account against you.

To make sure that there should be no error in the serious charges I am about to make against you, in respect to your charges for jurors, I have not only procured a return by the Clerk of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions, of the jurors returned for those courts during the years you were in office, but I have had the original panels of jurors in the office of the Commissioner of Jurors carefully examined.

I have no return from the Clerk of the Marine Court, and only a portion of the panels for that court were examined. Those examined agreed in respect to the number of jurors charged for, but few of the panels were served as required by law; therefore your charge for the service was doubly illegal. But as the examination was imperfect, the Marine Court is not included in any part of the statement I am about to make.

In respect to the General Sessions, the Clerks return and the panels agree, and the number of jurors specifically charged by you for that court agreed with the Clerk and panels, except that you charged for forty-eight less than the whole number as made by them. As will be subsequently shown, however, but few of the panels were so served that you could be paid for them.

In respect to the Oyer and Terminer, however, there was more difficulty. A few of the panels which appear by the Clerk's minutes to have been ordered could not be found, and in some cases panels that could be found do not appear to have been returned to the court.

The difficulty is doubtless caused by the fact that the jurors were also summoned for the trial of civil cases in the Supreme Court.

You are allowed for all the jurors required by the minutes of the court, or appearing to have been drawn by a panel on file, as follows: Court of Oyer and Terminer charged by Sheriff from 1859 to 1861, inclusive, and from 1865 to 1867, inclusive, [illegible]; required by Clerk's minutes, 8,075; by panels on file, 7,092; correct number, 9,122.

Besides the above, you charged, and were paid during your two terms of office for 63,601 "extra" jurors. The word appears to have been properly chosen, for they were certainly extraordinary. Not one of them had any existence. The charge for them was merely a bare-faced fraud. They were charged by you merely as "extra" to convey the impression that they were extra jurors required in the Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions when important cases were tried. But all of the extra jurors are included in the jurors for those courts for which you specifically charged, so that the charge for the "extra" jurors has nothing whatever to sustain it except audacity and corruption.

From 1859 to 1861, inclusive, and from 1865 to 1867, inclusive, the total number of jurors charged for Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Courts of General Sessions was 95,304. The total number required in both courts was 30,697. The number fraudulently charged for was, therefore, 64,607, which at thirty cents each amounts to $19,382 10.

The increase in the number when Watson was Auditor is wonderful, being principally in the "extra" jurors. But there was another fraud you perpetrated. When Connolly became Controller you had to celebrate the event, so you put up, without the slightest right, the price of summoning jurors for 1867, the only one of your years that he was in office, from thirty cents to thirty five, whereby you made as follows: Number for 1867, charged as above, 19,366; add for Marine Court 2,216; total, 21,582, which at five cents each amount to $1,079 10.

I will now examine one of the affidavits you made—say for the quarter ending March 31, 1867—the first one for which you charged 35 cents for summoning jurors. You swore that your bill was "just and true, and not otherwise; that the charges therein are for services actually performed; that the rates charged are the customary and legal rates." In respect to the above charge for 21,582 jurors, that affidavit was false in every allegation. It was not true nor just, but was otherwise than true and just; the services were not performed, and the rates charged were neither customary nor legal. You are reported to have often complained that attention to politics interfered with your religious duties. You make but a sorry spectacle as a religious man. In my experience of men I have found those the least trustworthy who use religious professions as capital either in business or politics.

The Church with which you are connected has often caused restitution to be made by its members who had done wrong. If any influence over your conscience or fears shall lead you to restore the money you have wrongfully taken, it will be an instance of great power usefully exerted.

A statute relating to jurors in this City has the following provision: "The Supervisors are hereby prohibited from allowing or paying any fees or charges to the Sheriff for serving any of the persons named in a panel" unless a majority of them are personally served.

This act was passed in consequence of the imperfect manner in which jury panels were served.

Many jurors not personally served did not answer, and consequently new panels had to be issued, bringing more fees to the Sheriff, but causing delay to the court. In the examination of the panels of jurors for the purpose of ascertaining the number of jurors for which you could be legally paid, a very few panels for the Oyer and Terminer could not be found. You are allowed in the table for panels not found as though they had been fully served. None of the jurors deducted as above stated are included, as follows:

From 1859 to 1861, inclusive, and from 1865 to 1867, inclusive, 6,722 petit jurors served in the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions, and the number illegally paid was 23,975.

You were paid, therefore, for summoning 23,975 jurors not legally served, at thirty cents each—these amount to $7,192 50, which money you illegally obtained.

You and your predecessors were paid, without any authority of law, one dollar for attending the drawing of each panel of Grand or Petit Jurors. I make no point against you in this statement for the allowance, but only array against you the panels not drawn, for which you charged.

From 1859 to 1861, inclusive, and from 1865 to 1867, inclusive, the total number of panels of Grand and Petit Jurors drawn was 474; the number charged for, 1,187.

You charged for 713 more panels than were drawn, which was a fraud of $713.

The law allows the Sheriff ten dollars for summoning a Grand Jury for a court, not a panel.

Its language is plain, and could not be misunderstood. Yet you fraudulently charged $10 for every panel. It is no excuse for you, that any other Sheriff may have been guilty of the same fraud. The Grand Juries you were required to summon, and the number of panels for which you charged were from 1859 to 1861 inclusive, and from 1865 to 1867 inclusive, as follows: In the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions the total number required was 97; the number charged for was 157.

Sixty panels at $10 each gives $600 as the amount you wrongfully took, but I only pass it against you as illegally paid.

None of your frauds was worse in character than you perpetrated in your charges for the execution of convicts.

It must be a very painful duty, even to a man of ordinary feelings, to be the instrument for taking the life of a fellow-man; but you appear to have been the first Sheriff to perceive that those wounded sensibilities could be soothed by pecuniary compensation.

The bill of your predecessor for the execution of James Rogers was $49 87. In your first term your bill for the execution of James Stephens amounted to $124 07, and of John Crummins to $113 78. During your second term, when Watson audited them, your charges increased largely. They were, for the execution of Bernard Friery, $972 84; of Frank Ferris, $722 97; of George Wagner, $774 04; of Jeremiah O'Brien, $940 80. I will contrast two of your bills, one from each term.

Executing James Stephens—Building scaffold, $32 77; Sheriff's fee, $25; barber shaving convict, $24 25; printing notices, $4 25; advertising certificate, $7 80; sundry expenses, $30. Total—$124 07.

Executing Jeremiah O'Brien—Building scaffold, $191 17; Sheriff's fee, $250; twenty-four Deputies assisting, $120; two watchers, $200; summoning jury and witnesses, $10; certificate, and two copies, $25; advertising same, $9 25; sundry expenses, $135 48. Total—$940 80.

An increase from a little over $100 to nearly $1,000 will probably equal any of the ring bills. It is noteworthy that the sundries in the last bill—the little items beneath mention—amount to more than the whole of the bill for the former execution.

I am informed that, though there is no statute providing a fee to the Sheriff for executing a convict, yet by prescription the fee was $25. As late as 1843 a pound was rated, in paying the Sheriff's fee at $2 50, and the Sheriff was paid $12 50, but afterward the Colonial pound was repudiated and $5 recognized as a pound, which gave the Sheriff $25. Nothing authorized you to charge more, yet you charged $200 in one case and $250 each in the other three. If I remember rightly, the rates of Garvey and Ingersoll were not more excessive than this. Fraud in this item, $850.

You also charged in each case $10 for summoning jurors and witnesses. Jurors! One would think the convict was to have been retried.

By law the Sheriff is to "invite" the "Judges, District Attorney, Clerk, and Surrogate of the County, together with two physicians and twelve reputable citizens," to be present at the execution. As to the two physicians and twelve citizens, a Sheriff is always so overrun with applications that his only anxiety is as to whom he shall disappoint. Could anything be more preposterous than to charge $40 for inviting men who asked to be present?

Another of your inventions was a charge of $25 for a certificate, to be signed by those present, that the convict had been duly executed, and making two copies for publication. I have had one of these certificates examined, and find it consisted of less than 200 words, and is merely formal; but your charge was entirely fraudulent.

Your bills for executing the four men amounted to $3,408 65, of which I only pass $990 against you as fraudulent, merely because the correctness of the other items cannot now be tested.

Your charge of $135 for sundries at one execution leads me to notice your bills for the board of prisoners under sentence of death.

Willett during his term charged $40 on that account; you during your first term $207, and Lynch during his term $342. In these cases the names and periods were given. They were also given for the first three months of your second term, but afterward you withheld them. Your bills on this account during your second term amounted to $2,766 29, probably four times as much as had been paid before since the settlement of the City.

I will now sum up the amounts you have wrongfully obtained from the County Treasury, so far as they have yet been ascertained. I may conclude to have a thorough examination made, if so they will be increased. The items of fraud that I have now shown to have enured to your benefit are as follows:

Fraudulent Receipts.

Pretended report of 92,914 imaginary convictions	$34,259 37
Overcharge conveying 13,260 alleged prisoners, seventy-five cents each	9,945 00
Overcharge conveying 4,586 alleged prisoners, $1 each	4,586 00
Payment obtained from Controller Hawes by an oversight	2,768 25
Alleged conveyance of 9,449 pretended prisoners, seventy-five cents each	7,086 75
Pretended summoning of mock constables	129 50
Sending advertisements to newspapers	89 00
Proclamations Oyer and Terminer	24 25
Pretended summoning of 64,607 imaginary jurors at thirty cents each	19,382 10
Overcharge for summoning 21,582 alleged jurors at five cents each	1,079 10
Pretended attendance drawing 713 jury panels not drawn, $1 each	713 00
Extortionate charges, services at execution of convicts	990 00
Total moneys fraudulently obtained	$81,052 32

Illegal Receipts.

Alleged summoning of 23,975 jurors, not served as required by law, at seventy-five cents each	$7,192 50
Excess in charge for Grand Jurors	600 00
Total moneys illegally obtained	$8,792 50
Total moneys wrongfully obtained	$89,844 82

The above statement does not include all the moneys you have obtained wrongfully, because the examination could not be completed in time for this statement. Nor have large sums of money been charged against you which have been paid to you without authority of law, and which you could not have recovered by legal proceedings, (defended in earnest.) I omit them for the reason that like payments had been made to one or more of your predecessors, and I am willing to give you the benefit of that excuse.

I now add a statement of the total payments to you and several other Sheriffs, beginning with John Orser, who appears to have been the last of the Sheriffs of the old school:

John Orser, 1853, 1854, and 1855	$18,335 98
Deduct for supplies to the County Jail	2,523 00
Total	$15,812 98
James C. Willett, 1856, 1857, and 1858	[illegible]
John Kelly, 1859, 1860, and 1861	[illegible]
James Lynch, 1862, 1863, and 1864	[illegible]
John Kelly, 1865, 1866, and 1867	[illegible]

John Orser's bills included the supplies for the County Jail—provisions, fuel, &c. For six quarters the amounts for these supplies are stated separately in the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors, and are not included above. They ranged from $420 50 to $561 64 a quarter. The six quarters not stated separately are deducted at the rate of the smallest amount, $420 50.

These frauds appear to have been initiated by Willett, but you carried them to perfection, and added new ones. Under you, beyond question, Sheriff's bills became an institution of great power for the depletion of the County Treasury. Each time you were Sheriff you were able to go about $20,000 more than your immediate predecessor. One deplorable consequence of such frauds is that they produce others. They not only bring others around them at the time, but are continuous. "The evil that men do lives after them." To this day the County Treasury is suffering from the game that you may be said to have opened.

I have not included in the above totals the amounts paid to you and Lynch for fees in excise suits, because they were temporary windfalls that should not disturb the general view. I have not probably obtained a statement of all the moneys either of you received on that account, but I know of payments to you amounting to $36,765 25, and to Lynch to $3,064 88.

With these the payments to you from the public Treasury for your two terms of office were as follows:

First term, general charges	$56,474 16
First term, fees in excise cases	36,765 25
Second term, general charges	66,473 32
Total	$159,712 73

This has nothing to do with the large amounts of fees you received from private parties.

The payment to you of $18,210 61, part of the above amount of $36,765 25, was in one respect peculiar. You went out of office as Sheriff at the precise moment A. Oakey Hall became District Attorney. You claimed that the fees had been earned by you during the term of his predecessor, yet, Mr. Hall, as appears by the papers, paid to you out of his own pocket the sum of $18,210 64, one of the most marvelous acts of kindness on record. By this contrivance Mr. Hall took proceedings for the repayment of the money to him, instead of leaving you to seek payment yourself. The Court of Appeals decided that the amount should be repaid to him. Every right-minded man yields with respect to the decision of that court, but I think the people of this City would have been a little better satisfied if parties on both sides had not been really in favor of the payment.

The above narrative explains one incident in our local politics that has heretofore been a mystery. In 1868 you were nominated for Mayor by the anti-Ring Democracy, appeared upon the platform, and accepted the nomination, but a few days before the election withdrew, was sick, and went to Europe. You would not run. You were in the power of Tweed and Watson. They were doubtless willing that you should get all the money you could, but not that you should interfere with "their little game." Besides, how could you run against Hall, who had done you such a marvelous kindness?

I have shown that you have defrauded the public Treasury, defamed the character of the City, libeled our citizens of your own race, and sunk yourself to the lowest depths of disgrace.

In what respect are you better than Garvey or Ingersoll? They made out bills for services not performed or articles not furnished. So did you. They made out bills for large quantities in excess of services performed or articles furnished. So did you. They made out bids for services performed or articles furnished at prices largely in excess of the proper ones. So did you. If you say that your bills were passed by the Board of Supervisors, so were theirs. In one respect, however, you were a far greater criminal; you were the incumbent of an office discharging a higher public trust, and bound, besides the oath to your bills, by the constitutional oath of office.

I think that you were worse than Tweed, except that he was a larger operator. The public knew that Tweed was a bold, reckless man, making no pretensions to purity.

You, on the contrary, were always avowing your honesty and wrapped yourself in the mantle of piety.

Men who go about with the prefix of "honest" to their names are often rogues.

John Van Buren, in a public speech referring to a political opponent, whose name had that handle, made it a subject of ridicule. "Who," said he, "ever heard men speak of 'honest Silas Wright,' or 'honest Azariah C. Flagg?'" At this point, a voice in the crowd, with a keen sense of the ludicrous, said slowly, "or honest ——?" naming a former Mayor of this City who stood beside the orator. The meeting was convulsed with laughter. But you need have no apprehension that your fellow-citizens will indulge in merriment over your disgrace. The feeling will be deeper and sad.

A feeling of depression might well attend the addition of another to the long list of corrupt public officers. Yet you will have little sympathy. The public sense is generally offended when a man assumes superiority and assails with abuse all who dare to differ from him; and there is always a feeling of relief when the mask is pulled from the face of a hypocrite.

I make this publication with no pleasure. Greatly as you have wronged me, I can sincerely say that I wish that you had never committed the offenses I have proved against you. But when I was informed of them, my duty to my fellow-citizens demanded that I should make them known. The danger that this City would be committed to the absolute control of you and Morrissey was fearful to contemplate. That danger is at an end.

The stain upon your character which these developments will leave will be so dark that the effect will not be without benefit to others. It will be a terrible warning, and it may aid to impress on those whose characters are now being formed the wisdom of the sound old adage that "honesty is the best policy."

W. F. HAVEMEYER.

JOHN KELLY TO THE MAYOR.

To the Editor of the Sun:

In your issue of the 12th you intimate in a short paragraph that some startling developments are about to be made, which, from the rumors that have reached me, are to involve me as a former Sheriff of this county.

It appears that his Honor the Mayor will reply to the letter I addressed to him through the public press, warning him against the reappointment of the convicted Commissioners of Police; and as I learn that he has employed Nelson J. Waterbury to search the records in the office of the Secretary of State in order to ascertain the number of convictions returned by me to that office during the six years I held the office of Sheriff, no doubt his Honor will make use of the device resorted to on a celebrated occasion by the Artful Dodger of the story, and answer the charge of his own official misdeeds by attempting to prove that I am no better than himself. It remains to be seen what success will attend his Honor in the rôle he is about to play.

The investigation, I am informed, is to result in showing that I received enormous sums in excess of the amount I was fairly entitled to by law. This wonderful discovery of a Mayor's nest by so skillful a detective as Waterbury entitles that person to rank, with all his owl-like gravity, among the greatest reformers of the age. I doubt, however, if his pretended discovery will stand the test of impartial investigation. I shall very certainly subject it to such a one when it shall have seen the light in the Mayor's tardy answer to my letter. I invite his Honor to continue his researches among the acts of my personal or official life, and when he is well through with the work to publish it to the world. I am quite confident the picture will bear comparison with his own, or Nelson J. Waterbury's, in anything by which the standard of character is measured.

I respectfully ask the suspension of public opinion on these pretended discoveries by so precious a pair of reformers until the examination of them has been made and the whole truth can be told. Let me suggest, too, if his Honor is acting in good faith, and is really animated by a pure love of reform, that he might continue his researches in the Controller's office, and inform the public, when he has finished, how much money Waterbury returned to that department from the amounts collected in forfeited recognizances and prosecutions against liquor-dealers during the time he was District Attorney of this County; how much, too, that model reformer received for services rendered the old Ring in the Broadway opening, and in various other little matters, during the administration of Richard B. Connolly; and, finally, to enlighten the public as to the amounts paid this same Waterbury for lobbying at Albany and procuring unprofitable legislation for this City. If his Honor has no taste for the work, I promise him that I will attend to it for him at the earliest practicable moment, and shall, I think, satisfy him before I have done with that gentleman that he has made a sad mistake in selecting as his henchman one so vulnerable in his official antecedents as the unsainted Waterbury. But neither I nor the public can be astonished at the Mayor's choice in this instance, in view of the many other unfortunate selections which have been made by his Honor. Unceasing blunders and intrepid, cumulative folly have characterized his whole administration.

In conclusion, permit me to say (though it is hardly necessary) that the Mayor's alleged discoveries in relation to myself are the weak but malicious offshoots of his Honor's vindictiveness, on account of the part taken by myself, with others, in bringing to justice his esteemed friends, the forcibly retired Police Commissioners. He, perhaps, thinks that the budget of calumny which he has been preparing with such rancorous haste may have a tendency to injure me in public estimation before an opportunity can be had to expose the malevolence of its author, and the turpitude and falsehood of its allegations. The scheme is worthy of the source from which it emanates.

I respectfully ask a place in your columns for this letter. Very respectfully yours,

JOHN KELLY, No. 315 Lexington avenue.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 15.

HONORS TO THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin and Alderman Manning, of that city, paid a brief visit to Mayor Havemeyer, yesterday, in the City Hall. The Mayor was busily engaged in revising his charges against John Kelly when the gentlemen entered his office, but he extended to them a cordial welcome, and subsequently wrote a communication to the Board of Aldermen announcing their arrival. The latter [illegible]

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 18, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—DEARER THAN LIFE—Principal character by Mr. Toole.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL—Mr. Fisher, Mr. James, Miss Davenport, and Miss Jewett.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE DELUGE; OR, PARADISE LOST—Kiralfy Brothers, Miss Julia Seaman, Grand Ballet.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—JANE EYRE—Miss Thompson, Miss Morant, Mr. Robinson, and Mr. Morris.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LA PRINCESSE DE TREBIZONDE—Mlle. Aimée, Mlle. Gaudon, M. Duplan.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—VENICE PRESERVED—Mr. McCullough, Mr. Warde, and Miss Brough.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY—NEGRO DELINEATIONS, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Seymour.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

BOWERY THEATRE.—MAZEPPA—PASSION'S PERILS—Mlle. Sanyeah and others.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Mme. Violette Picaut and others. Matinée at 2.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor and others.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT—By Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

COLOSSEUM.—PARIS BY NIGHT—Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—GRAND EXHIBITION OF ART AND AGRICULTURE.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—WALKING FEAT—Mr. Weston.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

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When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

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New-York City.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

On Sunday next, Sept. 20, we shall publish a new and original story, written expressly for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, *by* MR. BRET HARTE, *and entitled "The Fool of Five Forks." As the demand for the paper will undoubtedly be very large, newsdealers should send in their orders as soon as possible.*

The dispatches from New-Orleans are very conflicting, and we have done our best to sift and classify them in our news columns, so that our readers may see at once from what sources they come. They can then judge for themselves the degree of importance which is to be attached to them. Gov. KELLOGG sends us a telegram stating that war is imminent, and that "a very few hours will decide whether the United States flag will be fired on once more or not." On the other hand, a general press dispatch states that the orders of Gen. EMORY, commanding the Federal troops, are promptly complied with, and this is proved by a Circular issued by Gen. EMORY himself. The McEnery faction agree to surrender the State buildings, and to "disband the insurgent forces under their command." We cannot reconcile this news with the Kellogg dispatch, and shall not attempt to do so. Our own correspondents send us word that Our own correspondents describe the carrying out of the orders contained in Gen. EMORY's Circular, and give some vivid details as to the manifestations of public feeling against KELLOGG. They also bear evidence to the determination of the McEnery party not to come into collision with Federal authority, and to the general satisfaction expressed in New-Orleans over the solution of existing difficulties presented by an interregnum of martial law between now and the November election.

The most promising feature in the situation, as our latest dispatches leave it, is the obvious desire of both factions to reach some basis for a common understanding. At a conference held at the Custom-house between KELLOGG and other Republicans on the one side, and PENN and some of his friends and associates on the other, various plans were discussed whereby order and harmony could be restored by legal methods. The fact of the Penn party entering into such a conference is a proof that they have abandoned all intention, if they ever had any, of refusing compliance with the President's proclamation. The formal protest made by MCENERY against Gen. EMORY's interpretation of the terms of that proclamation has, at least, the merit of unequivocally accepting the necessity of surrender to Federal authority. What basis of agreement is to be reached by the contending factions is not yet clear, but the presence of Conservatives of high character and moderate counsels at the Custom-house Conference presents some guarantee that it will lead to a compromise which all parties can honorably accept.

The New-York Democratic Convention made an end of its work yesterday by nominating Mr. TILDEN for Governor and Mr. DORSHEIMER for Lieutenant Governor. The delegates evidently did not choose Mr. TILDEN because they loved him, or because they thought he would win; but after the open declaration, made by the *Herald*, that the part which he took at the eleventh hour against TWEED ought to be fatal to him, no alternative was left to a convention professedly consisting of honest men. If that portion of the old Tammany gang which still remains out of prison could thus openly dictate to the Democratic Party, there would be a sudden end to the hope of a Democratic revival. Mr. TILDEN is a highly respectable candidate, and no man in the State who wishes to see the return of the Democrats to power need be ashamed to vote for him. But the Tweedites—who are still very powerful—will labor hard to render Mr. TILDEN's inevitable defeat as ignominious as they can. Moreover, the *World* has injured him by publishing that inconceivably stupid and blundering interview with JOHN KELLY, which was studded with insults leveled at Judges CHURCH and ALLEN. If the *World* could be effectually gagged at election time, the prospects of the Democrats would generally be improved about fifty per cent. Mr. LORD, of Monroe County, appears to have been of this opinion, too, for he moved a vote of censure on the *World*—a curious illustration, by the bye, of the abject slavery to which your out-and-out party organ is expected to submit itself. Freedom of the press would be a valuable privilege if a party convention had the power to dictate what a newspaper should or should not publish. A public journal has at least as much right to express its opinions as a convention. But we are sorry that the poor *World* does not succeed in pleasing even its own party, for it certainly does not please anybody outside of it.

Mr. DORSHEIMER is the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor—a gentleman who was an ardent Republican until he found that he could not get a foreign mission on which he had set his heart, when he jumped into "Greeleyism," and from thence to the Democratic Party. Greeleyism was and is to Democracy what Ritualism is to Popery—a half-way house. Mr. DORSHEIMER adds no strength to the Democratic ticket, for turncoats are never popular with any party. Genuine Democrats may very properly support Mr. TILDEN, but DORSHEIMER is neither fish, flesh, nor good red-herring, and the Democrats cannot be expected to grow very enthusiastic over him. Perhaps it does not much matter, since the whole ticket is doomed to certain failure.

The platform of the party is so short that no one will suspect the *World* folks of having had anything to do with it. And we do not think that Mr. JOHN COCHRANE could have been called into consultation. In fact, the platform seems to have been fixed on the model of Alfred Jingle's speeches in *Pickwick*. However, the spirit of it is very good, and we hope the Democrats will stick to it, and convert their brethren in the West to their views as soon as possible. In that case we shall hear no more of inflation, or of paying the interest on Government bonds in paper. The platform is well enough, but if the Democrats want to see a really unobjectionable one they must wait until the Republican Convention meets next week.

Two of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction have signed a reply to the charges of the Commissioners of Accounts. That document would have been more satisfactory had it contained less invective and more argument, fewer imputations of motives and more citations of fact. The Commissioners say that they were the first to request that an investigation be made into their department; that Mr. HOWE is mistaken in asserting that they were not aware of the existence of a balance to the credit of their department in the Third National Bank; that though they did not take stock on their accession to office, the stock-books had been duly posted and they knew what was on hand, and that it is not true that no separate accounts were kept with persons from whom purchases were made. They admit that the balance-sheets presented by their book-keeper on April 25 "may have been incorrect," and that, more than a year after their accession to office, the confusion of their books and accounts has not yet been fully remedied. They contend that all purchases are first delivered to the store-keeper, save in cases where a slavish adherence to that system would result in loss and inconvenience. They deny emphatically that all goods are distributed by the store-keeper solely on his own responsibility, and they proceed to show that their apparent disregard of the ninety-first section of the charter is due to the impossibility of purchasing on the contract system the supplies required by their department. They fail, however, to make out a convincing case that their very extensive flour purchases could not have been more advantageously made after open competition, the instance cited where a low quality of flour was received under contract being entirely irrelevant to the point at issue. The very damaging charges in regard to LOUIS STERNBACH's cloth purchases are not met at all, and the clearly illegal method of employing a meat clerk on commission is slurred over.

We surrender a large portion of our space to the lengthy communication in which Mayor HAVEMEYER endeavors to show that JOHN KELLY's administration of the office of Sheriff was characterized by gross frauds. The figures given in THE TIMES of yesterday form part of this very comprehensive indictment, but the Mayor's charges travel over a somewhat wider ground and go more minutely than ours into the bearings of existing statutes upon the emoluments of the Sheriff of this County. A good deal of the Mayor's communication is decidedly irrelevant to its main purpose, but that portion of it will probably be found by the general reader to be the most amusing. The Mayor's very late penitence for the character of some of his appointments, his newly-found perception of the fact that he may possibly have deserved the attacks of the press, and his lively indignation against KELLY for having persuaded him to make his first appointment a bad one, are all exceedingly edifying. Apart from the Mayor's obvious desire in this communication to varnish his own conduct in regard to the Police Commissioners and to "get even" with KELLY for his share in the recent attempt at his removal, it contains an apparently well-subsantiated array of facts which threaten to seriously impair JOHN KELLY's reputation for honesty. The Ex-Sheriff replies in advance to the Mayor's charges by threatening to show up the professional antecedents of NELSON J. WATERBURY, whom he credits with preparing the present indictment. It will be better for his own reputation to attempt to answer the accuser before abusing the attorney. The latter course of action is not usually adopted by men who have anything like a good case.

On the whole, the Commissioners of Charities have failed to remove the impression left by Mr. HOWE's report that their administration has been characterized by great looseness, gross favoritism in making purchases, and a system of contemptible deceit in covering up evasions of law. They have failed to explain why Commissioner STERN should enjoy the use of a coupé purchased by the public money, and their curious preference of a notorious Ring politician for one position of trust and the foreman of a too notorious jury for another is as inscrutable as ever. The Law Committee of the Board of Aldermen can, by a little energy and industry, find out precisely how far the answer of the Commissioners is complete, and can inform the public more fully on the charges which the Commissioners have shirked.

New-York has furnished another Bishop for the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Illinois, Rev. Dr. GEORGE F. SEYMOUR having been chosen successor to the late Bishop WHITEHOUSE. Dr. SEYMOUR is understood to sympathize with what is known as the High Church party; indeed, it is not likely that a man of Low Church views could be elected to the Illinois Bishopric; but he is known to be governed by broad and generous Christian principles, and he has not been concerned in any of the fierce polemic discussions with which his denomination has been distracted. The Illinois diocese may be congratulated on having selected a ripe Christian scholar and estimable gentleman to succeed the Bishop whose seat has so lately been made vacant by death.

Hon. HORACE MAYNARD has accepted the nomination of the Tennessee Republicans for Governor. The difference of opinion in the convention with regard to indorsing the Civil Rights bill appears to have been very decided. The white delegation evidently thought it inexpedient to demand the passage of the bill, and succeeded in saying so in the third resolution of the adopted platform. But MAYNARD sides with the colored delegates, and announces his intention to do all he can to get the bill passed. The platform of the party denounces the present Democratic Administration of the State, indorses the national bank system, favors free banking and speedy resumption of specie payment, and asks appropriations for the improvement of the navigable rivers of Tennessee.

OUR STATE CAMPAIGN.

The Democrats of this State have nominated their candidates, and put forth the platform upon which they will conduct the campaign. Next week the Republicans will adopt a similar course, and in six weeks afterward the contest will be decided. The time is not too long for the work of the important campaign to be successfully accomplished. First of all there should be thorough organization of the Republican voters in every Assembly district in the State, and, second only to this, care should be at once taken that full information concerning the issues to be decided, the importance of the offices to be filled, and the qualifications of the candidates presented, is placed, as far as possible, within the reach of every thinking voter in the State. To this end the newspaper press may easily be made largely to contribute, and the excellent local weekly newspapers published in very many of the country districts will be found by no means an insignificant or uninfluential agency. Already they are showing their appreciation of the importance of the contest before us, and although in many instances their field may seem to be a contracted one, yet within its limits they will be among the most efficient contributors to a Republican success.

Popular favor seems to point to the renomination and re-election of our present sagacious and incorruptible Chief Magistrate, and certainly, should this expectation be realized, the citizens of the State may confidently anticipate a continuance of the prosperity which has marked his administration. But at the same time we are to select other general officers, popularly considered "minor," yet each, in its way, of great importance to all the citizens of the State. These include the Lieutenant Governor, who will serve for two years, and one Canal Commissioner and one Inspector of State Prisons, to serve three years each.

In addition, our people are to be called upon to elect thirty-three members of the Forty-fourth Congress, Kings County contributing three and this City seven; and the full Assembly of one hundred and twenty-eight members is to be chosen, New-York City electing twenty-one members and Kings County nine.

Thus far scarcely any nominations for the Assembly have been made by either party, but the opportunity for carefulness in the selection of candidates will soon be lost through the filling up of the lists. It is to be hoped, therefore, that early attention will be paid to this matter. Our past experiences have been, occasionally, lamentable in this respect, and the party and the people have suffered greatly from the ill effects of injudicious and unworthy selections. The lesson should not be forgotten at this time, when it may have an influence for good in the avoidance of similar errors in the immediate future.

There are many and peculiar reasons why it is desirable that our next Legislature should be largely composed of able and experienced men. Honest and trustworthy officials we always need, and we shall gain something desirable if, in addition, we have this year men of far-reaching views in public affairs, and of cautious and statesmanlike judgment. The fact that the times, leaving out of view for the moment the political and social troubles in the South, are perilous, cannot be put out of sight. New and important questions of finance, of taxation, of popular education, and of local self-government are to be met and probably decided within the next few years in this State and in the nation at large, and it becomes New-York to have in its State Legislature, and in the National Congress at Washington, men who will maintain the proud pre-eminence the State has customarily held. Especially important, therefore, is it that the Assembly to be chosen next month should be strongly under the control of the Republican Party, for upon it, in conjunction with the Senate, will devolve the important duty of electing a United States Senator, for six years, in place of Mr. FENTON. The Senate, which holds over, is now Republican by a small majority; the Assembly to be elected next month should be so largely Republican as to prevent any possible chance of failure. The election of a Democratic Senator from this State at this time might justly be regarded as a public calamity. The choice of a grumbling, complaining "Liberal," as a compromise candidate, would be a disgrace. We have had enough experience of this kind. It will be a relief to find the State's representation in the Senate no longer neutralized by the antagonistic votes of the State's representatives. And with both Senators in hearty accord with the National Administration, we may rightly anticipate much more effective work for the good of the country and the State than has been possible with a "Liberal" occupying one of the Senatorial chairs.

Yet the party's duty will not be fully accomplished by the selection of a Republican for the position; for that Republican should be one who is justly and entirely acceptable to the honest seekers after reform, where reform is known to be needed. Happily, there is in the Republican Party an abundance of good material from which such selection can be made. We have men, honest and capable, who have been prominent in the party councils of the past, when there were slight inducements, beyond the satisfaction of following one's convictions of duty, to act with it. To one of these the position can be tendered with full confidence that the trust will never be betrayed. Their good services merit recognition; their incorruptibility and trustworthiness will commend them to the people, who have long since learned to respect and honor them.

With good and acceptable candidates for general officers, members of Congress, and Assemblymen, the Republicans have much to encourage them in the forthcoming campaign. Very much, however, depends upon the character of the men whose names are presented to the people; and this fact, we repeat, ought at this date, while the nominations are being made, to be constantly kept in view. If it is disregarded, the present temper of the people pretty certainly assures the defeat of the unworthy candidates. The day for "management" and "fixing things" seems to be passing away, and not one-half the power remains which was once possessed by those skilled in this peculiar kind of "talent."

Mention should be made of the proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State, which were prepared by the Commission of 1873, and ratified by the Legislatures of that and the following year. The Commission was composed of an equal number of prominent men of both parties, and the proposed amendments, as our readers already know, guard against bribery and corruption at elections, limit the power of the Legislature to pass private bills, regulate canal matters, extend the term of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor to three years, permit the Governor to veto a portion of the items in any appropriation bill, and make several other changes which will commend themselves to the judicious well-wisher of the State.

Besides all this, the voters in this City have additional duties of the gravest importance to discharge, in the election of our Mayor, Register, and the Aldermen, to say nothing of the other officials to be chosen. Surely all this work, to be accomplished in one day's brief hours, demands early and prompt preparation, that none but faithful, honest, and capable men may be chosen, and the public service thus receive no injury.

SOUTH CAROLINA REPUBLICANS.

Now that the tumultuous convention at Columbia is over, and black and white delegates have ceased their brawls and begun the election campaign in earnest, we may venture to examine the character of that body, which, at the end of a week of exhaustive contest, offers Ex-Attorney General CHAMBERLAIN as its candidate for Governor. The convention was fruitful in episodes, some of which threatened to have a fatal termination. Black, yellow, and white men said very much what they pleased, and no Chairman succeeded in keeping them within bounds. Recrimination was the order of each day. MOSES and CHAMBERLAIN were both defended and condemned by blacks. Senator PATTERSON came in for a liberal share of abuse. The State Treasurer accused legislators, and was accused by them, of bribery. Now and then a worthy colored gentleman by no means familiar with parliamentary rules got into the chair. Then there was much "richness." Points of order were hurled at the defenseless Chairman's head as dissatisfied audiences shy eggs at speakers. On the day of CHAMBERLAIN's nomination the Chairman refused to yield his chair when a portion of the delegates declared another gentleman entitled to it. He seized his gavel, and dared any one who wanted to take the chair to come and try it. Then a rush—if we may believe the published report of the convention—was made. Pistols were drawn and flourished, and threats were freely exchanged; but the Chairman, firm as Casabianca, stood by his chair, and the angry waves receded before the majesty of his serene front.

There were two delectable scenes in the convention. One of them preceded the nomination of CHAMBERLAIN. The delegates opposed to that nomination rallied around an excitable speaker from Charleston, and protected him from being "rushed" while he harangued the multitude. Those who did not wish to hear him adopted every conceivable device to drown his voice, and the convention hall resounded with yells, whoops, cat-calls, and cheers. For an hour a deafening confusion prevailed, neither Chairman nor delegates being able to communicate with each other. CHAMBERLAIN had both white and black opponents, who vociferously yelled their opposition and shook their fists and their pistols in the faces of their adversaries. The other scene was impressive and saddening. It was the farewell address of the "Robber Governor." The meek and long-suffering MOSES mounted the platform before the delegates, and assured them that he was "perfectly willing to be offered a bleeding sacrifice on the altar of good government in South Carolina." The rousing cheers which followed this avowal doubtless somewhat startled him, but he continued in the sacrificial vein. "The one desire which animated his heart," said this matchless miracle of impudence, "was that the Republicans should give to the State a Government which should command respect." He only asked to be left the right to redeem the errors of the past. To the close observer it seemed as if the distinguished speaker were saying, "Since I am so penitent, and so ready to join in reform, you surely cannot wish—to put me in the Penitentiary, now that my power is so soon to slip from my hands?" No one expressed regret when MOSES announced his intention to remain in the background, and he slunk from the platform, after a brief speech, astonished, but not abashed.

The chief important work of the convention was a great deal of fearless truth-telling. Never was political body assembled in which there was more freedom of speech than in this gathering at Columbia. There was much violent and abusive language used, and much solid and beneficial advice given. Some negroes demonstrated better than ever before their capacity to become energetic, forcible, and logical speakers; others exhibited all the pitiable lack of self-control and disregard for forms that have heretofore been conspicuous in political assemblies in the State. There were, as we have seen, plenty of pistols, but no one was killed. There was an infinite deal of talk about reform, and very little about civil rights. Criticisms of the Bond Ring, and its course when CHAMBERLAIN was Attorney-General, were much more interesting to the delegates than discussions on social equality. The exposures of frauds, and the unmasking of swindlers, were more engrossing than speculations concerning the war of races. It does not appear that very many of the colored delegates were grossly ignorant. They were reckless and uncontrollable, in many cases, but they showed quite as much grasp of the situation as the whites. They felt that there was money to be made, and some of them very likely made a little by swerving from their convictions. The Bond Ring has been accused, since the Convention, of having purchased the votes of several delegates for six hundred dollars each.

One of the most striking and important objections made in the convention to the nomination of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN as Governor was somewhat as follows. A grand raid on the State Treasury is contemplated by the holders of fraudulent bonds and pay certificates. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN might not take any part in that raid, but he certainly would not be the man to stop it. There was the experience of the past, unfortunately, to corroborate this statement. But Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, in his "cold but graceful" speech accepting the nomination of the convention, promised to "do his best," if elected, to retrieve the good name of the party in the State. The questions which all friends of reform ought now to ask are: Will Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S "best" be good enough? Can he secure the faithful application of the revenues to the best interests of the State? Are all the politicians supporting him sincere in their professions of a desire for retrenchment and absolute honesty?

DISTRIBUTION OF OFFICIAL PATRONAGE.

A recent writer in the *North American Review*, who takes gloomy views of the political condition of the country, is particularly discouraged by the fact that the public patronage has been "filched" from the President by Congress. According to this essayist, the encroachments of Congressmen, gradual and insidious, have resulted in the establishment of an oligarchy at Washington. The President has become a mere recorder; the country is governed by an irresponsible junto. This depressing statement is made to emphasize the warning of JOHN ADAMS, who said: "When any portion of the executive power has been lodged in popular or aristocratical assemblies it has seldom, if ever, failed to introduce intrigue. The executive powers lodged in the Senate are the most dangerous to the Constitution and to liberty of all the powers in it." It is assumed that Senators and Representatives have wrested official patronage from the President, and that the former body has been aided in this intrigue by its possession of so much executive power as may be supposed to lie in its control of the confirmation or rejection of a candidate named by the Chief Magistrate.

This is not altogether true. In many instances a Senator in accord with the dominant party is able to control important appointments made in his State, so far as confirmation or rejection is concerned. But it often happens that he fails to secure from the President a nomination that is entirely acceptable to himself. On the other hand, it sometimes happens that a Representative controls a nomination "over the head" of the Senator, and this nomination may be confirmed in spite of the objections of that Senator. This is not the rule, by any means, but it is common enough to prove that Congressmen have come into possession of official patronage by other means than that which JOHN ADAMS declared to be dangerous to the Constitution and to liberty. It cannot be denied that power over official appointments has fallen into the hands of Congressmen to a degree not contemplated in the original theory of our Government. But it has been surrendered by the Executive rather than "filched" by the Congressmen. Up to the weak administration of JAMES BUCHANAN, there was no serious inroad made upon Executive prerogatives by Senators and Representative. In the disruption of the Democratic Party during BUCHANAN's time, the rival leaders cajoled from the President the weapons by which they endeavored to destroy each other in their own States. In this way GWINN beat down BRODERICK in California; and DOUGLAS was made to feel the power of patronage combined with political hate. But to Mr. LINCOLN is mainly due the credit of voluntarily surrendering public appointments in return for legislative assistance. The exigencies of the war often brought the President to Congress for legislation other than that providing troops and money to carry on the campaign. The so-called Indemnity act was one of these which reluctant Congressmen supported as a party measure under Executive influence.

When LINCOLN was remonstrated with for this surrender of his powers, his invariable answer was that it was necessary to secure the hearty support of Congressmen for war measures, and that Congressmen knew better than he the qualifications of men recommended for appointment in their several States. He saw and deplored the tendency of Congress to increase the offices which Congressmen expected to fill. But he thought this abnormal condition of things would pass away with the war, and with the return of peace the President would come by his own again, and the powers of the Government would be redistributed.

In the biography of SALMON P. CHASE, written by Mr. J. W. SHUCKERS, the resignation of that statesman from LINCOLN'S Cabinet is represented as being hastened by the President's refusal to give to the Secretary the appointment of a Sub-Treasurer at New-York. LINCOLN permitted the nomination to be made by a Senator from this State. It is likely that the President wanted the support and influence of the Senator more than he dreaded that of a "Chase man" in the Sub-Treasury. It is very well known that he consented to the appointment of Republicans favorable to a rival Presidential candidate, when they were presented by Congressmen whose good-will he was anxious to retain. Presidents since LINCOLN's time have had no such reason for concessions to Congressmen. But the usage has been established, and it is difficult to return to the original condition of things. The essayist above quoted calls for "a strong President" who shall take back the powers legitimately belonging to the Executive Most people are afraid of "strong Presidents." Clearly the aggregation of legislative and executive powers in the hands of Congressmen is dangerous. That it is foreign to the theory of the Government is shown by the fact that it never could have been intended to lodge in one body the power to create offices and to fill them. We believe that the good sense of the people will prevent any wanton abuse of their augmented power. There is still a jealous fear that a President may use official patronage to secure his re-election, but it is evident that there should be a more definite and equitable division of the functions of Congress and President.

PROTECTION AGAINST THIEVES.

Families leaving their residences in the City for a country trip in the Summer months have generally left behind them also a rich field for plunder. Until this year, the Summer has been the harvest time for New-York thieves, who found plenty of booty in deserted houses. But facilities for placing valuables and furniture in safe keeping have increased of late, and people have wisely profited by them. This season has consequently been an unusually unproductive one to the burglars, and robberies from unoccupied houses have been comparatively few. The danger now is that this harvest time will merely be changed from Summer to Winter.

We may be very confident that if burglars and sneak thieves have found their occupation unprofitable during the last four or five months, they will do their best to make up for lost time before the day for the next Summer exodus approaches. And their task will not be a very difficult one. Servants are notoriously careless. Most of them will as readily admit a thief into the house as anybody whom they know to be respectable, and, with equal thoughtlessness, they will leave him to amuse himself in his peculiar art while they wander over the place to find a recipient for some pretended message. But the servants are not to be blamed for everything. The ordinary fastenings of our doors and windows present very little difficulty to a thief who knows his business. Many of them are no protection at all. But, inefficient as they are, they are not always made the most of. The Police well know that it is quite common to find places left open, and not only exposed to depredations, but even inviting them. There is no means of learning the frequency of these cases of negligence. But we can form some idea of what they may be from a knowledge of what they are in London, where elaborate reports upon everything connected with the Police are published annually. We find from the latest of these that last year in one division only, corresponding with one of our precincts, there were nearly 900 instances in which doors or windows were left open; that, too, was in one of the best parts of the West End, where, although more perhaps than elsewhere these matters are left to servants, yet these servants are supposed to be the best qualified to attend to their duties. In seventy-two of those cases the keys were even left in the street doors. In the Stepney district, where the people are of a class who usually look after such things for themselves, there were more than a thousand instances of doors or windows being left open. It is amusing to note the doleful tone of the Police when they tell us that so far from being thanked by the inhabitants of these houses for informing them of their danger, they are almost always abused for their "blessed officiousness."

These cases are, of course, due to neglect, the only remedy for which would seem to lie in the duty that devolves upon the head of a household to attend a little to this business of securing the house himself. Then the Police allege that the only window-fastenings which are of any use at all in the way of preventing the easy access of an ordinary thief are those which are fitted with screws or hold the sashes at the sides. Another danger arises from the facility with which duplicate keys can be procured. It has been suggested that locksmiths should invariably require the lock to be produced for which they are asked to make a duplicate key. But we do not see the advantage of this. It might lead at times to much inconvenience, and, besides, thieves can always find unscrupulous men who are ready to work for them. Col. HENDERSON, the head of the London Metropolitan Police, makes a proposition which, however, seems to be valuable. It is that all empty rooms should be secured on the outside by a common brass bolt. When once a burglar has entered a house, he is generally able to wander all over it; but if he were confined to the one room to which he first obtained access, he would either be very much limited in his powers of mischief, or he must begin his work all over again. If to this simple expedient were added a small dog on the door-mat, and perhaps bells on some of the shutters, Col. HENDERSON says that the most timid householder of either sex might pass the nights alone in perfect security.

Instead of complaining when the mischief is done, we submit that this subject is one to which New-York residents might with more profit give some attention immediately upon their return to the City. There is no doubt that houses can be protected with very little outlay of money if only a moderate degree of care be taken. The problem involves no particular difficulty, but it is one which each householder should work out for himself, and if all would do it they would save themselves from much risk, and at the same time confer a benefit upon society by discouraging the thieves.

AMERICAN DRAMA.

It is, perhaps, a little singular that while we have been waiting for *the* American novel, an American drama has dropped in upon us, almost unannounced. There has been an unreasonable expectation of the American novel. Foreign critics (and, for that matter, domestic ones) have demanded that we should produce a novel that should not only have "the flavor of the soil" on all its characters, but in its plot and movement. WALT WHITMAN and JOAQUIN MILLER, they say, have done something for American poetry. But where is the verse-maker who is as gifted as LONGFELLOW or LOWELL, without the European methods of either? Especially, where is the novelist who shall do for American life and thought what SMOLLETT and FIELDING, DICKENS and THACKERAY have done for English life and character? It has been a bitter reproach that we have been compelled to import not only our best plays, but our best dramatic ideas. Begging the pardon of the illustrious company of gentlemen who write for the American stage, the American flavor is sadly deficient in all of their works. JOHN BROUGHAM, who is a thrifty exotic, has given us some admirable things that might have been grown in the atmosphere of London, as well as in the dryer air of New-York. The same may be said of DION BOUCICAULT, whose latest piece, with a change of names, would be equally effective as an incident of the Franco-German war as it now is in the lurid light of the American Rebellion. Without a thought of disparagement toward any of the playwrights of our own time, it may be truly said that not one of them has hitherto produced a dramatic work that possesses a distinctively American character in addition to other positive merits. Perhaps it is asking too much that a novel or poem should be national as well as artistic. We have had a multitude of good American novels; *the* American novel may never be written. Perhaps it is just as well that it should not be; nay, more, perhaps it is impossible. BRET HARTE has given us one dramatic phase of American life and manners. He promises as much for the American stage.

But in the production of the play of "The Gilded Age" Mr. SAMUEL L. CLEMENS, better known as "Mark Twain," has made a long stride toward the American drama. For the first time, we believe, truly national characteristics have been brought out on the stage in high relief, and without offensive coarseness or extravagance. We do not lose sight of "Rip Van Winkle" or "Solon Shingle," both excellent in their way. But one of these is essentially old-world, and the other is merely a sketch. The title of Mr. CLEMENS' play is meaningless; it was well enough for the book from which the piece has sprung, but it has slight significance in the drama. All its characters, its motive, its humor, its pathos, and its movement are emphatically American. To say this and to say that it has dramatic unity, power, and fullness is to say a great deal. Yet all this is measurably true. The central figure is the visionary American speculator, who sees "millions" in wild land, corn, hogs, railway jobs, steam-boats, and eye-water. A too common social scandal, involving the shooting of a "destroyer" by an injured woman, emphasizes the local dramatic action; and Congressional lobbying and appropriations for internal improvements round out the distinctively national characteristics of the piece. The dialogue, though often "talky," is smart and brisk. The humor is grotesque and extravagant—as all American humor must be.

Here, then, we recognize a truly American work. It is of native authorship, color, motive, flavor, and humor. It is worth while that we should go out of our way, as it might appear, to speak of an achievement that is so unusual and that deserves so well of an American public. How much superior it is to the artificial and unnatural plays that are chiefly recommended to our people because they are Parisian, we need not say. It is possible that in the French nastiness so often put upon our stage, some persons may perceive human motives and actual people; but, for the most part, the characters use language and obey impulses of which the world generally knows nothing whatever. "Camille" is as unreal as "The Tempest," and "Folline" has no more genuineness to the average American than "Aladdin," or "Le Diable Boiteux." With all its crudeness, "The Gilded Age" appeals to the common sense and experience, as well as the sympathies, of each spectator. Every American who knows his country knows *Col. Mulberry Sellers*. The quaintly courteous, hopeful, good-hearted, and self-confident *Colonel* is more than an American *Micawber*. He is *Colonel Sellers*. He is native-born. So of the jury trial, the newspaper "boys," the land speculations, and the Southern chivalry. They are all national. They may be foibles and weaknesses, but they have the too rare merit of being honest and lifelike. We do not wish to be understood as giving unqualified praise to this new work. On the contrary it has much in it that might be pruned away without loss. It may be made smoother and more artistic. But, as we have said, it is a great advance in American drama. Who will give us the next?

THE UNIVERSALISTS.

LAST DAY OF THE GENERAL CONVENTION.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES ON THE WOMAN'S CENTENARY ASSOCIATION—ITS OBJECT AND WORK COMMENDED—ADDRESS BY VICE PRESIDENT WILSON—ADJOURNMENT.

The Universalist General Convention, in session at the Church of the Divine Paternity, was called to order yesterday morning at 9:30 o'clock by the President, Gen. Olney Arnold. The committee to whom had been referred the report of the Board of Trustees on the Woman's Centenary Association submitted the following for the consideration of the convention:

Whereas, The women of our churches have practically proved with pen, voice, and a great variety of good services their loyalty and capacity to co-operate with men in accomplishing all the Church contemplates; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it be the established policy of this convention to exclude no person from its Board of Trustees, from any office, or from any general committee now existing or that it may create, on account of sex, and that it be its established policy to encourage the existence of no organization composed exclusively of men or women.

Resolved, That gratefully recognizing the good services rendered our cause by the Woman's Centenary Association, and especially its great success in securing funds to be expended in its service, for the sake of unity, order, and perfect co-operation, we cordially invite the officers and constituency of that association to enter the direct service of this convention, and to share in its deliberations and its labors.

Resolved, That to make possible the acceptance of the foregoing invitation, we recommend to State conventions the election of delegates to this convention without reference to sex but with reference alone to fitness.

Resolved, That this convention earnestly recommends to its Board of Trustees carefully to consider in its choice of persons to awaken a religious interest or solicit funds the proved capability of women to accomplish this labor.

Resolved, That till the result contemplated in the foregoing can be reached, this convention recommends the Board of Trustees—the Woman's Centenary Association concurring—to make the terms which they have reported a basis of their mutual relations and labor.

Previous to the passage of these resolutions it was voted that Mrs. Catharine A. Soule, President of the Woman's Centenary Association, be admitted to privileges of the floor for the purpose of making a few remarks upon them. Mrs. Soule came forward accordingly and thanked the convention for its courtesy, but said she did not think it right in return to take up the time in explaining the details of the works of the association of which she was President; and there was no necessity for such explanations. The association had just held its annual meeting, and its officers had made full reports of the work of the organization.

These reports will be published shortly, when those who did not already know what the women had been doing could be informed. She wished it to be distinctly understood that the association, with its officers, were thoroughly loyal to the supremacy of the General Convention. She claimed, however, the right to criticise certain action of the Board of Trustees, just the same as she claimed the right, as a citizen of the United States, to criticise the action of the President of the nation. Referring to the resolutions, she hoped they might be passed. They would be confirmed by the association. The resolutions were passed unanimously.

A resolution was submitted recognizing the opportunity of reviving the Universalist Society in the City of New-Orleans, and recommending that the Board of Trustees be directed to expend the sum of $25,000, with leave to extend further aid if required. Adopted.

Rev. Dr. Miner introduced a resolution to the effect that, as the Murry Universalist Society of Washington had given a satisfactory pledge that it would furnish an acceptable lot for a memorial church so soon as the convention was ready to build thereon, that the Board of Trustees be directed to devise measures at the earliest opportunity to secure funds by subscription or otherwise, in order that such an edifice might be consecrated as a religious offering during the year 1876. Adopted.

The committee to whom was referred the report of the Board of Trustees submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the convention hails with satisfaction the work accomplished under the direction of the Board of Trustees in San Francisco, in redeeming the Universalist name from dishonor and in establishing a parish in that city upon a sound and loyal basis; and that the convention takes occasion to recognize gratefully the wise and efficient services of Rev. J. C. Snow in carrying forward to a happy and successful issue the work which had already been begun.

Resolved, That a change in the name of a parish already in fellowship, so long as the nature of its constitution remains unchanged, does not affect its relation to the convention.

Resolved, That the action of the State Convention officially taken in disciplining any clergyman or society should be regarded as conclusive, and respected accordingly by our entire Church until it has been recorded by this convention, and that a different course, growing out of *ex parte* information, however well intended, is liable to result in serious damage to our cause, and should be studiously avoided.

Resolved, That the course of any editor in upholding a man or a cause that has been adjudged in the wrong by the competent authorities, local and general, other than by seeking through such authorities a reversal of the judgment, is factious, tending to discord and chaos, and is therefore deemed by this body as worthy of censure.

Resolved, That this body would most earnestly urge believers in every branch of our Zion to a higher appreciation of the value of education, and employ far more widely than at present the various institutions of the Church in the liberal culture of our youth.

Resolved, That with all the promise arising from the position and instrumentalities of our Church, and all hope of numerical and moral progress must rest in the moral and Christian fidelity of the great mass of believers at present bearing our name.

These resolutions were passed without objection, except the fourth of the series, which was laid on the table after considerable discussion, participated in by Dr. Miner, Rev. G. W. Quimby, editor of the *Gospel Banner*, and Rev. Mr. Hanson, editor of the Chicago *New Covenant*, and others.

The Chairman announced the presence of Hon. Henry Wilson, Vice President of the United States, and requested that he come forward and address a few words to the convention. The Vice President was conducted to the platform, when he was greeted by many friends and acquaintances in the most cordial manner. He said: "You must excuse me, Mr. President and ladies and gentlemen, from making any remarks. I have nothing to say, and I do not think it wise for a man to talk when he has nothing to say. I dropped in to look at your convention, and if possible to see one or two gentlemen whom I saw by the newspapers were here. I have only to say that I am glad to see some gentlemen here whom I know, and that I am always glad to see any assemblage met for the purpose of doing good in the world and advancing a good cause. I have no question that is what brings you gentlemen here together. Of course, I am not of your faith, as most of you know, but nevertheless I rejoice in the efforts and labors of every body of men in the world that are trying to grow better themselves, and to improve the condition of others." Mr. Wilson was heartily applauded.

The Committee on Nominations appointed Rev. S. H. McCollister, President of Buchtel College, to deliver the occasioned sermon before the convention next year. Mr. Russell Blakely, of Minnesota, was balloted for and elected to fill a vacancy in the Board of Trustees caused by the resignation of Wm. Banks, of New-York.

A resolution recommending that the convention should hereafter meet biennially instead of annually, as at present, was laid over till 1875.

The convention, having concluded its business, adjourned, to meet again in 1875 at a place to be hereafter designated by the Board of Trustees.

CONFERENCE AT THE BLEECKER STREET CHURCH.

A mass conference and prayer-meeting was held last evening at the Third Universalist Church in Bleecker street, at which several of the delegates attending the General Convention were present. Prayer was offered by Rev. J. S. Cantwell, of Ohio, after which Rev. Mr. Perry, of Massachusetts, delivered a brief discourse, taking his text from the nineteenth chapter of the Gospel of St. John. He said he read that Gospel because it gave a glimpse into the inward life of Christ, and showed the workings of his mind better than any other part of the four Gospels. The Gospel of St. John was different from all the others, because, while the writings of the other Apostles portrayed the public labors of Christ, it was reserved for the beloved disciple to picture the inward life of his Divine Master. In our own times, if we wanted to judge men correctly, we could do so better from a single glimpse into their relations with their families, and those who were brought into daily intercourse with them, than from their public actions. So it was in the life of Jesus, but not one incident revealed his character so fully and correctly as that which the Apostle described, when he stood at the side of the cross. There hung the Divine Master suffering more perhaps than any man ever before suffered, and if there was any moment in his life when he might be excused from thinking of others, it must have been under such circumstances. And yet he thought not of himself, but looked down into His mother's face, and recommended her to the care of St. John, and again commended him to her. He dwelt at some length upon the tenderness and compassion which Christ had shown at all times to those around him, and said there was only one way to draw men to Christ, and that was to hold up his great love before them. As He Himself had said, "If I be lifted up I will draw all men unto me." Rev. H. M. Nye, Brooklyn, then briefly addressed the meeting. He referred to the labors of the delegates to the General Convention which had been brought to a close, and hoped that the spirit of religious fervor which their presence here had awakened would be productive of much good. If they kept the life of Christ always before them, they could not fail to give testimony of their love for Him by imitating His works. Addresses were also delivered by Brother Fish, Brother H. B. Osgood, Rev. Mr. Chamberlain, and Rev. D. R. Lee, after which the meeting was closed with the benediction.

LOCAL POLITICS.

A REPUBLICAN RALLY IN JERSEY CITY—THE NOMINATION OF HON. GEORGE A. HALSEY RATIFIED.

Notwithstanding the inclement state of the weather, a large number of citizens of Jersey City and Hoboken assembled in the Catholic Institute, on Third street, Jersey City, last evening, to ratify the nomination of Hon. George A. Halsey for Governor of the State of New-Jersey. Jonathan Dixon, Jr., of Jersey City, presided, and a list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries, one from each Assembly District in the county, was read and adopted.

John A. Blair, of Jersey City, reported a series of resolutions, which were adopted with enthusiasm. The resolutions acknowledge the wisdom of the Convention in selecting Mr. Halsey as the Republican standard-bearer, and declare that in that gentleman the people had a man of large experience, of unquestioned integrity, and one faithful to their interests; that Mr. Halsey's identification with the commercial, manufacturing, and industrial interests of the State recommend him to the cordial and earnest support of all citizens; that the geographical position of Jersey City eminently befits her as a port of entry—the advantages and importance of which the recent Democratic Convention utterly ignored, and that by the election of Hon. George A. Halsey, the people will secure a competent, worthy, and efficient Governor, and at the same time retain upon the bench of the Supreme Court a distinguished jurist and honored Judge, whom the Democratic managers have forced into politics by placing him in nomination against his wishes and decided inclinations. The concluding resolution indorses the platform adopted by the Republican State Convention.

At the time the resolutions were adopted Mr. Halsey was not in the hall. He was in the city, but unavoidably detained. On his arrival at the Institute later in the evening he was received with the utmost enthusiasm.

Mr. Dixon first introduced Hon. Isaac W. Scudder, the late Congressman for the Eighth District, who combatted the claim so often made by Democratic politicians, that the mission of the Republican Party had ended. He said that the Democratic Party, broken up by the war, had since reunited upon no national issues. They were not a unit, for instance, on the currency question—or on the tariff question. On one side they set up for free trade. How would free trade work in the State of New-Jersey? It would cripple the industries of the State. It would force every one into commerce or agriculture. But the party did not stand as a unit on the question. There were as many tariff men in the Democratic Party as in the Republican Party. Referring to the present condition of affairs in Louisiana, he said that at the close of the war the Southern whites held back from the ballot-box. It followed, as a matter of consequence, that the sceptre of power passed into the hands of the colored people. As soon, however, as there was any prospect of a chance for the whites again successfully engaging in politics, they combined themselves in what is known as a "White League,"—which had for its purpose the annihilation of a race—which meant civil war. He had nothing to say against his Honor Judge Bedle, the Democratic candidate. The people might sink him, or they might reject him or reject his opponents, but, above and beyond all, was the settlement of the war and the peace of the country.

Hon. John Hill, of Boonton, was next introduced, and delivered a short address, in which he counseled organization.

John Y. Foster, of Newark, was the next speaker. He said the Republican Party had been arraigned by the Democratic State Convention for being false to its principles. What were the principles of the party? In 1860, when Lincoln was elected, they had declared that not a slave should be permitted upon the soil of a free State. The party had redeemed the pledge in a four years' war, forced on them by Democratic traitors and by the policy pursued for the eight years succeeding the war had elevated a downtrodden and abused race to citizenship. The Democratic Party was only to-day enunciating principles which the Republican Party had declared fourteen years ago. He claimed that the same spirit which had prevailed in the South during the war prevailed there to-day. It was the duty of the National Government to put down the Louisiana sedition. [Applause.]

The meeting adjourned with three cheers for Mr. Halsey and the Republican Party.

NOTES.

The Republican Convention of the First Assembly District of Queens County met at Roslyn yesterday and elected the following-named delegates to the State Convention: L. Bradford Prince, John Birdsall, and Isaac H. Cocks.

The members of the Thirteenth Assembly District Republican Association met last night at No. 157 Eighth avenue, Charles Blackie, President, in the chair. One hundred and twenty newly-elected members signed the roll of the association, and 125 candidates were proposed for membership. The names of Hon. Hugh Gardner, Hon. Charles S. Spencer, and Hon. Isaac Dayton were presented as delegates to the Republican State Convention, and William Wade, Edward R. Harper, and Joseph McFarland as alternates, to be voted on at the primary election. Several members delivered appropriate addresses, and the meeting adjourned.

A meeting of the Nineteenth Assembly District Republican Association was held last night, at Dorschell's Hall, Tenth avenue, near Sixty-fifth street, William H. Bellamy, Vice President, in the chair. The ordinary routine business having been transacted, twenty new members were elected, and the names of a number of candidates for admission were referred to the Committee on Admissions. On motion of Mr. Holmes, the name of Capt. Molyneux Bell was added to the Committee on Patronage. A committee of fifteen was appointed by the Chair to nominate delegates and alternates to the Republican State Convention. The following names were presented by the committee to be voted on at the primary election to-night:

Delegates—Isaac O. Hunt and William H. Wareing.
Alternates—David M. Holmes and John L. Tonnelé.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE GREENPOINT KIDNAPPING CASE.

INQUEST IN THE CASE OF THE MURDERED CHILD FOUND IN A LUMBER-YARD.

Coroner Croker yesterday commenced the investigation in the case of Jacob Hager, the child who was stolen away from the residence of his father, in Greenpoint, by Eliza Munger, a nurse, and who was subsequently found in a dying condition in a lumber-yard in West Nineteenth street, in this City, and taken to Bellevue Hospital, where it died the next day. The post-mortem examination of the body of the child was made by Deputy Coroner McWhinnie, assisted by Dr. Arnold, of Bellevue Hospital. A considerable extravasation of blood was found upon the right side of the head. Upon removing this clot a fracture of the parietal bone was discovered. Death was due to compression of the brain, caused by the injuries received. Ex-Judge White and Counselor Schwab appeared as counsel for the prisoner. From the testimony taken it was shown that the prisoner, Eliza Munger, was formerly in the employ of Mr. Hager, in the capacity of a nurse for his child, but was discharged, as she failed to take sufficient care of her charge. When the father returned home on the 8th of September he missed the child, and asked his sister-in-law where it was. He was answered that the child was in the yard with the nurse, but neither could be found. A woman living near them saw the nurse and child walking toward the ferry. The father with some friends searched the neighborhood, but failed to find anything concerning the child or the nurse. The Police were notified of the affair, and the father came to this City and notified the authorities at the Central Office. Descriptions of the woman and the child were telegraphed to the various precincts, with instructions to the Police to arrest the woman if found. On the morning of the 9th inst. a young man discovered the child on a pile of lumber in West Nineteenth street, and after its death the body and clothing was identified by the relatives. The father spent nearly four hours watching the boats on the night the child was lost. On the night of the day following her disappearance the nurse was brought to the house of Mr. Hager, in Greenpoint, where she told the story of two men taking the child from her as she was going on board of the boat, and forcing her to go with them to a small house. Where the latter was, she could not tell, as she was blindfolded; but in returning to Greenpoint she crossed the Jersey ferry. The nurse was then arrested and locked up. The woman told several conflicting stories, and it was difficult to make any sense out of them. When she took the child from the house she did not take either a hat or shawl. On the 12th inst. the woman admitted to the father of the child that she had put him in the lumber yard, and that she intended to jump into the river, but could not find a suitable place, as there were too many men about.

An officer from Greenpoint, in company with Jacob Hagar and the nurse, visited New-York and Jersey City, to see if the latter could point out where she was taken to. She brought them into a house in Jersey City, and charged the occupant with being one of the men, but she failed to describe the rooms in which she said she was locked up. The prisoner, while in the station-house at Greenpoint, told Capt. Rhodes that she crossed the Twenty-third Street Ferry, and wandered to the neighborhood of West Nineteenth street, where two men attempted to drag her into the lumber-yard.

These men cut her hands and breast with a knife. Capt. Rhodes saw the scratches on her breasts and hands. After she got away from the men she went into an ice-wagon with the child and fell asleep. When she awoke up she put the child under the lumber and went to get something to eat. At this stage of the investigation the inquest was adjourned until Friday morning next, at 11 A. M.

WASHINGTON.

THE BALTIMORE MERCHANTS AND THE SPANISH CONSUL.

REMONSTRANCE AGAINST HIS TAX ON GOODS FOR CUBA—THE CROP AVERAGE FOR SEPTEMBER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The complaint of the Baltimore merchants and ship-owners in reference to the exaction by the Spanish Consul in that city of a tax of forty cents per package, gold, upon merchandise recently loaded in an American vessel in that port, to be landed in Cuba, has been received at the Treasury Department, and will probably be made the subject of earnest representation to the Spanish Government through the Secretary of State. It is understood that Secretary Bristow has already addressed a letter to Secretary Fish, inclosing the memorial of the Baltimore merchants, in which they ask to be relieved of the oppressive tax demanded by the Spanish authorities. It is desirable that an early disposition of the case be made, as a number of vessels are awaiting in several ports of the United States the result of the appeal, since by the Spanish law, as enforced in Cuba and other places under Spanish jurisdiction, vessels arriving without due authentication of their papers are liable to seizure and sale. The Consul at Baltimore, it will be remembered, demanded the payment of this tax of forty cents per package before he would so certify the ship's papers as to enable her to enter a Cuban port, and the case being referred to the Spanish Minister here, he decided that a lower scale of taxation might be made, which was adopted and paid. It is not denied that the Consul had the right to charge a fee for certifying the ship's papers; but from beginning to end this tax was distinctly demanded as a tax of so much per package on the merchandise, amounting to several thousand dollars for each cargo.

THE SEPTEMBER CROP RETURNS.

The September returns of the Department of Agriculture indicate an average condition of ninety-three against ninety-five in September, 1873. The average of the crop is seven per cent. greater than last year, which would bring the aggregate yield to nearly an average on last year's acreage. All the New-England and Middle States are above average except Delaware, which is full average. All the Atlantic and Gulf States are below average, except Alabama, which is 101. The inland Southern States are all above average, Arkansas presenting the maximum of the whole country, which is 120. North of the Ohio River, most of the counties not visited by the chinch, present superior wheat crops. Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana are above average. Illinois two per cent. below. Wisconsin is reduced twenty-three per cent. below, by drought and chinches. West of the Mississippi, drought, intense heat, hot winds, chinches, and grasshoppers have reduced all the States below average, except Missouri. The Pacific States are above average.

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY IN SITKA.

The Treasury Department has telegraphed to the Collector of Customs for Sitka District to temporarily employ a vessel to proceed to Kodiak for the purpose of protecting the Government property at that place, formerly occupied as a military station.

ARMY ORDERS.

Assistant Surgeon D. L. Huntington, relieved from duty in the Department of Columbia, has been ordered to report to the Commanding General of Department of California, for duty in addition to his duty as a member of the Medical Examining Board now in session at San Francisco, Cal. A general order just issued from the War Department directs that clerks in the employ of department officers of the army and chiefs of bureaus of the War Department must observe the rule that applications for opinions or decisions upon questions relating to official business are not to be made to officers connected with other branches of the Government, without first submitting such question to the head of the department that it may be transmitted through the regular channels. The practice now existing in some of the bureaus of the department to the contrary must cease.

THE GOVERNMENT ADVANCE TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

It will be remembered that on the 1st of last July the Government advanced the money to pay the interest on the bonded debt of the District of Columbia, amounting to about $272,000. The Secretary of the Treasury to-day received from District Commissioner Ketchum a check for $137,824 in part payment of this loan, and the balance will be paid in a few days.

NATIONAL BANK AUTHORIZED.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day authorized the organization of the People's National Bank, of Independence, Iowa, with a capital of $50,000.

THE SECRET SERVICE BUREAU.

S. B. Benson, temporarily discharging the duties of Chief of the Secrect Service Bureau, the Treasury Department has withdrawn his application for permanent appointment to that position. Should the appointment be given to Pennsylvania, it is said it will be conferred upon David Brooks, of Philadelphia.

THE BRAZOS CUSTOM-HOUSE SWEPT AWAY.

Information has been received at the Treasury Department that during the gale of the 4th and 5th inst. the Custom-house and light-house at Brazos Santiago, Texas, were entirely swept away with all the records and papers. It is not known whether any lives were lost.

THE LANDING OF GOODS AT BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS.

The Treasury Department to-day authorized the Collector at Brownsville to procure lighters at Matamoras for the purpose of landing goods.

THE OBSERVERS OF THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.

Information has been received at the Navy Department that her Majesty's corvette Encounter, with the English observers of the transit of Venus on board, met with an accident to the trice-up gear of her screw. Another vessel had been ordered out to take her place, but in the meantime her repairs had so progressed that she would be able to take her party to Kerguelan in ample time. Capt. Chandler extended an invitation to the party to go in the Swatara to their destination, but the completion of the repairs to the Encounter rendered it unnecessary to avail themselves of the offer. The officers and citizens of Cape Town were most profuse in their hospitalities to all on board the Swatara. The Swatara, on her passage from Bahia to Cape Town, made at one time eleven knots an hour. She has compound engines. The Swatara arrived at Cape Town Aug. 5, all well on board. On the 7th, accompanied by some of the officers of the ship, and four chiefs of parties to observe the transit of Venus, Capt. Chandler visited the Governor, Sir Henry Bartley. The Governor expressed himself much interested in the expedition, and was most cordial to his visitors, and subsequently entertained them at dinner.

NAVY ORDERS.

Assistant Surgeon Wm. Martin is ordered to temporary duty at the Pensacola Navy-yard. Capt. Wm. Mayo has reported his return home, having been detached from the command of the Omaha on the 15th ult., and placed on waiting orders.

THE STAMPED ENVELOPE CONTRACT.

A question having been raised as to whether a head of a department could reject bids where a reservation was distinctly made when proposals were invited, if, in his opinion, the interest of the Government would be subserved by such rejection, Postmaster General Jewell has submitted it to the Attorney General, who decides that such rejection is wholly within the law. Under this ruling, the Postmaster General declines to interfere with the decision of his predecessor in relation to bids for stamped envelopes and wrappers, and the new bids will be opened at 12 o'clock M. to-morrow, as per advertisement.

THE TREASURY.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $15,080,156; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $60,190,000; coin, including $29,570,040 in coin certificates, $73,486,734; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000. The Internal Revenue receipts to-day were $517,470.

APPOINTMENT OF INDIAN AGENTS.

The President has appointed Benjamin M. Thomas, of Indiana, Agent for the Pueblo Indians in New-Mexico, vice Lewis, resigned, and J. M. Shaw, Agent for the Southern Apache Indians in the same Territory.

GEN. BELKNAP.

Secretary Belknap will return here from Columbus on Saturday morning, instead of Monday next, as he originally intended.

A CRUISE BY THE ALASKA.

The Alaska sailed from Ville Franche the latter part of August for a cruise to the eastward. She will visit Naples, Messina, Cephalonia, Corfu, the Piræus or Athens, Syra, Smyrna, Rhodes, Cyprus, and such other ports on the Syrian coast as may be advisable, Port Said, Alexandria, and Malta, and return to Ville Franche by the 20th of November.

MR. TILDEN'S SPEECH.

A PEACEFUL REVOLUTION GOING ON—TAXATION—THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT—REFORM THROUGH THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 17.—Mr. Tilden was serenaded at the Vanderbilt House this evening, and in response made the following speech:

A peaceful revolution in all the Government within the United States is going on to a sure consummation. Ideas of change pervade the political atmosphere. They spring up from the convictions of the people. The supporters of the Administration have lost confidence in it and in themselves. The Opposition become more intense in their convictions, and in their action. Multitudes pass over from support to opposition, or sink into silent discontent. Are we asked the cause? The answer is found in the condition of our country; the fruits of a false and delusive system of Government finances are everywhere around us. All business is in a dry rot. In every industry it is hard to make the two ends meet. Incomes are shrinking away, and many hitherto affluent, are becoming anxious about their means of livelihood. Working men are out of employment. The poor cannot look out upon the light or air of heaven, but they see the wolf at the door. Inflation no longer inflates. Even while paper money is swelling a new emission, values sink. Bankers' balances in the monetary centres are increased, and call loans are cheaper; but those who need more capital can neither buy nor borrow any of the $44,000,000 of greenbacks. The truth is that our body politic has been overdrugged with stimulants. New stimulants no longer lift up the languid parts to a healthy activity, they merely carry more blood to the congested centres. One thing only remains in its integrity, and that is our taxes. Amid general decay, taxation puts out new sprouts and grows luxuriantly. "It seats itself" (if I may borrow a figure from the greatest of our American poets) "upon the sepulchre, and of the triumphs of its ghastly foe, makes its own nourishment." National taxes, State taxes, county taxes, town taxes, municipal taxes, the Collector is as inevitable as the grim messenger of death. Incomes, profits and wages. All these fall, but taxes rise. Six years ago I had occasion to say that while values were ascending, and for some time after, it might be easy to pay these taxes out of the froth of our apparent wealth, but that when the reaction of an unsound system of Government finance should set in the enormous taxation which that system had created would consume not only our incomes and profits, but trench upon our capital. What was then a prediction is now an experience. Retrenchment in public expenditures, reform in public administration, simplification and reduction of tariffs and taxes; accountability of public officers enforced by better civil and criminal remedies. The people must have these measures of present relief—measures of security for the future. The Federal Government is drifting into greater dangers and greater evils. It is rushing onward in a career of centralism, absorbing all governmental powers, and assuming to manage all the affairs of human society. It undertakes to direct the business of individuals by tariffs not intended for legitimate taxation, granting special privileges, and fostering monopolies at the expense of the people. It has acquired control of all banks; it has threatened to seize on all the telegraphs; it is claiming jurisdiction of all railroad corporations chartered by the States, and amenable to the just authority of the States. It is going to usurp control of all our schools and colleges, stretching its drag-net over the whole country, and forcing editors and publishers away from their distant homes into the courts of the District of Columbia. It is subjecting the free press of the whole United States for the criticism of the Administration, to trial by the creatures of the Administration, acting under the eye of the Administration. It dares to enforce this tyranny against a free man of the Metropolis of our State. These tendencies must be stopped, or before we know it the whole character of our Government will be changed. The simple and free institutions of our fathers will have become the worst Government that has ever ruled over a civilized people. It will be the most ignorant. A distinguished Republican statesman, (I mean Senator Conkling,) lately told me that more than 5,000 bills were before Congress at its last session. In a little time, as we are now going on, there will be 20,000, and nobody can know what is in them. We have a country eighteen times as large as France, with a population of 43,000,000, doubling every thirty years, and full of activities and interests. A centralized government, meddling with everything and attempting to manage everything, could not know the wants or wishes of the people of the different localities, and would be felt only in its blunders and its wrongs. It would be the most irresponsible, and therefore not only the most oppressive but the most corrupt, with which any people have been cursed. To-day the advances which we have made toward this system are maturing their fatal fruits. The Federal Administration is tainted with abuses, with jobbery, and with corruption. In the dominion which it maintains over the reconstructed Southern States, organized pillage on a scale ten-fold larger than that of the Tweed Ring, is the scandal and shame of the country. Civil liberty is engendered. It is now certain that President Grant nourishes the bad ambition of a third term. If the sacred tradition established by Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Jackson can be broken, the President may be re-elected indefinitely, and wielding from the centre the immense patronage which will grow out of such vast usurpation of authorities by the Federal Government, he would grasp the means of corrupt influence by which to carry the elections. There will be no organized thing in the country of sufficient power to compete with him or to resist him. The forms of free government may remain, but the spirit and substance will be changed. An elective personal despotism will have been established. Roman history in the person of Augustus Cæsar will be repeated. Thoughtful men are turning their minds to the means of escape from these overshadowing evils. The Republican Party cannot save the country. Ideas of governmental meddling and centralism dominate over it. Class interests hold it firmly to evil courses. Throngs of office-holders, contractors, and jobbers who have grown up in fourteen years of its administration—in four years of war and during an era of paper money, are too strong in the machinery of the party for the honest and well-intending masses of the Republicans. The Republican Party could contribute largely to maintain the Union during the civil war. It cannot reconstruct civil liberty and free institutions after the peace. A change of men is necessary to secure a change of measures. The opposition is being matured and educated to attack the Administration. The Democracy, with the tradition of its best days, will form the nucleus of the opposition. It embraces vastly the larger body of men of sound ideas and sound practices in political life. It must remove every taint which has touched it in evil times. It must become a compact and homogeneous mass. It must gather to its alliance all who think the same things concerning the interests of our Republic. It is becoming an adequate and effective instrument to reform the administration and to save the country. It reformed itself in order that it might reform the country, and now in your name, and in the name of the five hundred thousand voters whom you represent, we declare that in this great work we will tread no step backward. Come weal or come woe we will not lower our flag. We will go forward until a political revolution will be worked out, and the principles of Jefferson and Jackson shall rule in the administration of the Federal Government. Let us obey the patriotic maxim of Old Rome, never to despair of our country. Actual evils can be mitigated. Bad tendencies can be turned aside. The burdens of government can be diminished; productive industry will be renewed, and frugality will repair the waste of our resources. Then shall the golden days of the Republic once more return and the people become prosperous and happy.

THE TURF.

LEXINGTON RACES.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 17.—The attendance to-day at the Association Course was not so good as yesterday. The track was heavy.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $200, one and one-eight miles.

Swigert's ch. c., 3 years old, by Planet	1
McGibben's ch. f., 3 years old, by Asteroid	2
Robinson's b. c., 3 years, by Asteroid	3
Richard's ch. f., 3 years, by War Dance	Not placed

Time—2:08½.

SECOND RACE.—Selling Race, purse $250, mile heats.

Beards b. c. Noll, 4 years old, by Asteroid; to sell for $500	1	1
Charn's gr. f. Gertrude, 3 years, by Lightning; to sell for $500	2	2

Time—1:58½, 1:57½.

THIRD RACE—Purse $250; one and one-half miles.

Richard's b. f. The Nurse, 4 years old, by imp. Australian	1
Magibben's Nellie Grim, 4 years, by Asteroid	2

Time—2:57.

The races to-morrow are expected to be very interesting.

The entries for the Fall meeting of the Trotting Horse Association closed yesterday. Every stake was filled with from eight to seventeen entries. There is every indication that the approaching meeting will be the most brilliant ever held in Kentucky.

TROTTING AT RHINEBECK.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 17.—In the stallion race at the Rhinebeck Fair to-day, Union won the first two and fourth heats, and Young Dexter the third. Time—2:33½, 2:31½, 2:33.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

THE BAZAINE ESCAPE—SENTENCES OF THE PERSONS WHO AIDED IN IT.

PARIS, Sept. 17.—The trial of the accomplices in the escape of Marshal Bazaine was concluded at Grasse to-day.

M. Lachaud, defending Col. Villette, said his client's conduct in this matter was the most honorable incident of his career. Col. Villette was a type of chivalrous devotion to his chief.

The counsel then proceeded to examine the evidence in regard to the escape, and argued that it was in exact accordance with the account given by Mme. Bazaine.

The Judge delivered a lengthy and explanatory judgment. He considered that the escape by the rope was proved, but declared that Col. Villette assisted in the preparations. The Wardens were adjudged guilty of negligence. Rull, one of the accused, who has not been arrested, and who did not appear for trial, was condemned *in contumaciam* to ten months' imprisonment. Col. Villette and Plantin were sentenced to six months, Doineau to two, and Gigoux to one month's imprisonment.

The remainder of the alleged accomplices in the escape of the Marshal were acquitted.

SPAIN.

SMALL ENGAGEMENTS—THE CARLISTS DEFEATED IN ANOTHER ATTACK ON CUENCA.

MADRID, Sept. 17.—Several small engagements between the Republican troops and the Carlists have occurred lately, in all of which the latter were defeated. The Carlists made another attack on Cuenca, but were repulsed and retreated precipitately.

The feeling of confidence and security continues to strengthen in Madrid.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PERSONAL.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—Edmund Burke Roche, Baron Fermoy, is dead.

AMUSEMENTS.

AFFAIRS AT WALLACK'S.

Mr. Toole is at present acting at Wallack's, in "Dearer than Life." This serio-comic drama, by H. J. Byron, is the best-constructed work in which Mr. Toole has until now appeared, and it has, moreover, the advantage over the other pieces in which he has performed that its alternate humor and pathos bring out both sides of the artist's talent. "Dearer than Life" was given at Wallack's six or seven years ago. It is in three acts, and its story—narrated with exceeding simplicity—turns upon the misdeeds of *Charles Garner*, the responsibility of which his father, *Michael Garner*, assumes, until the lad has redeemed his name by several years of honest labor. In the first and second acts, or rather until the closing scenes of the latter, Mr. Toole's unflagging jollity has full scope. In the final incidents of the second act, however—when *Michael Garner* becomes aware that his son is a criminal—the change commences. The effect of the crushing blow which then falls, and of which the weight is excellently indicated by the performer, is admirably shown in the transactions of act the third. In this part of "Dearer than Life" Mr. Toole's personation is replete with nice touches, and the "business" at the supper-table, when the old man denies himself a slice of bread when he hears that the loaf before him is the last in the house, is as affecting in the simplicity which conceals the comedian's thorough art, as his uproarious fun is communicative in the farcical portions of the drama. Mr. Toole has the co-operation, in "Dearer than Life," of Messrs. Westland, Holland, Matthews, Weaver, and Herbert, and that of Mme. Ponisi, and Misses Burke and Johnstone. The piece is capitally rendered at all points, and, of course, is set with unexceptionable care and taste. It will be repeated until further notice.

ARRESTED FOR ABDUCATION.

Detective Walling, of the Central Office, last evening arrested Philip Hurtz, a German, aged forty who resides in Passaic, N. J., and who is charged with having abducated Margaret Krabed, aged seventeen, from the residence of her aunt, Mrs. Margaret Senk, No. 168 Eldridge street. It appears that when Hurtz was in Germany recently the girl was placed in his charge to bring her to this City to her aunt. Hurtz, with his charge, arrived in this City about two weeks, ago and brought the girl to Mrs. Senk's house. She remained there two or three days, when Hurtz induced her to leave with him, and he took her to St. Louis. A few days ago he returned to this City with the girl, and then took her to his home at Passaic, N. J., where he keeps a lager-beer saloon and where the girl now resides. Mrs. Senk, the girl's aunt, hearing that Hurtz was in the City last evening, caused his arrest, and he was locked up at the Central Police Office to await examination. Hurts is a married man, but has not lived with his wife for several years.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Gen. A. S. Diven, of Elmira, is at the St. James Hotel.

Col. Thomas A. Scott, of Philadelphia, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Postmaster George W. Fairman, of Philadelphia, is at the Gilsey House.

Capt. W. H. D. Haggard, of the British Legation, is at the Westmoreland Hotel.

Benson J. Lossing, of Chestnut Ridge, N. Y., is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Emilio Benard, Minister for Nicaragua at Washington, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Hon. Thomas J. Semmes, of New-Orleans, and Col. H. S. McComb, of Delaware, are at the New-York Hotel.

M. Bartholdi, French Minister at Washington, is at the Brevoort House.

Lieut. Col. F. D. Grant and Lieut. Col. J. H. Baxter, United States Army; Judge A. Anthony, of Poughkeepsie, and Ex-Congressman F. E. Woodbridge, of Vermont, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A BEAUTIFUL PROGRAMME.

An elegant and beautiful souvenir programme, of an entirely new description, has been prepared by the management of Booth's Theatre on the occasion of the engagement of Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, who will make their appearance next Monday night, for the first time in five years in this City. The programme is printed in deep blue ink, on white satin, and the novelty consists in having the portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Williams, taken from life, photographed directly upon the material of which it is composed. The pictures thus produced are remarkably beautiful, the glossy surface of the satin giving them a peculiarly soft appearance and depth of tone. As a specimen of typographical excellence the programme is also well worth being preserved.

FATAL FALL OF A CHILD.

Yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock John Phalon, a little lad, two years of age, while looking out of the window on the third floor of No. 101 Bloomfield street, Hoboken, lost his balance and fell to the yard. While falling he struck the clothes-line stretched over the yard. He was picked up and taken into the house, where he, with three orphan sisters, lived with their grandmother. Dr. Fisher was called, but could do nothing for the relief of the lad, and at 9 o'clock last night he died. Notwithstanding the distance he fell, he was, to outward appearances, comparatively uninjured.

R. HOE & Co., printing-press manufacturers, have fifty buildings covered with PLASTIC SLATE ROOFING, from Van Orden & Co.'s, No. 79 Maiden lane.—*Advertisement.*

To Make the Hair Grow.
USE BURNETT'S COCOAINE.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

Brown's Vermifuge Comfits, or Worm LOZENGES, give the best possible effect. Children having worms require immediate attention. 25c. a box.

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Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupee Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton st.
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MARRIED.

ABERNETHY—STAGG.—At Irvington-on-Hudson, on Wednesday, Sept. 16, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., and Rev. William H. Benjamin, Augustus H. Abernethy, M. D., of Bridgeport, Conn., and Henrietta, daughter of the late John P. Stagg.

DEAN—PICKSLAY.—Wednesday, Sept. 16, at Trinity Church, New-York, by Rev. Frederick Ogilby, D. D., Frank W. Dean to Susan H., daughter of William M. Pickslay, all of Brooklyn.

FLEITMANN—CAESAR.—On Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1874, at the Church of the Redeemer, New-Brighton, Staten Island, by Rev. Dr. Wedekind, Ewald Fleitmann, of New-York, to Katie Johanna, daughter of Paul W. and Johanna Caesar, of New-Brighton, Staten Island.

TELLER—BRILL.—On Wednesday, Sept. 16, by Rev. J. B. Wakeley, George Teller to Sophie E. Brill, both of Kingston, N. Y.

WALSH—DEUELL.—On Wednesday, Sept. 16, at St. James Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. C. W. Homer, George Edwin Walsh to Elizabeth, only daughter of John V. Deuell, both of Brooklyn.

DIED.

BAYLEY.—At New-Brighton, Staten Island, on Wednesday evening, the 16th of September, James Roosevelt Bayley, son of the late William A. Bayley.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at Trinity Church, New-York, on Saturday, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

BALDWIN.—At Wiesbaden, Germany, Aug. 26, 1874, John V. N. Baldwin, of this City, in the 41st year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Lafayette place and 4th st., on Saturday, Sept. 19, at 10 o'clock A. M.

BERRY.—On Tuesday afternoon, the 15th inst., in this City, Charlotte Mary, wife of Richard Berry.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 29 East 37th st., at 2 P. M. on Friday, the 18th inst.

BULKLEY.—In Paris, Sept. 11, of typhoid pnuemonia, Chas. H. Bulkley, of New-York, son of Charles Bulkley, of Southport, Conn., in the 31st year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CLARK.—On Thursday, Sept. 17, Herder, infant son of N. D. Herder and Avie M. Clark.

☞ Massachusetts papers please copy.

CONNER.—On Wednesday, Sept. 16, 1874, Peter Conner, of Harlem, in the 64th year of his age.

The friends of the family, also the members of the Harlem Yacht Club, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his niece, Mrs. W. E. Vaughan, No. 136 Bowery, on Sunday, Sept. 20, at 1 o'clock.

☞ Binghamton (N. Y.) papers please copy.

EVANS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 16, John W. Evans, Jr., aged 10 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 200 Ainslie st., Brooklyn, E. D.

KEEP.—At Madison, N. J., on Wednesday, Sept. 16, 1874, Henry Keep, in his 81st year.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of Mrs. Voorhees, at Madison, on Friday, Sept. 18, at 2:30 P. M.

KNAPP.—On Wednesday, Sept. 16, A. Melvin Knapp, in the 40th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, Shepherd Knapp, Washington Heights, Friday, Sept. 18, at 10:30 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Depot on arrival of 9:55 train from 30th st.

LAWRENCE.—Aug. 16, Amelia M., wife of Furman Lawrence.

Funeral Saturday 1 P. M. Carriages will be at Hastings on arrival of 9:55 A. M. train from Thirtieth Street Depot.

MAIRS.—On Thursday morning, Sept. 17, Mr. Van Deusen Mairs.

Notice of funeral in Saturday and Sunday papers.

TOPPING.—At Chester, N. J., on Wednesday, Sept. 16, 1874, James Topping, in his 95th year.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence at Chester on Saturday afternoon, Sept. 19, at 1 o'clock. Trains leave foot of Barclay st. at 7:15 and 8:10 A. M.

VANDERVOORT.—On Monday, Sept. 14, 1874, Charles Vandervoort, aged 54 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 429 East 119th st., Harlem, on Saturday afternoon, Sept. 19, at 4 o'clock.

WALTER.—On the 15th inst., after a lingering sickness, Mrs. Henrietta Walter, widow of the late Israel D. Walter, in her 53d year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 132 West 42d st., Friday, Sept. 18, at 12 o'clock noon.

WILLIS.—At Mahwah, N. J., Sept. 15, while bathing in the Ramapo River, Charles Willis, of Liverpool, England, in the 32d year of his age.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Holy Martyrs, No. 39 Forsyth st., at 10 o'clock Saturday morning.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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A STARTLING NEW "STATEMENT."

In the present excited condition of the mind of the Reading Public, probably no "statement" would be received with such manifestations of delight and hilarity as the "statement" [observe! this makes four "statements"] that JOSH BILLINGS' ALMINAX for the year 1875 would be placed upon the market this week.

The "statement" that the price is the paltry sum of 25 cents may add interest to the above "statement."

THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH FOR OCTOBER Ready.—Teaches How to Live on Hygienic Principles. Only $2 a year; single number, 20 cts.; "on trial," three months, 25 cts. Address S. R. WELLS, Publisher, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

WALTHAM WATCHES.

A new Waltham Watch for ladies is now ready and for sale. It is a stem-winder of small size and most excellent quality, and the price so low that it is beyond competition.

Attention is also requested to an open-faced stem-winder of medium size for gentlemen.

All grades and sizes of Waltham Watches are now made, both as key-winders and stem-winders.

HOWARD & CO.,
No. 222 5th av., New-York.

A. T. STEWART'S GARDEN CITY.—A special Sunday train on the Flushing, North Shore and Central Railroad will leave 34th st., East River, at 11:45 A. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 M. for Garden City and Hempstead, stopping at Flushing Central Junction only. Returning, will leave Hempstead at 3 P. M. and Garden City at 3:05 P. M.

This will give persons who wish to visit A. T. Stewart's Garden City a chance to do so and spend two and a half hours there.

The above takes effect Sunday, Aug. 30, 1874, and will be continued until further notice.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

LIST OF CABIN PASSENGERS PER STEAMER W. A. SCHOLTEN, of the Neth. Am. Steam Navigation Company, direct for Rotterdam, Sept. 17.—Mr. James De Fremery, Consul of the Netherlands at San Francisco; Mrs. De Fremery, Miss De Fremery, Mr. George De Fremery, Mr. Louis De Fremery, Mr. Gerard W. Derhorst, Mr. De la Court, Mr. Alex. Wust, Rev. John Karman, Rev. John Lam, Miss Mascheck, Sister High Superior Chrysostoma, Sister Maria, and thirty steerage passengers.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 132 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1776 1876

INTERNATIONAL

EXHIBITION.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES
CENTENNIAL COMMISSION,
PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

In accordance with the several Acts of the Congress of the United States, providing for the celebration of the

CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY

of American Independence, there will be held in FAIRMOUNT PARK, Philadelphia, in the year 1876, an

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

of Arts, Manufactures, and Products of the Soil and Mine.

The Exhibition will be opened on the 19th of April and closed on the 19th of October.

APPLICATIONS FOR SPACE.

To secure space for exhibits in the Buildings or the Park, early application should be made. The necessary forms for application, together with the Regulations for Exhibitors and needed information, will be forwarded on application to the Office of the Centennial Commission.

A. T. GOSHORN, Director General.
J. L. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

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All kinds of dress goods, either in the piece or in garments, dyed, cleansed, and refinished.

The largest and best appointed establishment in the country for this specialty.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, Sept. 19, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On WEDNESDAY at 5 and 11:30 A. M.; on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M.; and on SATURDAY at 8 and 11:30 A. M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES.

Pursuant to the call of the Republican State Committee, the Republicans of this City will meet at the head-quarters of the respective district associations on FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 18, to elect delegates and alternates to a State Convention to be held at Utica on the 23d inst. The delegates for the respective districts are apportioned as follows:

District.	Delegates.	District.	Delegates.
First	2	Twelfth	2
Second	2	Thirteenth	3
Third	2	Fourteenth	2
Fourth	2	Fifteenth	3
Fifth	3	Sixteenth	2
Sixth	2	Seventeenth	4
Seventh	3	Eighteenth	3
Eighth	3	Nineteenth	2
Ninth	4	Twentieth	4
Tenth	3	Twenty-first	4
Eleventh	4		

By order of HUGH GARDNER, President.
GEORGE H. LYON, JAMES R. DAVIES, } Secretaries.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to a call of the Republican Central Committee, a primary election will be held at No. 152 Franklin st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 18, 1874, to elect delegates and alternates to attend the State Convention.

Polls open from 7 to 9 P. M.
CHAS. A. STETTSON, Jr., President.
JAMES STACK, Secretary.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Primary election at head-quarters, Nos. 189 and 191 Chatham st., THIS (Friday) EVENING. Polls open from 7 to 9 o'clock.
DENIS SHEA, President.
THOMAS BROWN, Secretary.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Primary election THIS (Friday) EVENING, at Fourteenth Ward Hotel, to elect delegates to the Utica Convention. Polls open from 7 to 9 o'clock.
THOS. F. GEARY, President.
RICHARD H. MCGUIRE, Secretary.

FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Primary election at No. 171 East Broadway, FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 18. Poll open from 7 to 9.
E. S. NEWINS, President.
DANIEL QUINN, Secretary.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to a call of the Republican Central Committee, a primary election will be held at Head-quarters, No. 189 Spring st., FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 18, 1874, for the purpose of electing three delegates and three alternates to the Republican State Convention.

Poll open from 7 until 9 o'clock P. M.
AUSTIN LEAKE, President.
EDWARD HALLOCK, Secretary.

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to call of Republican Central Committee, a primary election will be held at head-quarters, No. 384 Grand st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 18, to elect delegates and alternates to the State Convention.
ROBERT MOORE, President.
JAMES O. ELLERY, Secretary.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A primary election will be held at the head-quarters, No. 12 University place, FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 18, to elect delegates and alternates to the State Convention. Polls open from 7 till 10 o'clock.
CORNELIUS VAN COTT, President.
WILLIAM TERHUNE, Secretary.

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Primary election at No. 73 Ludlow st., FRIDAY EVENING, Sept 17. Polls open at 7 o'clock.
SOLON B. SMITH, President.
JOSEPH MCCABE, Secretary.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to the call of the Republican Central Committee, a primary election will be held at Bleecker Building on FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 18, for the purpose of electing delegates and alternates to the State Convention. Polls open from 7 to 10 o'clock.
ROBERT R. CARPENTER, President.
GEORGE W. LUCKEY, Secretary.

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In accordance with the call of the Central Committee, a primary election will be held at Concordia Hall, Nos. 28 and 30 Avenue A, on FRIDAY, Sept. 18, from 7 to 10 o'clock P. M., to elect delegates and alternates to the Convention to be held at Utica on the 23d inst.
JACOB M. PATTERSON, JR., President.
WM. GLASER, Secretary.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to the call of the Republican Central Committee, this association will meet at Knickerbocker Cottage, No. 456 6th av., on FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 18, for the purpose of electing delegates and alternates to the State Convention. Polls open from 7 to 10 o'clock.
GEORGE BLISS, President.
KNOX MCAFEE, Secretary.

TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A primary election for delegates to the Republican State Convention will be held at Dry Dock Hall, No. 291 East 4th st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 18, 1874. Polls open from 7 to 10 o'clock.
GEO. H. CORNELL, President.
CHAS. MCCOLLEY, Secretary.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A primary election for delegates to the Republican State Convention will be held at No. 157 8th av., on FRIDAY, Sept. 18.

Polls open from 7 to 10 P. M.
CHARLES BLACKIE, President.
C. G. ARCHIBALD, Secretary.

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A primary election for delegates to the Utica Convention will be held at No. 20 St. Mark's place, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 18th inst. Polls open from 7 to 9.
JOHN H. BRADY, President.
THOS. W. ROBERTSON, Secretary.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will meet on FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 18, at Neauman's Hall, No. 475 9th av., to elect delegates and alternates to the convention to be held at Utica 23d inst. Poll open from 7 till 10.
HENRY G. LEASK, President.
THOS. STEWART, Secretary.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Primary Election FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 18, 1874, at No. 230 3d av., for delegates and alternates to the State Convention.

Polls open from 7 to 10 o'clock.
WM. HENRY ANTHON, President.
ALFRED S. BUGBEE, Secretary.

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A primary election will be held at head-quarters, West Fiftieth Street Church, on FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 18, 1874, to elect delegates and alternates to the Republican State Convention. Polls open from 7 to 10 o'clock.
JOEL W. MASON, President.
GEORGE W. CREGIER, Secretary.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A primary election for delegates to the Republican State Convention will be held at head-quarters, No. 457 4th av., on FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 18, 1874. Polls open from 7 to 10 o'clock.
HENRY E. HOWLAND, President.
JOS. C. BIGLIN, Secretary.

PURSUANT TO THE CALL OF THE REPUBLICAN Central Committee, the primary election of the NINETEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will be held at Head-quarters, Dorschell's Hall, 10th av., near 65th st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 18, 1874. Polls open from 7 to 10 o'clock.
WM. H. BELLAMY, Vice President.
WM. H. WARRING, Secretary.

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to the call of the Republican Central Committee, a primary election will be held at Brevoort Hall, No. 156 East 54th st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 18, for the purpose of electing four delegates and four alternates to represent this district in the State Convention to be held at Utica, Wednesday, Sept. 23, 1874. Polls open from 7 to 10 o'clock. Present your certificates at the door, in compliance with article 10 of the by-laws.
WALTER S. PINCKNEY, President.
ALBERT BOGERT, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to the call of the Central Committee, an election will be held at head-quarters, Lincoln Hall, corner 3d av. and 116th st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 18, 1874, for the purpose of choosing four delegates and four alternates to represent this district at the Republican State Convention to be held at the City of Utica on the 23d inst.

Polls open from 7 A. M. until [illegible] P. M.
WILLIAM HAW, Jr., President.
BENJAMIN PAGE, Secretary.

THE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

THE COMMISSIONERS' ANSWER TO MR. HOWE'S REPORT.

THEY COURT INQUIRY INTO THE MANAGEMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT—WHAT MR. HOWE SAYS—GENERAL REMARKS.

Yesterday afternoon the Aldermanic Committee appointed to inquire into the management of the Department of Charities and Correction held their first meeting, at which Commissioner Laimbeer presented the reply of the department to the charges preferred by Mr. Howe, Commissioner of Accounts. Two members of the committee—Messrs. Cooper and Billings—were present. Mr. Laimbeer, in handing in the answer, said that both he and his colleague, Mr. Stern, had sought to answer Mr. Howe's charges fairly and honestly, and he hoped the committee would prosecute a full inquiry into the matter. The Commissioners themselves were, he said, the first to request an examination of the accounts, as early as July, 1873, and he felt that a spirit of unfairness characterized Mr. Howe's report, which assertion would be borne out by the books of the department. He then handed in the reply of the department, in printed form, of which the following are the material points:

"The Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction gladly avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded to reply to the errors and inaccuracies, to the insinuations and misrepresentations, to the charges direct and implied, contained in the report of Mr. Howe.

And we beg to call the attention of your committee to the animus which plainly characterizes the report of the Commissioner. It is clear, from a casual perusal of the report, that the Commissioner is not actuated by that fair and impartial spirit which always ought to belong to the candid searcher for truth. We feel it is in some measure an ungracious task to attack the conduct or impugn the motives of a fellow-official in the City Government, but truth and justice to ourselves compel us to say that the report of Mr. Commissioner Howe seems intended to make a sensation, at whatever expense to our good names, rather than to serve the interests of justice or the public good. At the very commencement of his report, the Commissioner suppresses an important fact, to wit: the intimation, by our own board, of the investigation into the accounts of our department, and leaves the Board of Aldermen and the public generally to conclude that this investigation was set in motion by the Commissioners of Accounts. The truth is, and it was well known to the Commissioners of Accounts, that an investigation into the accounts of our department was urgently requested as early as Sept. 9, 1873.

Alluding to the cash balance in the Third National Bank of $8,869 67, they state:

It is wholly false that this balance of eight thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine dollars and sixty-seven cents ($8,869 67) to the credit of the department in the Third National Bank was discovered through the efforts of Mr. Commmissioner Howe. Its existence was known to the present Board within forty-eight hours after their accession to office. And yet Mr. Howe has the effrontery to say that he found that the Commissioners were not aware of its existence.

As the old book-keeper announced that there was a discrepancy between the accounts of the Finance Department and our department, we thought it best to let the balance be there until the settlement of this difference between the two departments, and as this sum bore interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, the rate allowed on all the City deposits, the City did not suffer any loss or damage by this course. Moreover, the transfer of this sum to the City Chamberlain was our act and not Mr. Howe's. We are unable to agree that Mr. Howe's evident anxiety to play the part of a great discoverer and public benefactor justifies him in making statements which he knows to be untrue or which the slightest inquiry on his part would have shown him to be so.

The Commissioners deny that they asked for delay or sought to defer an examination of the accounts, and after giving an explanation in reference to the manner in which the cash-book had been kept, proceed to deal with Mr. Howe's charges as follows:

As regards the first charge of neglect in not having taken stock on their accession to office in May, 1873, the Commissioners say that stock had been taken on the 1st of January previous, that the stock-books kept regularly every month showed the quantity of supplies on hand, that the storekeeper's books were correctly kept, and that as on examination they were satisfied the stock of supplies on hand corresponded with the stock represented by the books, they saw no necessity for taking an inventory at that time.

Second—Mr. Howe charges that no separate accounts were kept with persons from whom purchases were made. To this charge we answer that such accounts were not kept at first in our department, but have been kept since the 1st day of January, 1874; but at all times the storekeeper's books have contained a correct copy of all the invoices of goods purchased, with the names of the parties, and the prices of the articles therein.

Third—The balance-sheets presented by the book-keeper, on April 25, may have been incorrect. The condition of the books when we came into office, and the long delay in getting them into condition, we have already adverted to, as well as to the causes of the delay; and, as we have already said, the books in the charge of our present book-keeper are rapidly being brought into order, and the evil complained of has been, or will be soon, fully remedied.

Fourth—It is not a mere theory, as Mr. Howe implies, of the department, that purchases (except drugs and supplies for the out-door poor) made for the department are delivered to and received by the storekeeper in charge of the store, but an established system and faithfully carried out, with such exceptions, however, as common-sense, convenience, and economy demand. Thus our system does not require that coal for the Tombs or Bellevue Hospital, or brick and lumber for Hart's Island, should first be transferred to the storehouse at Blackwell's Island to be weighed and examined there, and then reshipped at a great additional expense. Mr. Howe's charges on this score are simply frivolous and absurd—while his charge that no books containing a record of the goods delivered were kept at the bakery on Blackwell's Island is wholly false, as a single inquiry would have shown him.

The fifth charge, that the goods received by the storekeeper are distributed by him upon his own responsibility, is denied, and they say that in this charge Mr. Howe has made willful misrepresentations.

The sixth and most important of the charges made by Mr. Howe alleged that the Commissioners, in direct violation of law, purchased supplies of the value of $1,000 and upward without entering into a contract or contracts for the same. In reply to this charge the Commissioners say:

"This allegation of Mr. Howe, that in making purchases of supplies no regard is paid by us to the provision of the 91st section of the charter, is wholly false and untrue, and Mr. Howe must have known when he made this allegation that it was utterly false. He, a City official himself, had only to consult the files of the *City Record*, the official paper, where advertisements of this kind by law must be published, to find the advertisements from time to time by our board for supplies needed for our department. We have prepared and submit herewith a schedule of the advertisements taken from the *City Record* between the dates June, 1873, and September, 1874. Now, when we find instance upon instance, repeated again and again of false statements in Mr. How's report, we submit it is but fair to conclude either that Mr. Howe is so actuated by malignant hostility against us that he is totally regardless of the means he makes use of to injure us, or that he has allowed his name to be signed to a report with the contents of which he is, for the most part, entirely unacquainted.

The allegations contained in charges six, seven, and eight of Mr. Howe's report are in substance to the effect that we have violated the letter and spirit of the ninety-first section of the charter, and that we have caused our books to be altered to cover up and conceal these violations of law.

The same spirit of unfairness and hostility which pervades the other parts of the report is also apparent here.

It is clear that the report is intended to convey the impression that erasures of a kind to obliterate the original entries have been made in the storekeeper's books. This is not the fact, any alterations that have been made, so that the original entries are still preserved, and it is perfectly obvious what they were. These erasures, so called, have been made in the manner that book-keepers generally make them, that is, a single line in red ink has been drawn through the figures only carried out in the last column, leaving all the rest of the entry and all the part in writing without any erasure whatever, and the figures in black ink under the line in red ink perfectly legible. There has been, therefore, no concealment or attempt at concealment or deception in the matter, as clearly appears from our repeated invitations to the Commissioners of Accounts to come and examine our books. It is but just to us to say that we did not direct these alterations to be made, and were not aware that they had been made in any instance, until after the publication of Mr. Howe's report.

We do not claim to be skilled in the construction or interpretation of the statute in question. We have acted on the theory, however, that the section of the charter in question should be complied with both in its spirit and letter. We cannot but think that this section is in many respects obscure and difficult of comprehension to the mind of the ordinary layman. We believed that the intent of the section was to insure economy in purchases, and to guard against fraud and jobbery. We have found by experience and actual trial of the system of advertisements for contracts and supplies that it is almost impracticable when applied to our department, which is called upon to supply the actual daily wants of from 8,000 to 10,000 people. We have found, as a rule, that the lowest bid received in answer to our advertisements was considerably higher than the prices at which the goods could be bought in open market.

The reasons for this are many. Thus the advertisement and completion of a contract requires fully twenty days, including the ten days required for publishing the advertisement. The merchant, therefore, who submits his bid, makes a calculation upon the chance of a rising market, and is almost compelled to add a considerable margin to protect himself against that contingency. Again, the conditions and technicalities required by the law are considered by merchants and dealers so burdensome that the better class of dealers will not submit proposals or make bids in reply to our advertisements. The following are some of the requirements of the law in this particular:

First.—The terms of all contracts shall be settled by the Counsel to the Corporation, as an act of preliminary specification to the bid or proposal.

Second.—The bidder shall give security for the faithful performance of the contract in the manner prescribed and required by ordinance, and the adequacy and sufficiency of this security shall, in addition to the justification and acknowledgment, be approved by the Controller.

Third.—Every contract, when made and entered into, as before provided for, shall be executed in duplicate, and shall be filed in the Department of Finance.

Fourth.—The estimate shall be verified by the oath, in writing, of the party making the estimate, that the several matters stated therein are in all respects true; the oath or affirmation, in writing, of each of the persons signing the bond, as sureties, is to be taken before a Judge of any court of record in the county, (not before a Notary Public or Comissioner,) that he is a householder or freeholder in the City of New-York, &c.

Fifth.—If the sureties are approved by the Controller, the contract and the bond for its faithful performance, attached thereto, are to be executed in duplicate, and one copy thereof sent to the Controller's Office, to be registered and filed as provided by section 92 of the charter.

Moreover, we are advised by the Counsel to the Corporation that the lowest bid, in law, is the lowest bid that is regular, in form and in substance, and which conforms to the requirements of the statute. As a consequence it often happens that we are obliged to pass over the bid lowest in fact, and award the contract to one whose bid is regular and legal in form; but it may be the highest on the list, and thus the articles needed have to be purchased at exorbitant prices.

We now beg to call attention to some of the results of our endeavors to obtain supplies by the contract system. It should be observed that the law prescribes that "all such contracts, when given, shall be given to the lowest bidder.'"

The Commissioners next detailed their experience in the purchase of flour by the contract system. They say:

"On the 10th of July, 1873, our department advertised for 600 barrels of flour. We received six bids in all, varying in price from $6 50 to $7 60 per barrel, and the contract was, in accordance with law, awarded to the lowest bidder. The contract was completed and the flour delivered. When we undertook to use it, the bread made from it was found to be bad; those who ate it were made sick, and we were obliged to return it at a great inconvenience, and some expense to the department. Again on Aug. 10, 1874, we advertised for proposals for 1,000 barrels of flour. We received but one bid, and were obliged to award the contract to this bidder, and we afterward found that we paid for this flour, under our contract, about twenty-five cents a barrel more than the market price then ruling."

They instance one case where they advertised for coal and received only one bid, and another where they advertised for groceries, and found the bids informal and irregular; and they state in some cases they have advertised for supplies, "and received no bids at all."

What, they ask, are the Commissioners to do in cases of this kind? We have placed upon us the responsibility of supplying the daily wants of some 8,000 or 10,000 persons confined in the public prisons and houses of correction, patients in the hospitals and asylums—men, women and children—all dependent for their food, clothing, and shelter, from day to day, upon our department. It is clear that if we are unable to supply these wants through the contract system, we must provide for them by purchases from day to day in the open market, and wherever we can buy them the best and cheapest.

The system of purchases followed by us was adopted after careful consultations with many reputable and experienced merchants and dealers, and we believe that we can show that, under this system, our purchases have been made at or below the current market prices, and more economically and at better advantage than by the contract system.

As regards the purchase of flour from E. W. Coleman & Co. the Commissioners say:

"Let us see what the real facts of the case are in regard to the purchase from E. W. Coleman & Co. of the 3,141 barrels of flour. Here Mr. Howe confounds the dates of the purchases with the dates of the deliveries, and the entries of the deliveries with the entries of the invoices. The flour was purchased by the purchasing clerk in small lots at various dates, but the deliveries were made by the merchant in large lots by boat. The large lots were delivered at the bakery or storehouse, and entries made in the books there of their delivery at the date thereof, while the bills or invoices of the same goods, though in smaller lots, would be copied, with the dates thereon into the books of the storekeeper."

In this they say: "Mr. Howe suppresses the important fact that the amount of original invoices did not in any case exceed in value the sum of $1,000. Mr. Howe presents a schedule of purchases of flour in various lots from Jan. 1 to July 1, 1874, amounting in all to 7,916 barrels. Here again Mr. Howe makes the blunder, or is willfully guilty of confounding the lots of flour delivered or received with the lots purchased, the former being made up of two or more of the latter. The dealer, for purposes of convenience and economy, would wait before making his deliveries until enough had been purchased to make a boat load."

In alluding to the purchase of dry-goods and groceries the Commissioners say: "In many instances, as your committee will find, the purchases can be explained to your entire satisfaction. Thus in some instances it will be found that the bill, although in the aggregate amounting to more than $1,000, is made up of different items of supplies, each item amounting to less than $1,000, and intended for a different purpose; and in other cases, that the supply, though exceeding in amount $1,000, was not 'needful,' to quote the language of the ninety-first section 'for any particular purpose,' but for several different purposes, and the quantity intended or needful for each 'purpose' was of less value than $1,000."

As regards the allowance of half a cent per pound commission on the purchase of meat, the Commissioners say that this commission is not in any proper sense a salary within the meaning of the statute. In conclusion they say:

"We have now, in all frankness and candor, answered the charges contained in Mr. Howe's report. We naturally supposed, but it seems most erroneously, that the Commissioners of Accounts would be able, ready, and willing to assist us in putting into proper order the account-books of the department, which we found in an unsatisfactory condition upon our entrance into office. But Mr. Howe seems to have conceived it to be his duty to spend the six months he has been about his so-called investigation in trying to discover, by insinuations, misrepresentations of facts, suppressions, and perversions of the truth, and systematic attempts to put an evil construction on all our acts, however innocent—how he can best serve, not the public interests, but the selfish purposes of those with whom he is now connected. And we earnestly request your committee to make so thorough an investigation as to all these charges, that the purpose and object of this attack on the conduct of our Department may be revealed to your honorable board and to the general public. We desire to say that we have endeavored honestly and faithfully to discharge all the duties of our office, onerous and varied as they are. We have never knowingly violated or evaded the letter and spirit of any provision, of law. We may have made errors and mistakes, but, conscious of our own integrity, of our pure intentions and of our honest desire to serve and protect the interests of the City by the faithful discharge of the weighty responsibilities devolved upon us, we earnestly ask at the hands of your committee and the public the closest scrutiny into the conduct of our department and all our official acts, and such judgment thereon, free from prejudice and hostility, as a spirit of impartiality and intelligent justice shall dictate."

The "answer of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction to the report of the Commissioners of Accounts" is signed by Commissioners Laimbeer and Stern, the third Commissioner declining to sign it for the following reasons:

The undersigned, one of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, respectfully begs leave to state his reasons for withholding his signature from the report of his colleagues herewith submitted.

He cannot subscribe to the intemperate language of the report in respect to Mr. Howe's strictures on the administration of the department. The conclusions of Mr. Howe are in many instances erroneous; but the errors which he has made cannot be refuted by charging him with misrepresentations of facts, suppressions and perversions of the truth.

The undersigned fully accords to Mr. Howe what he claims for himself, that he has in all faithfulness endeavored to discharge his duty without much regard to conscience. Respectfully submitted,

JAMES BOWEN.

To Hon. S. V. R. Cooper, New-York, Sept. 17, 1874.

In the schedule attached to the "answer," copies of advertisements for coal, flour, steam-boat work, groceries, condensed milk, and meat are given.

WHAT MR. HOWE SAYS.

A reporter of THE TIMES had an interview with Mr. Howe, Commissioner of Accounts, yesterday afternoon, in reference to the answer submitted by Messrs. Laimbeer and Stern to his report. Mr. Howe claims that the answer on the whole vindicates his report. Instead of meeting him with facts they pour forth a volume of abuse, and the only important portion of his report in reference to the purchase of supplies, is borne out by the admission of the Commissioners.

They allude to the difficulty of obtaining supplies under the contract system, but Mr. Howe says he found the law disregarded, and it was his duty to call attention to it. There his duty ended. He had no feelings of hostility against the Commissioners, and in making his report he was only actuated by a sense of duty, and he was prepared to sustain all the charges which he made. The transfer of the balance to the credit of the department in the Third National Bank, made to the City Chamberlain, was, of course, Mr. Howe says, the act of the Commissioners, because he had no power over it, but the transfer did not take place until he (Mr. Howe) called their attention to it. The charge of not taking stock is acknowledged, he said, by the Commissioners, and they therefor admit that charge. Mr. Howe says in reference to the second charge, that no accounts were kept until the 15th June, 1874, although the Commissioners in their reply state that they have been kept since the 1st of January, 1874. A book-keeper was not employed until June last, and he was then requested to go back and make out a set of books. As regards the sixth charge, and the allegation of the Commissioners that they advertised for supplies, Mr. Howe says that it is true they occasionally advertised, but he failed to find, with few exceptions, any contracts awarded, and as regards the alterations in the books, the Commissioners admit in the following language their own want of supervision over the accounts of the department:

"It is but just to us to say that we did not direct these alterations to be made, and were not aware that they had been made in any instance, until after the publication of Mr. Howe's report."

As regards the purchase of 3,141 barrels of flour from E. W. Coleman & Co., Mr. Howe maintains that they were not purchased in small lots, but an agreement for 3,000 barrels was made on one day. Alluding to the schedule of advertisements attached to the "answer," Mr. Howe says that the majority of them have no reference to his report at all.

GENERAL REMARKS.

A TIMES reporter made inquiries yesterday in reference to the statement contained in the Commissioners' answer to Mr. Howe's report relative to the purchase of flour from E. W. Coleman & Co. The Commissioners assert that the flour in question was purchased by the Purchasing Clerk in small lots at various dates. This assertion, the reporter has good reason to believe, is not founded on fact. He is assured that the purchases in question were not made by the Purchasing Clerk; that they were not made in small lots, but were made by Commissioner Laimbeer himself in conjunction with his brother, who is a member of the Produce Exchange, and that an agreement to deliver 3,000 barrels was made with Messrs. Coleman. This was a single transaction. The reporter was informed that the Purchasing Clerk referred to, Wm. R. Lampson, was before the Grand Jury yesterday, and that he denied all knowledge of the purchases in question. The Commissioners give no explanation of their dealings with Louis Sternbach, Mr. Stern's relative, nor do they allude to the large purchases of tea and butter from Mayor Havemeyer's son and son-in-law. It is a well-known fact that the butter usually supplied to the island institutions is of a very inferior quality, though a fair price is paid for it. It has been found so bad that many persons have refused to use it, and a large portion of it has, the reporter is informed, repeatedly gone to waste.

In order to ascertain how many contracts were awarded by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction during the year 1873, the writer obtained a copy of the Controller's report to the Board of Aldermen of the 17th March, 1874, transmitting a list of contracts of the Corporation filed and registered in his department during the year 1873. He finds that only five contracts were awarded by the Department of Charities and Correction, as follows:

Aug. 18—For the construction of the low-pressure steam-heating apparatus in the boiler-house of the lunatic asylum on Blackwell's Island, for the sum of $4,850 42.
Sept. 4—For steam marine engine and boiler, for $9,500.
Sept. 13—For 8,000 tons of Pittston coal.
Oct. 4—For 1,910 tons of "Locust Mountain A No. 1" nut coal at $4 90 and $5 05.
Oct. 13—For the ship carpenter's work on the hull of a propeller steam-boat, for $8,500.

It will be seen from this that there was not a single contract made for groceries, provisions, or clothing during 1873. The Commissioners give no explanation of their transactions with the Quassaick Woolen Mill Company, from which they obtained over $5,000 worth of prison cloth; nor do they allude in the slightest manner to the allegations affecting the management of the department, which have appeared in THE TIMES during the past few weeks. Mr. Laimbeer's friends expected he would make some allusion to the following questions, affecting him personally, which have been published in THE TIMES:

Did Mr. Laimbeer at any time since August, 1873, when Charles G. Cornell was appointed purchasing clerk for meat at half a cent per pound commission, express himself dissatisfied with Cornell's purchases?

Did Mr. Laimbeer say he was satisfied that Cornell was guilty of fraud, and that he had overcharged, or was in the habit of overcharging the department for the meat purchased by him?

Did Mr. Laimbeer say that this man Cornell purchased the meat at wholesale price in Washington Market; that he directed it to be sent to Sayles, at Jefferson Market, who is Cornell's partner; that he there repurchased, or pretended to purchase, this meat from his own partner, Sayles, at one cent per pound in advance of the price paid for it in Washington Market, and that he charged the department, not the price which the meat actually cost, but the fictitious price agreed upon at Jefferson Market, thus realizing, exclusive of his commission, a clear profit of one cent per pound on all purchases.

No reference is made to the purchase of the coupé, at a cost of $1,000, which is used exclusively by Mr. Stern, and the manner in which it is sought to cover up purchases exceeding $1,000, is rather ingenious, to say the least. The document was submitted to the Board of Aldermen at their meeting yesterday afternoon, and those who heard it read considered that the defense of the Commissioners was rather weak.

ACTION OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

ANIMATED DEBATE ON THE ANSWER—FIVE HUNDRED COPIES OF THE REPORT TO BE PRINTED.

Before the meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held yesterday the members were informed that the Committee on Law, to whom the charges against the Department of Charities were referred, had received printed copies of the answer of Commissioners Lambeer and Stern. Those who were in favor of sustaining the report of the Commissioners of Accounts on the subject found that they were, for the second time, in a minority, and that it would be necessary for them to use every possible effort to delay action until their absent colleagues should arrive in this City. The board met at 2 o'clock, with President Vance in the chair. After some unimportant business had been transacted, Mr. Cooper introduced the matter by submitting the following report:

The Committee on Law Department, to whom was referred the communication from the Commissioners of Accounts, relative to the Department of Charities and Correction, and also the communication from the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, requesting to be heard before the board, in reply thereto (which request was granted,) beg leave to make the following preliminary report: That immediately upon the reference of the communications, your committee addressed to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction a letter, dated Sept. 11, 1874, a copy of which is contained in the reply of the department to the charges preferred by the Commissioners of Accounts hereto annexed, and in answer thereto have received from the said Department of Charities and Correction a reply, which is herewith transmitted to the board.

For the information of the public, your committee request that the reply be printed in document form, which would be simply an act of justice to the said department.

Upon further examination it appears that the action taken in simply referring the subject to your committee (see page 248, proceedings Sept. 10, 1874,) does not authorize or empower them to make any investigation. If it is intended that the committee shall investigate the affairs of this department, it is indispensable that the services of a stenographer and an expert accountant be placed at the disposal of the committee; it is also necessary that a resolution should be adopted by the board authorizing the committee to proceed with such investigation. Your committee, therefore, make this preliminary report, and await the further action of your honorable body.

(Signed,) S. V. R. COOPER.
O. P. C. BILLINGS.

The report resulted in a long debate, in which personalities were used. Mr. McCafferty was the first to oppose its adoption. He said he did not know what could induce the committee to make such a report. The Commissioners of Accounts had spent many months in investigating the books, affairs, and management of the Department of Charities, and yet the committee desired to make another investigation, although they must know, in view of the time which would be necessary to make a new examination, that they would have to be their own successors in the board do so.

President Vance reminded the speaker that the question was on the disposition of the report.

Mr. McCafferty then moved that the committee be discharged and relieved from the further consideration of the whole matter.

This motion was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Koch, Reilly, McCafferty, and Ottendorfer—4.

Negative—Aldermen Vance, Billings, Cooper, Falconer, and Morris—5.

Mr. Reilly moved that the report be laid over.

Mr. McCafferty said that, in his opinion, the action of the committee was illegal, and it required a joint committee of both branches of the Common Council to make the proposed investigation.

Mr. Reilly here withdrew his motion, and Mr. Ottendorfer then offered a resolution that the report be received, printed in the minutes, and laid over.

Mr. Reilly said he was utterly opposed to printing the answer of the Commissioners of Charities in the minutes, as it was not a document of the board, and he therefore moved to strike out the words, "to be printed in the minutes."

Mr. McCafferty here rose, and moved an amendment that the report be placed on file and the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. This was lost by the same vote as was previously cast. The disposition of this motion brought Mr. McCafferty again to his feet. In excited tones he said that the document was already printed in pamphlet form; but the opposition, without any apparent necessity, was desirous of having it printed as a document of the board, but only two members of the board had seen it, and the others knew nothing of its character.

Mr. McCafferty's resolution was then lost, and Mr. Reilly made an ineffectual attempt to have the meeting adjourned. The contest was rapidly assuming a personal character, when Mr. McCafferty, finding that it would be useless to introduce further resolutions, rose and said that it had been openly stated that the committee would whitewash the Department of Charities, and that the statements had appeared in the public press after they had been appointed. For his part, while he respected the committee, and did not believe that they would whitewash the department, he would say that the community, in his opinion, expected a whitewashing of the department at the hands of the committee, it was therefore all the more necessary that the committee should be discharged.

Mr. Billings replied that his official acts in the board were an answer to anything that might be said against him. He believed he had conducted himself honorably, and that nothing could be said against his character, although his colleague had made insinuations reflecting upon him.

Mr. Cooper said he knew nothing about the matter before the last meeting of the board, when he saw Commissioner Lambeer, and that the charge that he was hobnobbing with him before the session took place was incorrect. He knew the work before the committee was one of great magnitude, and he had no desire to remain on the committee. As to the insinuations which had been made, he could appeal to his votes in the board, and his signatures to reports as a member of various investigating committees as proof of his desire to perform his official duties impartially.

Mr. McCafferty said the members of the Law Committee had no time to make an investigation of the accounts of the Department of Charities.

Mr. Ottendorfer remarked that they could print the answer of the Commissioners of Charities in the minutes, and if it was not satisfactory they could send it to the Grand Jury. He therefore moved to have the answer printed.

Mr. Billings moved an amendment that 500 copies of the answer be printed in document form. This amendment was opposed by Mr. McCafferty, who raised the point that it could not be passed, as it required more members than those present to dispose of a question involving an expenditure of public money. This point was overruled by the President, who decided that they had the same right to print the answer in document form as in the minutes.

Mr. Ottendorfer's motion as amended was then passed. Messrs. Reilly, McCafferty, and Koch voting in the negative, and Messrs. Vance, Billings, Cooper, Falconer, Morris, and Ottendorfer in the affirmative.

Mr. McCafferty said he felt bound to denounce the proceedings as the most unwarranted in his remembrance. They had ordered 500 copies of a report to be printed, although only two members of the board had seen it.

Mr. Billings said the report of the Commissioners of Accounts had been published, and it was only proper to have the answer take a like course.

Mr. McCafferty replied that the Commissioners of Accounts had been ordered by the board to make an investigation about another department which the gentleman did not desire to have made.

Mr. Billings—I call for the protection of the chair.

Mr. Reilly—He has votes enough to protect him, and he does not need protection from the chair. [Laughter.]

The subject then dropped, much to the relief of all present.

NO INDICTMENT FOUND YET.

The Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions brought in a number of ordinary indictments yesterday, and adjourned without having taken any action in relation to the charges against the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

THE NEW-JERSEY STATE FAIR.

A FINE DISPLAY, NOTWITHSTANDING THE WEATHER—SECRETARY ROBESON AND OTHER DISTINGUISHED GUESTS PRESENT.

Up to the present the sixteenth grand Fair of the New-Jersey State Agricultural Society, which is now being held in Waverley, has been, to a certain extent, a failure; but this result has been produced solely by the unfavorable weather which has prevailed during the past few days, and not from any inherent defects of its general management or the character of the various products, cattle, and agricultural implements on exhibition. Indeed, in a general sense, the standard of the fair, as compared with previous years, presented matter for congratulation and encouragement, and the management were anticipating unprecedented success when the cause indicated partially disappointed their expectations. The fair opened on Monday for the reception of cattle and articles to be placed on exhibition, and the succeeding days were devoted to the necessary labor of arrangement. Yesterday was assigned as the grand opening day, but the morning was ushered in by a tremendous downpouring of rain, which continued, with slight intermission, during the greater part of the day. The 30,000 visitors who were expected to arrive diminished to less than a tithe of that number; but this did not lessen the interest in the fair itself. The number of exhibitors is very large, and includes in the horse department, 140; in fruits and vegetables, 767; cattle, poultry, and swine, 1,558; fancy goods, 300; agricultural implements, 327, and in domestic articles, 164. The exhibition of articles comprised under the head of machinery was comparatively small, owing mainly to the fact that the Industrial Exhibition at Newark is now taking place. These articles are cumbersome, and not easy to be transported from the exhibition to the fair, and the attention of the management was then almost exclusively directed to agriculture. The leading features of the exhibition are the departments which include horses, cattle, sheep, swine, and poultry, most of which are bred in the State. The departments, taken as a whole, are a decided improvement upon those of last year, and individual horses, cattle, and sheep are considered by the management to possess very superior qualities. The highest premiums will be here awarded, though the department of Mr. Quinn, embracing farm products, cereals, seeds, fruits, and vegetables, justly lays claim to equal excellence. A wondrous variety of pears and grapes are exhibited, and the watermelons are of such an enormous size as to elicit from Secretary Robeson the remark that he would cut one of them in two and make gun-boats of the halves to send to Louisiana. The tent devoted to the floral display is also worthy of special notice, while the other departments possess attractions which favorably commend them. A number of trotting matches were to have taken place on the fine trotting park attached to the fair grounds, but, owing to the inclement weather, were postponed until to-day. Yesterday a number of notabilities were in attendance, including Secretary Robeson, Hon. George A. Halsey, Republican candidate for Governor, and Hon. John Hill. Secretary Robeson was engaged to deliver his annual address at the proposed meeting which was to have been held yesterday, but which was unavoidably postponed. The Secretary stated that if he did not receive a telegram calling him to Washington during the evening, he would attend to-day and speak. If the weather is fine to-day, the races and the other attractions of the fair will bring a vast concourse of people to Waverley. It is proposed to terminate the exhibition on Saturday evening.

THE ASSAULT ON FIFTH AVENUE—LANAHAN CONVICTED.

The case of Thomas Lanahan, charged with feloniously assaulting Mr. Horace Galpin, of No. 7 White street, with a heavy piece of lead pipe, inflicting a severe scalp wound, while that gentleman was walking on Fifth avenue on the night of the 5th of August, was resumed in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. The evidence on both sides having closed, counsel for the prisoner, on the opening of court, addressed the jury on behalf of his client, and contended, at great length, that the evidence in the case was entirely insufficient to convict the accused of the grave crime with which he stood charged. Assistant District Attorney Nolan, in replying for the prosecution, reminded the jury of the facts of the case, and argued that the prisoner's own evidence proved him to have been the person who committed the dastardly assault on Mr. Galpin. He contended that the conduct of Lanahan at the time of the assault was inconsistent with innocence, and asserted that the testimony of the witnesses examined could lead them, as intelligent men, to no other conclusion than that the prisoner was guilty of the crime charged. Judge Sutherland, in charging the jury, explained the law of the case, and fully reviewed the evidence elicited on the trial. The crime, he said, was an atrocious one, but its very enormity should be a strong incentive to them to consider the testimony carefully before arriving at a conclusion. The jury retired at 2 P. M., and after deliberating for an hour and twenty minutes, returned a verdict of guilty of felonious assault, as charged in the third count of the indictment. Counsel for the prisoner gave notice of motion for a new trial, and Assistant District Attorney Nolan moved for sentence. Judge Sutherland then sentenced the prisoner to ten years in State Prison at hard labor.

LETTER FROM MR. BERGH TO THE MAYOR.

Mr. Bergh has sent the following letter to Mayor Havemeyer:

To the Mayor of the City of New-York:

SIR: It is not my purpose to discuss the relative merits of the present mode of removing the friendless dogs from the streets of this City, as compared with the inexpensive, humane, and decent one proposed by this society last Spring.

The former has been long enough on trial to obtain for it the condemnation of almost every respectable citizen in the Metropolis.

The object of this communication is to invite your co-operation in preventing some of the abuses of the system in vogue, by compelling the ruffians who catch, steal, and maltreat dogs to wear a badge on the outside of their garments, whereby they may be recognized as employes, if so, of the City. The office is in the continual receipt of the complaints of persons against this dog banditti, who claim that they are in your service, and who violate the constitutional rights of citizens to a degree which would not be tolerated under the most despotic government in the world. These merciless wretches, some of them bearing an official certificate, do not hesitate to penetrate private dwellings, or tear away from the arms of defenseless women and peaceful men a pet animal, not running at large; and if resisted, to beat and even draw pistols in effecting their robberies. I have been instrumental in sending some of these fellows to Blackwell's Island, but these wrongs are as prolific as the supply of dogs is at the "Pound" which is, of course, continually recruited by the neighboring States and towns, through the reward, or more properly speaking, premiums offered by the City.

I trust that this small concession to the rights of citizens, in the enjoyment of their property and liberty, will be promptly made, ere some deplorable act of violence and bloodshed ensues by reason of their disregard.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
HENRY BERGH, President.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 16, 1874.

CHARGED WITH GRAND LARCENY.

William Brown, of No. 19 Oliver street, was arrested and taken before Justice Flammer, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, charged with having, on the 2d inst., stolen a copper gutter and a leader of the same metal, valued at $125, from the premises of Peter J. Bommer, No. 128 Fourth avenue. The loss was not discovered until Tuesday last, when attention was drawn to the absence of the fixtures by the rain leaking through the roof of Mr. Bommer's house, and causing serious damage to a large lot of shoes. The property was found in the possession of Charles G. Emmett, a junk-dealer, of No. 324 Pearl street, to whom it had been sold by the prisoner, who pleaded guilty to the charge. He was held to answer.

SUIT AGAINST THE NORTHERN PACIFIC.

Some time ago suit was brought in the Supreme Court of the State of New-York against the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, Jay Cooke, and Wm. B. Ogden, by Elijah Myers, a bondholder of the company. The object of the suit was to compel Cooke and Ogden, as Trustees of the bondholders, to sell the lands of the company under the mortgage given by them to secure the bonds, as the interest on the latter had not been paid. The suit was also to restrain the company from issuing any more seven-thirty bonds, they having stipulated with the bondholders not to issue more than $30,000,000 of the seven-thirties under the law of 1866. A motion was afterward made by the counsel of the company to transfer the suit to the United States Circuit Court. The motion was granted. Yesterday the papers in another motion to remand the case to the Supreme Court, were filed in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Blatchford, upon the following grounds:

First—That there is no petition before the court.

Second—The bond is "not good and sufficient security."

Third—There is no liability, nor alleged liability against the corporation defendant.

Fourth—The Northern Pacific Railroad Company are not a corporation, having forfeited their privileges as such, and therefore have no right to a removal.

SHARKEY'S APPEAL.

MOTION FOR A MANDAMUS AGAINST THE CLERK OF THE COURT DENIED.

In the matter of Sharkey's appeal from the judgment of the court convicting him of murder, already noticed in THE TIMES, Judge Westbrook rendered a decision yesterday, denying the motion made on behalf of Sharkey for a writ of mandamus to compel the Clerk of General Sessions to make a return to the writ of error whereby it is intended to bring the case before the Supreme Court, General Term. The last-named court had already decided that Sharkey having escaped beyond the jurisdiction of the court, his appeal could not be heard until he returned and submitted to its jurisdiction, and that, therefore, it would be useless for the Clerk to make a return. But it was urged in opposition to this, on Sharkey's behalf, that the Clerk, being a mere ministerial officer, was bound to make the return, and was not at liberty to decide for himself whether as matter of law he could refuse to do so.

After consideration of the case, Judge Westbrook has decided that the Clerk being an officer of the court he was not bound to make a return in opposition to its decision, and if the prisoner's counsel insisted on a mandamus in the case against any one, their application must be for one against the court.

POLICE TRIALS.

At the Police trials yesterday, before Commissioners Disbecker and Duryee, Sergt. Wm. Schultz and Patrolman Wm. T. Graham, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, were arraigned on complaint of Miss Nora Halsey, of No. 157 Madison street, and Miss Josephine White, of No. 400 East Seventeenth street, who charged the patrolman with having arrested them without cause and the Sergeant for locking them up in the station-house without giving them an opportunity to show that they were respectable girls. The details of the case were published in THE TIMES on Sunday last. The facts of the arrest and detention of the young ladies were conceded by the defendants, and an attempt was made to injure the reputation of the complainants by the testimony of Roundsman Geck, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, who first swore that he had seen the complainants promenading Broadway and Sixth avenue on several occasions talking to men; but, on being cross-examined by Commissioner Disbecker, retracted his testimony given on the direct examination, and showed conclusively that he either was grossly mistaken or had deliberately perjured himself. Patrolman Graham, in his defense, stated that he had seen the young ladies speaking to several men, but the complainants positively asserted that they did not speak to any person from the time they left the store until they were arrested. Sergt. Schultz testified that he locked up the complainants on the positive statement made by Graham that he had seen them soliciting men on the street, and denied that he had made use of any improper or insulting remarks to the girls. Considerable testimony in relation to the minor details of the case was taken, and the case was then referred to the Board of Police for final action.

Sergt. Michael M. Rooney and Patrolman Joseph Johnson, of the Eighth Precinct, were placed on trial on complaint of Mr. George W. Francis, a well-known colored man, employed as clerk in the Custom-house, and living at No. 68 Sullivan street. It appears that on the evening of the 5th inst. Mr. Francis was in a grocery store in Thompson street, near Broome street, and while there lost an eye-glass. He offered a reward of fifty cents for its return. A little girl said that if he would give her twenty-five cents she would return it to him. He took a twenty-five cent stamp from his pocket, and while holding it between his fingers the girl snatched the stamp and ran away. He started in pursuit, and the girl ran into an alley-way, where he was afraid to follow her. He then went in search of a policeman, and found Officer Johnson, in Broome street. He asked him if his jurisdiction extended to Thompson street, and the policeman, a man evidently of very limited intelligence, did not seem to comprehend him, and told him to clear out. Mr. Francis wished to explain, but the policeman would not listen to him, but, raising his club, threatened to strike him. Mr. Francis became alarmed, and ran into the middle of the street. The officer followed him, arrested and dragged him to the station-house, where he made a charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct against him. Sergt. Rooney, without giving the accused an opportunity to make a statement, ordered him to be locked up. He was detained at the station-house all night, and the next morning was arraigned before Justice Otterbourg at the Jefferson Market Police Court. After a hearing, Mr. Francis was discharged, the Magistrate remarking he was convinced that he (Francis) had been unjustly arrested and detained. After Mr. Francis had made his statement, he produced several witnesses who had seen him within fifteen minutes before he was arrested, and also a man who witnessed the arrest, and they testified that he was sober. Patrolman Johnson, in his own behalf, stated that Francis was intoxicated and acting in a disorderly manner, but could not tell what this disorder consisted of. Sergt. Rooney also testified that Francis was drunk and acted in a disorderly manner in the station-house, using obscene language and applied several foul and offensive epithets to the officer. This portion of the Sergeant's testimony was contradicted by Mr. Gibson, a friend of Capt. Williams, who was sitting behind the desk when Mr. Francis was brought in. Mr. Gibson stated that Francis acted in an excited manner, but he could not say positively that he was intoxicated. This case was also referred to the board.

MEDICAL BOARD OF BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.

The eight nominations made by the Bellevue Hospital Medical Board, at their meeting on Tuesday, to complete the Board of Attending Physicians and Surgeons, which last is to consist of sixteen members, have been confirmed by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. The new appointees are: Bellevue College, Drs. Edward G. Janeway and Frank H. Hamilton; University Medical College, Drs. William H. Thompson and Erskine Mason; College of Physicians and Surgeons, Drs. Francis Delafield and Thomas M. Markoe; and, from the medical profession at large, Drs. John W. S. Gouley and Gouverneur M. Smith.

A special meeting of the Medical Board was held yesterday, Dr. Flint presiding, and Dr. Krackowizer acting as Secretary *pro tem.*, at which it was resolved to amend the inside regulations of the hospital by arranging it into four medical and four surgical divisions, with two physicians and two surgeons for each division. The Commissioners have appointed five Consulting Physicians to the Hospital in accordance with a resolution of the board, adopted Nov. 23, 1866, by which members of the Medical Board, after fifteen years of service, are entitled to that promotion. The names of the newly-appointed physicians are as follows: John J. Crane, Louis A. Sayre, A. B. Mott, Isaac E. Taylor, and B. Fordyce Barker.

THE BEECHER SCANDAL.

The necessary papers in the libel suit of Miss Edna Dean Proctor against Mr. Francis D. Moulton were filed yesterday in the United States District Court for the Eastern District. The suit, as was stated in THE TIMES yesterday, grew out of Mr. Moulton's last statement in relation to the Beecher-Tilton scandal, which contained a letter from Miss Proctor to Mr. Beecher. Mr. Moulton said the letter related to an act of criminal intimacy between the Pastor of Plymouth Church and Miss Proctor. The damage was laid at $100,000. The complaint is a very long document, and necessarily unfit for publication. The acts charged by Mr. Moulton receive a general denial, and are also, as the law requires, denied in detail. After the complaint had been filed in court, an order of arrest was issued for Moulton. Mr. Moulton is not at present in town. On his return the order of arrest will be served by Marshal Harlow. Tilton announces that his second statement will be made public this afternoon.

THE IRISH RIFLE TEAM.

The rain-storm yesterday prevented the members of the Irish Rifle "team" and their friends from leaving their parlors at the Windsor Hotel. About 3 P. M., as there were some indications of fair weather, arrangements were made for a carriage-ride, but the rain descended with renewed vigor shortly afterward, and the project was abandoned. To-day, if the weather is fine, the entire party will accompany the Executive Committee of the Amateur Rifle Club on a visit to Creedmoor, Long Island. A special train will be provided for the members of the club and their guests, which will leave Hunter's Point about noon. Several contests by the regimental teams will take place on the range, including matches for a badge by the team of the Seventy-first Regiment, and the "Bruce" medal to be contested for by the Seventy-ninth Regiment. This will afford the Irish riflemen an opportunity to criticise our citizen soldiery.

HELD FOR EXTRADITION.

Application was yesterday made before United States Commissioner Stilwell for the discharge of Herman Thomas, who was arrested two weeks ago charged with having obtained money through forged checks on the Royal Bank of Nuremberg, Bavaria. The motion for his discharge, which was made by the prisoner's counsel, Messrs. Chas. W. Brooke and Peter Cooke, was based on technical grounds, but was denied by the Commissioner. Ex-Gov. Solomon, who appeared as counsel for the German Empire, then asked that the case be adjourned until the 1st of October in order to give time for the proper extradition papers to be procured. The motion was granted, and the prisoner was remanded to Ludlow Street Jail.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 17.—The following is the Day Calendar of the Court of Appeals for Monday, Sept. 21, 1874: Nos. 247, 253, 259, 58, 52, 92, 100, 151. The three first causes are criminal causes. No. 151 is exchanged for No. 103.

A list of the first fifty causes to be argued at the September session of the Court of Appeals, which causes are taken from the Calendar made up for the last May session:

Nos.
5—Hill vs. Heermans.
21—Leonard vs. Bell.
28—O'Gara vs. Clearkson.
35—Brown vs. The Keeney Cheese Manufacturing Assoc'n.
40—Foster vs. Newbrough.
44—Soverhill vs. Suydam.
48—Patterson vs. Bloomer.
49½—Belton vs. Baxter.
51—Queen vs. The Second Avenue Railroad Co.
52—Stitt vs. Little.
54—Jacobs vs. O'Brien.
55—Prindle vs. Beveridge.
58—Hope vs. Smith.
63—Lee vs. New-York Cen. and Hudson River Railroad Company.
64—Wallbridge vs. The Ocean Nat. Bank.
66—Third National Bank of Buffalo vs. Bruce.
67—Masterson vs. The Village of Mount Vernon.
68—McKechnie vs. Ward.
70—Smith vs. New-York and Ohio Midland Railroad Company.
74—Bickwell vs. The Lancaster Fire Ins. Co.
77—Hall vs. The President and Directors of Ins. Co. of N. A.
78—The National Life Ins. Company of U. S. vs. Jones.
82—Graves vs. Wait.
85—Ayres vs. Lawrence.
88—Trustees of the Town of Brookhaven vs. Strong.

Nos.
89—Dutchess & Col. R. R. Co. vs. Mabbett.
90—Bradley, Supervisor, &c., vs. Ward.
91—Greenfield, Supervisor, &c., vs. Ward.
92—Del., Lack. & West. R. R. Co. vs. Bowns.
94—Ricketts vs. Balt. & Ohio R. R. Co.
100—Parker vs. The Arctic Fire Ins. Co.
101—Koening vs. Stickel.
151—Calligan vs. Scott, (exchg. with 103.)
102—Teed vs. Morton.
106—Dutcher vs. The Importers' and Traders' Nat. Bank.
107—White vs. Keith.
110—Salt Spring Nat. Bank of Syracuse vs. Banton.
111—McCulloch vs. Harwood.
112—Dawdney vs. McCullom.
113—Martin vs. Smith.
114—Murray vs. Clark.
115—Townsend vs. Glen's Falls Ins. Co.
117—Supervisors of Richmond County vs. Wandell.
118—Vincent vs. Sands.
119—Culhane vs. N. Y. Cen. & Hud. R. R. R. Co.
120—Wells vs. Millar.
121—Tailor vs. Hoey.
122—Moody vs. Leveridge.
123—Richmond County Gas-light Co. vs. Town of Middleton.
124—Haltz vs. Schmidt.

Causes in above list stipulated for certain days will be placed upon the Day Calendar for such days, irrespective of their position on this list.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COMMISSION OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Sept. 17.—The following is the Day Calendar of the Commission of Appeals for Friday, Sept. 18: Nos. 184, 186, 175, 188, 190, 191, 192, 192½, 197, 201.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Westbrook, J.

Nos.
16—Murray vs. Harway, &c.
28—Campbell vs. Mueller, &c.
44—Weidmann vs. Pratt.
66—Church vs. Stone.
76—Murray vs. Harway.
119—Griswold vs. Diossy, &c.

Nos.
128—Hoagland vs. Alden.
204—Jesson, &c., vs. Peters.
206—New-York National Exchange Bank vs. Hawkins.
207—Strupl vs. Strupl.
209—Knight, Receiver, vs. Otz, &c.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.
228—Werder vs. Fischer.
87—Marks vs. Leedy.
132—Slattery vs. Poerschke.
136—Loew et al. vs. Mittendorf.
161—Read vs. Toplyani.
949—Straus vs. Koehler et al.
231—Hunt vs. Schwab.
232—Lichtenstein et al. vs. Mullin.

Nos.
235—Thurber vs. Stewart.
238—Malcolm vs. Rutgers Fire Insurance Company.
239—Collins vs. McChristie.
242—Thornley vs. Russell et al.
243—Stewart vs. Place.
245—Close vs. Maher et al.
246—Rank vs. Reilly.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned until Monday.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.
565—Heath vs. Hubbell.
2628—Anderson vs. Reilly.
875—Griswold vs. Fogue.
213—Gottwold vs. Bernheimer.
919—Frierson vs. Arnheim et al.
119—Gibbs vs. Hanson.
404—Greer vs. Leubuscher.
377—Lowenthal vs. Connor.

Nos.
950—Gans et al. vs. Martine.
248—Heywood vs. Griswold et al.
249—Terhune vs. Cohen.
251—Drey vs. Brett.
252—Hoffman vs. Leach et al.
253—Morris vs. Joamy et al.
254—Meyers vs. Schuits.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

George O'Brien, Philip Connell, Thomas Winters, robbery.
William Huckey, felonious assault and battery.
Francesco St. Sebastian, felonious assault and battery.
Thomas Hicks, grand larceny.
Harry Hanson, grand larceny.
Catharine Cain, grand larceny.
John Yetter, Frank Purley et al., grand larceny.
Stephen Brown, grand larceny.
Elizabeth Tracy, assault and battery.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Westbrook.

Thomas Dusenbury vs. Mary Dusenbury: decree of divorce, and custody of children awarded to the plaintiff.

Ochs vs. Cavanagh; motion denied, with $10 costs.

National Freight and Lighterage Company vs. Turner—Crowell vs. Turner; motions granted, with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Curtis.

The Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company vs. Barnes et al.; motion granted.

Hayden vs. De Mets et al.; motion for a receiver denied, without prejudice. (See Mem.)

Peele vs. Atkins; demurrer overruled.

Mallory et al. vs. Radde; stay granted of Sheriff's proceedings on each execution, during the pending of the appeals to the Court of Appeals from the judgment upon which it issued; no costs of motion.

Lissner vs. Habbe, Bell vs. Blow, Brainard vs. Haas, North vs. Leverich, Hamilton vs. Sledge, Ellis et al. vs. Schober; order granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Loew.

Mierson vs. Mayor, &c., New-York; application for extra allowance granted.

FINANCIAL.

CITY OF ROCHESTER
WATER LOAN 7 PER CENT. BONDS
FOR SALE BY
Robinson, Chase & Co.
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 21 Broad st., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers.
PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

NORTH BRITISH
AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Paid up and subscribed capital	$10,000,000
Gross fire reserve surplus	3,700,000
Life assets and annuities	13,300,000
Total	$27,000,000

BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 54 WILLIAM, CORNER PINE ST.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY have been advised through several correspondents since Aug. 24 that the following statement had been placed upon certain bonds of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company, secured by the second mortgage of that company: "The within bond is additionally secured by a lease of the road to the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company, and the payment of interest and principal of the entire series of bonds mentioned herein is guaranteed by the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company." The Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company desire to state to all parties in interest that neither of said companies ever authorized this or any other statement, or the placing thereof upon any of said bonds, or on any other bonds of the said Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company, and they were not aware of the existence of any such statement until after the failure of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Railway Company to pay interest on its second mortgage bonds, Aug. 1, 1874. These second mortgage bonds are not included in the terms of the existing lease of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway to the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company, and neither that company as lessee, nor the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as its guarantor for the fulfillment of the conditions of the leases, is in any way responsible for these bonds or the interest thereon, unless there should be a surplus of net earnings or rental applicable thereto under the terms of the lease under which this line is now operated.
THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 52 WILLIAM ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1874.
CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD PREFERRED FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot thirty-two bonds numbered as follows: Nos. 577, 383, 39, 425, 926, 297, 97, 110, 533, 471, 469, 145, 102, 325, 116, 109, 217, 448, 452, 333, 316, 594, 526, 52, 1, 578, 479, 386, 291, 306, 405, 171, of $1,000 each, for redemption. According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1874. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest so far as accrued on presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau st.

N. Y. GUARANTY & INDEMNITY STOCK,
TWENTY-THIRD STREET RAILROAD,
CONEY ISLAND AND BROOKLYN R. R.,
FRANKLIN TELEGRAPH RAILROAD,
Bought and sold by W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

SPLENDID INVESTMENT.—ONE SHARE OF the *Journal of Commerce* for sale; monthly dividends, averaging nearly $2,000 per year. Address SMITH, Box No. 151 *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN
Southern Railway Co.
Second Mortgage
7 PER CENT. BONDS.
COUPONS, $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED, $1,000 and $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST JUNE 1 AND DEC. 1.
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN 1903.
FOR SALE AT 92 1-2 AND INTEREST, BY
ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

THE
NEW-JERSEY AND NEW-YORK
RAILWAY COMPANY
Offer for sale through their Financial Agents,
Messrs. Knoblauch & Lichtenstein,
37 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK,
$500,000 OF THEIR
FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.
Coupon Bonds of $1,000 (£200) each.
Interest March 1 and Sept. 1,
PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK OR LONDON,
At the option of the Holders.
Principal due 1893, at 87 1-2 and accr. interest.
Particulars, Maps, and Pamphlets at above Agency.

Loan for $2,000,000
FOR THE
Deficiency in the Sinking Fund,
UNDER
Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled: "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with section 3 of article 7 of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 25th day of September, inst., at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, for a loan of

Two Million Dollars,

for which transferable certificates of stock (registered,) PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New-York, on the credit of the sinking fund, under section 3, article 7 of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of April and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first days of October, 1892.

It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to accept or reject any or all proposals, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State.

The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $100,000.

All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany, N. Y.

The money will be required to be paid in gold coin on the acceptance of the proposal, or by the 28th day of September inst.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State of New-York, on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York.

Interest on the Loan will commence on the 1st day of October next, and be payable semi-annually on the 1st days of April and October, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York.

Dated Canal Department, Albany, Sept. 8, 1874.
JOHN C. ROBINSON, Lieutenant Governor.
NELSON K. HOPKINS, Controller.
DIEDRICH WILLERS, Jr., Secretary of State.
THOMAS RAINES, Treasurer.
DANIEL PRATT, Attorney General.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE, & BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
STONINGTON, Conn., Sept. 12, 1874.
THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY are hereby notified that their annual meeting for an election of Directors for the ensuing year, and also for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held in the Company's Office, in the City of Providence, State of Rhode Island, on the 29th day of September inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.
The poll will be open from 10:30 to 11 o'clock A. M.
Transfer books will be closed from the 19th to 29th, both inclusive.
F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

[OFFICIAL.]
COURT OF COMMISSIONERS OF ALABAMA CLAIMS.
The Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims will convene in the City of Washington, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of October next, at 12 o'clock noon.
JOHN DAVIS, Clerk.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 14, 1874.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-FIVE SHARES ($20 EACH) Perth Amboy and Woodbridge Rail stock. Inquire of E. GRIDLEY, No. 240 West 27th st.

FOR SALE—EIGHT SHARES ($100 EACH) NAtional Bank, Rahway. Inquire of E. GRIDLEY, No. 240 West 27th st.

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON, AND DAYTON Eight per cent. Bonds, for sale by E. S. MARTIN, No. 8 Broad st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY.
SIXTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 17, 1874.
The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual quarterly dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. for the three months ending the 30th inst., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 15th day of October next.
Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of Oct. 5, and reopened on the 16th.
J. B. HOUSTON, Treasurer.

THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY will pay their regular semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. on demand, at their office, No. 111 Broadway.
W. B. FLOWERY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1874.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.
Surplus, Over Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Money deposited now will bear interest from Oct. 1.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July and October.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD, AND NO QUESTIONS asked, for the return of white spitz DOG, lost on 6th av., near 51st st., Monday, Sept. 14; answers to name of Charley. Any one returning said dog to No. 750 5th av. will receive above reward.

OVERCOAT LOST.—ON THE 8 O'CLOCK TRAIN from Newark, Pennsylvania Railroad, THURSDAY MORNING. A liberal reward will be paid to the finder. F. HITCHCOCK, No. 70 [illegible]

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, Sept. 17, by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, under the direction of A. H. Wallis, Esq., Referee, James M. Miller disposed of the following property: One three-story and basement brick house, with lot, 23 by about 113, No. 253 West Nineteenth street, north side, 220.10 feet east of Eighth avenue, sold for $13,100; one plot, 37.8 by 91, with two three-story and basement brick houses in front and a three-story brick factory in rear, Nos. 251 and 249 West Nineteenth street, adjoining above, sold for $13,900; one three-story and basement frame house, with plot, 50 by 100, on Railroad avenue, south-east corner of Sixth street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward, sold for $2,500; two lots, each 25 by 100, on Railroad avenue, east side, fifty feet south of Sixth street, adjoining above, sold for $500 each; three lots, each 25 by 150, on Railroad avenue, adjoining, sold for $550 each; four lots, each 22.7 by 150, adjoining, sold for $750 each; and two lots, each 25 by 100, on Sixth street, 100 feet east of Railroad avenue, sold for $500 apiece. The entire property was bought by G. W. Develing, one of the tenants in common of the estate. The proposed legal sale by Mr. Miller of the Kipps Bay Malt House property, on First avenue, south-east corner of Thirty-eighth street, was adjourned to the 24th inst., and the similar sale by Hugh N. Camp of eight lots on Seventh avenue, west side, forming the block front between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets, to the 29th inst. No other business was transacted. The attendance at the Exchange was quite large, and increased interest is evinced daily in matters relating to real estate, and to the market generally. Concerning the auction held at Jamaica, Long Island, yesterday, by H. N. Camp, a report as to result will be made to-morrow.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The auctions noticed for to-day are as follows:

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. H. Wallis, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot, 20 by 102.2, on the north side of Seventy-ninth street, sixty feet west of Lexington avenue; also house and lot, 20 by 102.2, on the north side of Seventy-ninth street, 135 feet east of Fourth avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, on the premises at Plainfield, N. J., public auction sale of the "Jeffers" residence, consisting of a two-story and French roof house, with from one to six acres of land.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., at Astoria, Long Island, at Schneider's Schuetzen Park Hotel, at 11 A. M., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Alfred T. Ackert, Esq., Referee, of 1 126 choice lots, located in Astoria, and situated respectively on the Newtown road, Grand street, and Flushing avenue. The terms of sale of these lots are extremely liberal, and the auction is well worthy the attention of investors.

EXCHANGE SALES, THURSDAY, SEPT. 17.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

1 three-story and basement brick house and lot, No. 253 West 19th st., n. s., 220.10 ft. e. of 8th av.; lot, 23x112.5x22x113.4	$13,100
2 three-story and basement brick houses, (front,) 1 three-story brick factory, (rear,) and plot, Nos. 251 and 249 West 19th st., n. s., 518.10 ft. w. of 7th av., adjoining above; plot, 37.8x91x39x90.8	13,900
1 three-story and basement front house and plot, Railroad av., s. e. corner of 6th st., Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward; plot, 50x100; house, 25x40	2,500
2 lots, Railroad av., e. s., 50 ft. s. of 6th st., adjoining above, each 25x100; $500 each	1,000
3 lots, Railroad av., e. s., 100 ft. s. of 6th st., adjoining above, each 25x150; $550 each	1,650
4 lots, Railroad av., e. s., 175 ft. s. of 6th st., adjoining above, each 22.7x150; $750 each	3,000
2 lots, 6th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Railroad av., each 25x100; $500 each	1,050

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Sept. 16.

24th st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 4th av., 25x98.9; Samuel A. Kendall, Brooklyn, to Cornelia Fleming, q. c.	nom.
24th st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 4th av., 25x98.9; Cornelia Fleming to Samuel A. Kendall	$8,000
Same property; Cornelia Fleming to J. Warren S. Dey	18,000
60th st., centre line 200.11. av., runs w. 52 ft. to original high-water line Hudson River, thence s. following curves to centre line of 59th st. and e. 192 ft., thence n. 260.8 ft. to beginning; Lebbens B. Ward, Morristown, N. J., to William H. Vanderbilt	50,000
113th st., s. s., 265.3 ft. w. of 2d av., 16x31x50.7, house and lot; John H. Dunne to Ellen S. Dunne	1,100
117th st., s. s., 375 ft. e. of 2d av., 50x100.11; Isidor Falk to Bernard Peyser	38,000
Fordham av., lot No. 216, Bathgate farm, Morrisania, 50x128.8; Fordham av., lot No. 217, Bathgate farm, Morrisania, 50x127x50; Susan McMullen to John M. Cook and James L. Weeks	200
1st av., n. e. corner 47th st., 100.5x150; Eliza, wife of Henry Risner, to David M. Koehler	50,000
Same property; David M. Koehler to Henry Eisner	50,000
4th av., Union square, No. 4, e. s., 25 ft. n. of 14th st., 25x123.6; 15th st., s. s., 173 ft. e. of 4th av., runs e. 25 ft., thence s. 96.8 ft., thence w. 29 ft., thence n.w. 23.11 ft., thence e. 15.2 ft., thence n. 82.8 ft. to beginning; Samuel Kellinger to James M. Miller	100,000
4th av., w. s., 63.3 ft. s. of 125th st., 18.10x90; George Ruston, Freeport, Ill., to Elizabeth M. Ruston, Plainfield, N. J.	nom.
6th av., w. s., 50.8 ft. n. of 89th st., 25x100; Edward F. Smith to Jenny A. Smith, Ca. G.	20,000
12th av., n. w. corner 104th st., 50.102.4; Peter F. Meyer to Edward M. Dixon	2,827
Original high-water line Hudson River, 30 ft. n. of s. 59th st.; runs w.1,246.7 to w. s. 13th av. or permanent extension line City of New-York thence n. 260.11 ft. to centre line of 60th st., thence e. 1,404 ft. to original high-water line, thence s. following curves of said line to beginning. Lebbens B. Ward, Morristown, N. J., to William H. Vanderbilt, C. A. G.	200,000

LEASES RECORDED.

28th st., n. s., map 504, T. B. Clark, 25x98.9, 21 years, per year	$350
The New-York Life Insurance Trust Company, Executors, to John Farrell; same property, John Farrell to Doris, wife of Charles A. Buddensick	4,000
28th st., n. s., indefinite location, 21 years, per year	350
The New-York Life Insurance Trust Company, Executors; same property, John Farrell to Doris, wife Charles A. Buddensick	4,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE, AUCTIONEERS, No. 35 PINE ST.

A four-story brick house in Clinton place, 8th st., near 5th av., with brick stable in rear.

A house and lot on 6th av., near 49th st.

For Sale or to Let—A fine new brown-stone house and lot in 74th st., near 5th av., 25x65.

To Let—House in 59th st., near Madison av.

To Let—The three four-story brick buildings and lots Nos. 126, 128, and 130 East 24th st., well known as the Charlier Institute.

FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-STONE house, No. 622 Lexington av., between 53d and 54th sts., west side, 20.10x50 feet; in fine order throughout; walls tastfully painted; water runs to top of house; fourth floor divided and finished like third; will be sold low for cash; mortgage $10,000; furniture sold with house if desired. Apply on the premises.

39TH ST., NEAR MADISON AV.,

Murray Hill—Elegant four-story high-stoop stone mansion, 25x60, lot 100 feet; frescoed and in complete order; price reasonable; possession.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
No. 11 Pine st., or 31 East 17th st.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME THREE-STORY BROWN-stone house, newly painted and handsomely frescoed, in perfect order, with new and elegant furniture, ornaments, china, glass, &c.; location convenient and first class; price low and terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine st.

NO. 10 EAST 46TH ST., 200 FEET FROM 5th av.—First-class full size four-story brown-stone house, for sale very low; possession.

S. EDDY, No. 1 Park place.

THREE NEW FIRST-CLASS DWELLINGS, less than one block from Central Park, will be sold at a bargain. Also No. 308 West 58th st., just thoroughly painted and frescoed. Apply to WM. BEDELL, builder and owner, No. 308 West 58th st.

FOR SALE—VERY LOW, A DESIRABLE HOUSE IN 22d st., near 6th av., occupied by the owner; in fine order; will be sold for $22,500; has two-story dining-room extension. Apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

NOS. 463 AND 469 5TH AV., MURRAY HILL.— These new superbly-planned and finished four-story high-stoop stone dwellings, dining-room and chamber extension, &c.; prices reasonable. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st. and No. 31 East 17th st.

NO. 51 WEST 42D ST., FACING RESERVOIR square—This elegantly-located and arranged four-story high-stoop medium-sized stone dwelling, with sunny open yard and stable in rear, for sale low. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st. and No. 31 East 17th st.

NO. 366 LEXINGTON AV., WEST SIDE, IN that desirable block at 40th st., 20-foot high-stoop stone dwelling for sale reasonably.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
No. 31 East 17th st., or No. 11 Pine st.

A FIRST-CLASS AND EXTRA WIDE EN-glish basement house for sale in 22d st., just east of Broadway. Price reasonable.

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone-front house and lot of ground, No. 17 West 21st st.; lot 30x100; with immediate possession. Apply at No. 103 Fulton st., to PETER A. H. JACKSON.

FOR SALE—NO. 144 WEST 49TH ST., THREE-story high-stoop brown-stone house at auction, Oct. 2; peremptory sale to close an estate.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE TO CLOSE A TRUST— The elegant two-story and Mansard dwelling with double lot, south-east corner Lee av. and Hewes st., at half price of New-York property; terms favorable; open to inspection. GEO. BIDGOOD, office of Man & Parsons, No. 59 Pine st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, LOT, AND FURNITURE IN Brooklyn; price $10,000, $7,000 of which may remain on bond and mortgage; all entirely new and modern. Apply from 10 to 3 o'clock, at No. 27 Clinton place, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

$1,000 DOWN AND BALANCE TO SUIT the purchaser.—A fine, large, light, and well-located factory, only five miles from this City, on railroad line, (freight depot at door;) twenty-five-horse engine, forty-horse boiler, Roger's planer and matcher; save your rent and own your factory. Call upon BENJAMIN W. HITCHCOCK, at Real Estate Head-quarters, corner 3d av. and 28th st., between 9 and 11 A. M.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A HOME AS A PRESENT.—TEN NEAT TWO-story dwellings (now nearly completed) are to be distributed at a meeting of the lot purchasers in Garden City Park property at Real Estate Hall, No. 355 3d av., on Christmas Eve, 1874. NO EXTRA CHARGE. You pay but $5 monthly on your $150 lot, and have your chance GRATIS. Every sixty-fourth purchaser will receive a complete dwelling and the lot it now stands on. Come and see them. Free excursions daily at 9 A. M. from store, No. 355 3d av., and special train on Sundays at 11 o'clock from Long Island Railroad Depot at Hunter's Point, returning at 2:45 P. M. Free tickets and maps at Hitchcock's Real Estate Head-quarters, No. 355 3d av., corner of 28th st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

E. A. Lawrence, Auc'r.

By E. A. LAWRENCE & CO.

Lots, Astoria Lots.

1,126 Lots in Auction.

Supreme Court sale in foreclosure. By order of the Supreme Court of Queens County,

ON FRIDAY, SEPT. 18, 1874

AT 11 O'CLOCK, AT

SCHNEIDER'S SCHEUTZEN PARK HOTEL

Near the Premises, Astoria, by

E. A. LAWRENCE & CO.,

Under the direction of ALFRED T. ACKERT, Esq., Referee.

GREATEST AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING LOTS THAT EVER TOOK PLACE IN THE VICINITY OF NEW-YORK.

1,126 SPLENDID LOTS IN ASTORIA, LONG ISLAND CITY.

These lots are situated between Newtown road, Grand st., and Flushing av., the main streets of Astoria, and in the most beautiful and healthy part of Long Island City.

The beautiful village, just across the East River, is not alone an excellent home for

Working People and Business Men of New-York,

But is also an excellent place

For Speculators in Property.

These lots are sure to rise rapidly in value.

The Location is High and Healthy, Property Attractive and Accessible.

Manufacturers had never a better opportunity to buy property in the vicinity of New-York.

A large population, factories, hotels, and stores surround the property, Steinway's great piano factory, and others.

THE BLASTING OF HELL GATE, AND THE ERECTION OF A BRIDGE OVER THE EAST RIVER FROM 77TH ST. TO ASTORIA, WILL MULTIPLY THE VALUE IN A SHORT TIME.

The sale takes place by order of the Supreme Court, and in foreclosure of a mortgage therefore.

THE LOTS WILL BE GIVEN TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER FOR WHATEVER THEY WILL BRING.

A Rare and Unusual Opportunity of Purchasing Property.

TERMS.

Ten per cent. and auction fee on day of sale, twenty per cent. in thirty days, when title deeds will be delivered. Balance of seventy per cent on bond and mortgage if desired at seven per cent., payable in three annual instalments, with interest.

Maps and particulars at the office

Of the Auctioneers, No. 128 Broadway,

(BASEMENT;)

Office of the Referee, No. 9 Pine st.,

AND

Office of the Trustees, No 11 Avenue A, New-York City.

To reach property take ferry-boat at Thirty-fourth Street, and Ninety-second Street Ferry, thence by horse cars; or take Harlem steam-boats from Peck slip, or 11th st. landing at dock foot of street in Astoria, from whence it is an easy walk to the lots.

SUPREME COURT.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, plaintiffs, against ANDREW SPENCE, and Margaret M. W., his wife; James F. Gein, Stephen C Williams, Stephen Wellstood, John J. Ferdon, Joseph D. West, and John H. Holt, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court, made and entered in the above-entitled action, I, the undersigned, the Referee therein appointed, will sell at public auction, at Carpenter's Hotel, Morrisania, opposite the Harlem Railroad Depot, in the Twenty-third Ward, of the City of New-York, on the 26th day of September, 1874, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day: All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate in the late Town of Morrisania, now the 23d Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, designated on a certain map, entitled "Map of Inwood, Towns of Morrisania and West Farms, Westchester County, and State of New-York," dated June 1st, 1868, made by R. Rosa, Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County, by the numbers 359 (three hundred and fifty-nine) and 360, (three hundred and sixty), bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the southerly corner of said lot, number 359, as laid down on said map, on the westerly side of Inwood avenue, which is distant one hundred and seventy-three feet northerly from an angle in Inwood avenue; thence running northwesterly at right angles to Inwood avenue two hundred and five (205) feet to Cromwell or Doughty's Brook; thence northwardly along said brook as the same winds and turns to the southerly side of High Bridge street as laid down on said map; thence northeastwardly along the line of High Bridge street, twenty three feet to Inwood avenue; thence southwardly along Inwood avenue, five hundred and five feet, to the place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.—Dated Aug. 31, 1874.

J. O. DYKMAN, Referee.

GIFFORD and BROWN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
White Plains, N. Y.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises, at Pleasantville, Westchester County, N. Y., on the New-York and Harlem Railroad, thirty miles from the City, a valuable property, the late residence of Caleb Wildey, deceased, situated on the Main street; four and three-quarter acres of land; plenty of fruit; house two story, double; twelve rooms; barn, carriage-house, &c., in good order, near to depot, churches, and school; terms easy. Inquire on the premises, or of THOMAS G. SWARTWOUT, No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 41, New-York City, or of S. FROST, No. 318 Dean st., Brooklyn.

ELIZA ANN WILDEY, Executrix.
ALEXANDER WILDEY, Executor.

THE GREAT ROCKLAND LAKE LAND SALE of 400 acres of VILLA PLOTS was postponed (owing to the storm) from the 16th to TUESDAY, Sept. 22. Tickets already given will be good at same place and hour. For any further information, apply to JAMES M. MILLER and J. MATHEWSON & SONS, Auctioneers, Pine st., New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET,

The entire **DWELLING PART** of No. 76 6th av., corner Waverley place; contains six rooms and bath-room; abundant closet room; rent $700 per annum. Keys at Mr. KIELE'S, No. 78.

STORE, FIRST FLOOR, and BASEMENT of No. 127 Waverley place; rent $800 per annum; will rent separately.

CARPENTER SHOP, No. 45 Thomas st.; $20 per month.

BASEMENT STORE, rear ROOM, and wide HALLWAY, at No. 46 Hudson st.; $400 per annum; just put in good order. Keys with GEO. SCHMIDT.

STORE, ROOM in rear of store, and front BASEMENT ROOM, at No. 131 Waverley place; rent $500 per annum.

THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent,
No. 696 Broadway, north-east corner 4th st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY FIRST-CLASS HOUSE on 18th st., first door east from Broadway; a choice location for business purposes; will be let to a responsible tenant at a moderate rent.

Apply to OGDEN & CLARK, No. 860 Broadway, or H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine st.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES on and adjoining Fifth, Madison, and Park avs., Murray Hill, &c., at reduced rentals.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
No. 31 East 17th st., or No. 11 Pine st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—NO. 5 EAST 33d st. The house is fully furnished with new and first-class furniture; it will be let low to a strictly private family; for terms and permit to see house apply to J. B. BREED, No. 479 Broadway.

TO LET.—NO. 9 EAST 22D ST., ELEGANT FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone house; in perfect order; all modern improvements.

W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Broker,
No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor place.

TO LET.—NO. 27 WEST 18TH ST., FIRST-CLASS four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, with all the modern improvements.

W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Broker,
No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor place.

FLOORS TO LET.—CORNER 11TH ST. AND University place; also floors and offices corner Clinton place and Broadway.

W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Broker,
No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor place.

TO LET.—NO. 415 WEST 57TH ST.—ELEGANT three-story and basement brown-stone house, with all the modern improvements.

W. N. GRISWOLD.
No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor place.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, BETWEEN Madison and 6th avs., 25x65, four-story, brown-stone, location unexceptionable, near 30th st. Address W., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

TO LET OR LEASE—LARGE HOUSE NO. 20 Waverley place, on favorable terms; well arranged for a boarding-house. Apply to

HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT UNTIL MAY 1, 1875.—The first-class handsomely-furnished house No. 3 West 46th st.; rent $600 per month. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET, FURNISHED.—NO. 26 WEST 25TH st., desirably located four-story high-stoop house, in good order; full-sized house and lot. Apply to

HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

TO LET.—OFFICES IN THE FIRST-CLASS BUILD-ing No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor place.

W. N. GRISWOLD,
No. 744 Broadway,
corner Astor place.

TO LEASE—THE DESIRABLE STORE WITH BASE-ment and cellar, No. 19 John st.; well located for silver ware, jewelry, or other business. Apply to

HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE-FRONT house, not less than twenty feet wide, in good condition; price from $30,000 to $40,000; must conform to present values; location between 4th and 6th avs. and 34th and 56th sts. Address, stating location and terms, W. V., No. 468 Broadway, New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED four-story high-stoop house, in a good neighborhood, below 50th st., from October until June, or for one year. Any party wishing to let their house at a moderate price, where it will be well cared for, will find this a good opportunity. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 3,617 New-York Post Office.

FRENCH FLAT WANTED—FURNISHED OR unfurnished, six or seven rooms, in first-class location. Address, stating rent, &c., K., Box No. 92 Post Office, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,

No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,

And the Times West-Side Office,

No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.

NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A LADY FULLY QUALIFIED, WITH EX-perience, would like a position as secretary, book-keeper, or to procure the management of a business or an institution; the best of references given and required. Address P, No. 20 East 35th st.

A GOOD MANY CAPABLE SERVANTS, German girls, and other good reliable servants of all nations, Swedish, Welsh, Irish, English, Scotch, and colored for city and country, at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a neat, respectable Protestant girl who is an excellent seamstress; can operate on sewing-machine; is also willing to do the chamber-work if required; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; can come well recommended from her last employer's. Call for two days at No. 146 East 30th st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as first-class chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; can come well recommended from her present employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 146 East 30th st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT woman, to do light chamber-work and sewing; references. Address H. H., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT woman at chamber-work and sewing; has no objection to the country. Call or address 50 East 41st st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman; very respectable; is a thoroughly good French and English cook; meats, game, bone, lard, pastries, cream, jellies; can get up all kinds of nice side dishes; excellent baker, &c.; best testimonials, and a very desirable woman; wages moderate. Call at Bookham's, removed to No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two girls, who desire a situation where they can do the work of a family between them; cook thoroughly understands her business; is a good bread and biscuit-maker; chamber-maid is neat and orderly, and a good waitress; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS cooking in all its branches; meats and soups; can bone and lard, and get up all kinds of side dishes; French, English, and Spanish creams and jellies; is an excellent pastry cook; best City reference. Call at No. 645 6th av., between 37th and 38th sts.

NOTICE.

S. & E. V. ODELL'S Employment Agency.

ESTABLISHED 1852.

No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

MALE AND FEMALE HELP OF ALL NATIONALITIES.

We make no professions that we cannot fulfill.

We give employers every possible protection against unreliable and inefficient servants.

Servants are not recommended by us unwarrantably.

Our Agency is conducted on strictly honorable business principles.

We make most strenuous efforts to give satisfaction.

A fee is exacted from all our patrons to which we claim we are in every way entitled in consideration of our efforts in their behalf.

We maintain order, and have separate, cleanly, and well-ventilated rooms for employers and servants.

Special inducements are offered by us to obtain French, German, and Swedish servants.

When required, we thoroughly investigate references.

Servants who disappoint invariably forfeit their office fee.

Our steadily increasing business is the most satisfactory testimony of the public appreciation.

S. & E. V. ODELL.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GEN-eral Servant.—By a neat industrious girl; is a good cook and excellent washer and ironer; a respectful, economical, and willing servant; City or country; highly recommended. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAIT-RESS.—By two highly-recommended girls; both young, exceedingly neat, sober, industrious, and honest; their references show them steady and efficient. Can be seen at Bongrand's French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A smart, active woman as cook, washer, and ironer; is a good family cook and baker, and an excellent laundress; City or country. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 109 West 15th st., rear.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS—OR TO DO HOUSE-work in private family in the country, by a neat, tidy, competent girl, with good reference; does dairy work. Call at the Ladies' Reform Bureau, No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A GOOD COOK; understands all kinds of meats, soups, game, &c.; is an excellent baker; can take charge of milk and butter; best of references. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COOK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; is a good meat, soup, and pastry cook; understands the care of milk and butter; best references. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A well experienced woman, who is a good cook; makes best bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; is an excellent washer and ironer; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A COMPETENT WOM-an as lady's maid; first-class dress-maker and hair-dresser; the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at Mme. Golard's, No. 525 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of ladies' fineries and gentlemen's linens, French fluting, &c.; is neat and tidy; has best City reference from last place; City or country; lady to be seen. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED COLORED laundress to do washing at home or to go out by the day; good seamstress; first-class operator. Address A. C., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

LAUNDRESS.—A SUPERIOR LAUNDRESS solicits gentlemen's and family washing at her own house. Call on address Laundress, 106 West 27th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE; capable to take entire charge of an infant; willing to assist with growing children; good reference as to capability. Call at No. 194 7th av., between 21st and 22d sts.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS NURSE and seamstress; works on sewing-machines; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 471 7th av., near 35th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as nurse and seamstress, or waitress; with good reference. Address E. Smith, No. 329 West 41st st.

NURSE.—TO TAKE CHARGE OF CHILDREN BY a Protestant American girl; two years' reference. Can be seen at present employer's, 142 West 54th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PROTEST-ant girl as seamstress, and assist in chamber-work; can operate Wheeler & Wilson's machine, or attend to a growing child; good City reference. Call at No. 249 West 33d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress; understands the care of silver and salad dressings perfectly; is capable of filling a man's place; has two years' reference from her last place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOM-an in a first-class family; best of reference. Apply for two days at No. 9 Great Jones st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed)

Rev. JOHN DOOLY,
General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

BUTLER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A YOUNG man, native of England; experienced as above; has good reference. Call or address G. L., No. 147 East 28th st., near 3d av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A GER-man man, aged forty-five years, who is a good driver and groom, also a good plain gardener; can take full charge and do the work on a gentleman's place; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTA-ble young colored man. Call at present employer's, No. 16 West 58th st., or at the private stable No. 128 West 54th st., before 9 A. M. and from 11 to 4 P. M. J. Turner.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS YOUNG MAN, of good habits; just disengaged. Address J. B. Brewster, No. 145 East 25th st.

GARDENER.—BY A COMPETENT AND PRACTI-cal married man, without family; is competent to take the entire charge and management of a gentleman's place, comprising greenhouse, grapery, fruit, and vegetables; best reference. Address Capability, Box No. 222 *Times* Office, for one week.

NURSE TO AN INVALID GENTLEMAN.—BY a strong, healthy Englishman; has traveled the United States and Europe with invalids; has first-class references. Address G. L., Box No. 45 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

TO BAKER BOSSES.—BY A STEADY MAN AS foreman on bread and cakes. Address N., No. 314 East 32d st., second floor.

USEFUL MAN, CHAMBER-MAID AND WAIT-ress.—By an Englishman and wife, no children; man can care and drive horses, care cattle, milk, and do all kinds of work about a gentleman's place, or act as porter in hotel; wife is a good chamber-maid and a thorough waitress; can give good recommendations from last employer. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

VALET OR NURSE.—BY A YOUNG, INTELLI-gent man, as valet or nurse to an invalid gentleman; he has acquired in that situation the greatest experience, even in the most critical cases, as his references attest. Seen at Bongrand's French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN IN a private family; understands his duties thoroughly; has City reference. Address William, *Times* Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WANTED—A POSITION IN A MERCANTILE OR other business by a person who has 15 years' experience in the wholesale and retail grocery and produce commission business. Address G. W. C., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN AS-sociation requests merchants and all business men in the City or in the country who are in want of book-keepers, cashiers, entry clerks, copyists, salesmen, porters, &c., to apply at the rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN TO TRAVEL AND solicit orders for a manufacturing business; one of undoubted character and capabilities, and familiar with house-furnishing goods preferred. Apply at No. 36 Platt st., up stairs.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS; ONE AS cook and laundress, other as chamber-maid and waitress. Apply at No. 168 West 11th st., to-day, between 11 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A FRENCH COOK, WHO PERFECTLY understands her business; best recommendations required. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock at No. 78 Park av., near 38th st.

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WORKER WANTED at No. 39 South st.

SAUCES.

TRADE-MARK

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

JOHN W. LEA et al. against SUNDRY COUNTERFEITERS.

"When it is apparent that there is an intention to deceive the public by the use of the name of a place and the word descriptive of an article, such deception will not be protected by the pretense that these words cannot be used in such manner as to constitute a 'trade mark.'

Where words and the allocation of words have, by long use, become known as designating the article of a particular manufacturer, he acquires a right to them as a trade-mark, which competing dealers cannot fraudulently invade.

The essence of the wrong is the false representation and deceit, on proof of which an injunction will issue."

The Concluding Words of the Judges' Decision are:

"The order appealed from should be modified and the injunction extended so as to prohibit the use of the words 'Worcestershire Sauce' on the bills, labels, and wrappers of the defendant."

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.

Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the World.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

All parties infringing on the above will be prosecuted by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
NEW-YORK.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC

FIRE INSURANCE CO.

OF NEW-YORK.

CASH ASSETS, SEPT. 1, 1874

$558,356 30

Main Office:

NO. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

BRANCH OFFICES:

No. 504 3D AV., corner East 34th st. | No. 205 MONTAGUE STREET, Brooklyn.

AUCTION SALES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE MATTER OF W. S. BELDEN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that I will sell, through Field, Morris, Fenner & Co., Auctioneers, at No. 465 Broome st., on the 22d day of September, at 10 A. M., 393 pounds human hair, (Naples,) balance of stock in trade of W. S. Belden, bankrupt.

HIRAM BURDETT, Assignee,
No. 596 Broadway.

OLD IRON, &C.

The Department of Public Works will sell at public auction, at 10 o'clock A. M., Sept. 26, 1874, old iron, old rope, &c. Also two buildings standing on line of the new avenue.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

CONDEMNED HORSES.

The Fire Department will sell at auction, at 12 o'clock noon, Sept. 28, 1874, ten condemned horses.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,

DESKS,

OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,

No. 103 Fulton st.,

NEW-YORK.

BANKS AND OFFICES FITTED UP.

Fine Cylinder Desks.

PHELPS, DOREMUS & CORBETT,

Nos. 264 and 266 Canal st.,

Propose to sell for net cash, on or before Jan. 1, 1875, their immense stock of CABINET FURNITURE and UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,

No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,

And the Times West-Side Office,

No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.

NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE,

(MURRAY HILL.)

Corner 6th av. and 38th st.

W. L. FISH, Proprietor.

AMERICAN PLAN, BOARD $3 50.

The above house having recently added seventy-five additional rooms, elegantly furnished, now extending to 38th st., being in the most delightful and fashionable part of the City, offers extra inducements to families or single gentlemen locating permanent or transient.

ROOMS TO LET—WITHOUT BOARD; SPACIOUS apartments; consisting of parlor and bedroom, with bath, &c., on second floor; also a suite of four large rooms on third floor, with bath, &c.; all in good order; in the vicinity of Washington Park. Address M. L., Station D.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED room, all modern improvements, on second floor of first-class house in 30th st., east of Madison av., to rent, with or without breakfast, to a single gentleman; references exchanged. Address, with name, &c., L. T., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHOUT BOARD—NO 19 5th av., adjoining and connected by passage-way with the Brevoort House; the parlor floor, three rooms deep, with private bath, &c.; also second floor, three rooms deep, with adjoining bedroom, bath, &c. Apply as above.

ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY.

No. 114 East 19th st.

Just opened. Elegant accommodations, with board, en suite and singly; private table if desired; convenient and first-class location; references.

PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, WITH BOARD, second floor, elegantly furnished; new carpets; also single room for gentleman. East 21st st., between 4th av. and Broadway. Address E. M., *Times* Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

A GENTLEMAN AND LADY CAN BE AC-commodated with board and a handsomely furnished second floor in a private family; location central; references exchanged; terms, $75 per week. Address E. C. B., Post Office Box No. 3,699.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., WITH board, handsomely furnished suite of rooms on second floor, with private table if desired; also other rooms; house and table first class.

PARTIES DESIRING ROOMS, WITH OR without board, can obtain information as to location, prices, &c., free, by applying to COLES & HUBBARD, No. 64 West 23d st.

CALL AT THE METROPOLITAN BOARD-ers' Directory, No. 1,193 Broadway, for furnished rooms, with or without board; any locality and price; particulars free. Office open evenings.

SPLENDID FAMILY SUITE.—NEWLY-FUR-nished parlor, large private dining-room, and two spacious bedrooms, all connecting; entire first floor; also front room, third floor. No. 50 West 19th st.

BOARDERS WANTED.—ROOMS WITH BOARD, en suite or single; all appointments of the house first-class; references given and required, at No. 45 East 20th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

NO. 117 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN LEXING-ton and 4th avs.—A choice of rooms to let, with board, to gentlemen and their wives, and single gentlemen; rooms connecting suitable for families.

NO. 37 UNION SQUARE.—FURNISHED ROOMS on third and fourth floors, with or without board; terms moderate; location delightful; also magnificent store, 20x100. Mrs. LAWRENCE.

NO. 14 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison avs.—Handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom; also, other rooms to let, with every convenience, without board.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—HANDSOME PARLOR and bed-room, parlor floor, with or without private table; third and fourth floors, large rooms, southerly exposure, with board.

NO. 4 WEST 28TH ST., FIRST DOOR FROM 5th av., handsomely-furnished rooms on second and third floors to let, with first-class board, in a private German family; references.

NO. 50 WEST 28TH ST.

Handsomely-furnished rooms, on second and third floors, to let to families or single gentlemen for the Winter, board unexceptionable; references exchanged.

NO. 42 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE.

A private family will let handsomely-furnished rooms to gentlemen of quiet habits; the house unexceptionable in every particular, and first class; references exchanged.

NO. 237 MADISON AV.

One elegant furnished floor, with private table; house and accommodations unexceptionable; references exchanged.

NO. 36 EAST 22D ST.

An elegant second floor to let, with first-class board; also, other rooms; references exchanged.

NO. 28 EAST 20TH ST.

Two fine front rooms on second floor to rent; also, a hall room, with or without board.

MRS. EATON,

NO. 12 FIFTH AV.

Rooms en suite or single; private table if desired.

NO. 48 EAST 21ST ST.

Two front, third story, and two on fourth floor, front, with board. References exchanged.

NO. 57 WEST 39TH ST.

An elegant suite of rooms on the parlor floor; private table if desired; also other rooms; references exchanged.

NO. 23 EAST 46TH ST.,

WINDSOR HOTEL BLOCK.

The entire second floor to let with board; references.

NO. 13 LAMARTINE PLACE, NO. 327 WEST 29th st.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board; references; convenient to Elevated Road and Broadway stages.

A LARGE WELL-FURNISHED SECOND story front room to let, with board; desirable for one or two gentlemen; private family; references. No. 150 East 27th st.

NO. 227 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3d avs.—Nicely furnished double and single rooms, with board, in French family; moderate prices; references required.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SECOND FLOOR to let with or without private table, to adults only; no other boarders taken; reference exchanged. No. 47 West 22d st.

NO. 76 BARROW ST., NEAR HUDSON.—FUR-nished rooms, suitable for one or two gentlemen, without board; gas and bath; private family; no moving.

NO. 280 4TH AV.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL rent two well-furnished rooms on parlor and third floor to gentlemen, with or without board; ample closets. References.

NO. 250 MADISON AV., CORNER 38TH ST.— A very fine suite of rooms on parlor floor, with private table; also, one without; all modern improvements.

NO. 10 EAST 33D ST.—A SUITE OF FOUR rooms on second floor, with private bath; also, rooms on third and fourth floors; newly furnished.

NO. 32 WEST 9TH ST.—SECOND FLOOR— Two nicely furnished rooms, with all modern improvements, for one gentleman; no board.

TO LET—PARLOR FLOOR, WITH BOARD, WEST 37th st., between 5th and 6th avs. Address MIDDLETON, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

NO. 61 WEST 17TH ST.—ROOMS HANDSOME-ly furnished, with board, for parties seeking a quiet, refined and permanent home.

NO. 38 EAST 20TH ST.—ONE PARLOR FLOOR; private bath-room, closets, &c.; also second floor with private table, or without board.

TWO HANDSOME SUITES OF ROOMS TO LET with excellent board; location No. 141 West 14th st.; references given and required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT.—CONVENI-ent location; terms moderate; references required. Call at No. 118 East 22d st.

FURNISHED ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD, at No. 58 Irving Place—near the Clarendon and Westminster Hotels.

MRS. WILLIAMS, NO. 260 4TH AV., IS OF-fering very desirable suites of apartments, with private table.

NO. 17 EAST 37TH ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS to rent, en suite or singly, with board; references exchanged.

LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS, WELL FUR-nished, baths, &c., to gentlemen; breakfast, if desired. No. 25 East 21st st.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET without board; references exchanged. No. 47 West 22d st.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WITH son and daughter, (both grown,) three handsomely furnished rooms and board for the Winter, in a clean, pleasant house, not below 13th st.; price not to exceed $45 per week, including fire. Address, with full particulars, ADAMS, Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND little daughter of nine desire first-class accommodations in a strictly private family, at moderate price; in a good location, fashionable not essential. Address, with particulars, R. B., Box No. 80 New-York Post Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BE-tween 4th and 7th avs. and 14th and 40th sts., by a young man giving and expecting best references. Address, stating price, HOME, Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

Catskill, N. Y.,

House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds or some twenty acres on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged, and grounds extended and improved; has first-class accommodation for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats or cars. Address

JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS. —Open all the year; terms for Autumn very low; families and transient guests here find everything desirable; excellent schools, mute institute, churches; climate and all associations unsurpassed for the education of children, with one-half the expense for the same in large cities.

Send stamp for circular and guide.

CHATEAUGAY LAKES.—A DELIGHTFUL RE-sort for Summer boarders; air pure and bracing, water excellent, fish and game in abundance. For particulars address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay Lake, Franklin County, N. Y.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleised mantels and other marble work, at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor……………………Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK

Manager……………………Mr. A. M. PALMER

Begins at 8; over at 10:45. Saturday matinée at 1:30 P. M.

LAST WEEK OF MISS CHARLOTTE THOMPSON IN JANE EYRE.

The management announce that, in obedience to arrangements long since made, they are compelled to withdraw the beautiful play,

JANE EYRE,

in the height of its success. It will be repeated every evening this week and at Saturday matinée, Sept. 19.

"The representation of JANE EYRE is absolutely perfect."—*New-York Staats Zeitung.*

Characters by Misses Charlotte Thompson, Fanny Morant, Marie Wilkins, Maude Granger, Hattie Thorpe, Adele Clarke, little Laura Thorpe, De Lacy, and Wilde, Messrs. Frederic Robinson, A. D. Bradley, Claude Burroughs, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, F. E. Lamb, and W. H. Wilder.

In consequence of the great preparations necessary to secure a perfect representation, the production of Messrs. Feuillet & Rowe's thrilling play,

THE SPHINX,

has been deferred until MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 21, when it will be given for the first time in this country with new and magnificent scenery, elegant costumes, rich and beautiful appointments and properties, and with the

STRONGEST CAST

with which a play has ever been produced in America. The distribution of characters will include the names of the following artists:

Miss CLARA MORRIS, Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON,
Miss ROBERTA NORWOOD, Mr. FRED. ROBINSON,
Mr. JOHN PARSELLE, Mr. H. W. MONTGOMERY,
Mr. McKEE RANKIN, Mr. F. F. MACKAY,
Mr. CLAUDE BURROUGHS.

The sale of seats will commence at the box-office on Monday, Sept. 14, at 8 A. M.

*** SATURDAY, Sept. 19, FIFTH and LAST MATINEE of JANE EYRE.

☞ The engagements of Miss CLARA MORRIS and Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON are for a limited number of weeks.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager……Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Doors open at 7:30. Commence at 8 P. M.

FIFTH AND LAST WEEK BUT TWO of the brilliantly successful engagement of

Mr. J. L. TOOLE.

EVERY EVENING during the week,

The eminent comedian in another CELEBRATED ORIGINAL ROLE, as acted by him upward of 800 times.

H. J. Byron's beautiful serio-comic drama, in three acts, written expressly for Mr. Toole, entitled

DEARER THAN LIFE.

Mr. J. L. TOOLE in his original character of MICHAEL GARNER.

DEARER THAN LIFE MATINEE, SATURDAY AT 1:30.

WALLACK'S.

FALL AND WINTER SEASON.

The ladies and gentlemen engaged are requested to meet on the stage SATURDAY, Sept. 26, at 11 A. M.

JOHN GILBERT, Acting Manager.

LYCEUM THEATRE. AIMEE

M. GRAU & CHIZZOLA……Lessees and Managers

LA PRINCESSE DE TREBIZONDE.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF THE FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY,

and Offenbach's new and mirthful Opera Bouffe,

LA PRINCESSE DE TREBIZONDE,

which will be repeated

THIS and EVERY EVENING, at 8, and SATURDAY MATINEE, Sept. 19, at 1:30.

Mlle. AIMEE as LE PRINCE RAPHAEL,

in which character she has created an immense furore.

Mlles. MINELLY, KID, GANDON, MM. DUPLAN, DUBOUCHET, DEBEER, GUYOT.

GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.

Musical Conductor……M. VAN GHELE

Seats secured six days in advance.

Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

GRAND TREBIZONDE MATINEE, SATURDAY, at 1:30.

DE MURSKA GRAND CONCERTS.

STEINWAY HALL,

Commencing THURSDAY, Sept. 24, and SATURDAY MATINEE, Sept. 26.

Mr. D. De Vivo has the honor of announcing that TWO GRAND INAUGURAL CONCERTS will be given by the famous Hungarian Nightingale,

Mlle. ILMA DE MURSKA,

And her GRAND CONCERT COMPANY

Prior to their departure for Boston, Philadelphia, and all the principal eastern and western cities.

The sale of seats will begin next Monday at Steinway Hall. Full particulars shortly.

ACADEMY, 14TH ST.—ITALIAN OPERA.

The regular season of Italian Opera for 1874-75, under direction of the Messrs. STRAKOSCH, will open at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on

MONDAY, Sept. 28.

Subscriptions for either fifteen or thirty consecutive or alternate nights will be recieved at the box office daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., until

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23,

when the sale of single seats and boxes for the first and subsequent single nights of the season will commence.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

MONDAY, Sept. 14.

EVENING AT 8. UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT. | AFTERNOON AT 2. LADY OF LYONS.

EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,

M. J. M. LAFFLIN,

CHAMPION OF THE WORLD,

IN HIS LIVING STATUES.

SEPT. 21.—Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT.

NIBLO'S THEATRE. C. R. THORNE, Manager.

Every evening and Saturday matinée at 1:30.

KIRALFY BROTHERS' GRAND COMBINATION in the Spectacular drama of

THE DELUGE, or PARADISE LOST.

200 beautiful young warriors, superb corps de ballet, magnificent costumes, grand marches, new scenery, &c.

N. J. STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Sixteenth Annual Fair will open on MONDAY, Sept. 14, and continue through the week, at Waverly Station, eleven miles from New-York, on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. A grand display of horses, cattle, sheep, swine, and poultry, fruit, flowers, and farm products. Four days' good trotting. Railroad excursion tickets, with admission to the grounds, at reduced rates. AMOS CLARK, Jr., President. P. T. QUINN, Corresponding Sec. WM. M. FORCE, Rec. Sec.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Great success of MLLE. SANYEAH AS MAZEPPA.

Concluding with PASSION'S PERILS.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST.

EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.

The world famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,

Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, Bob Hart, W. H. Brockway, Hogan, Emerson, DAN BRYANT, W. Henry Rice.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE,

No. 585 Broadway.

Mme. VILOETTE PICAUT'S Parisian Can-Can or Chahut Dancers. More new stars and sensations. Matinée WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY at 2.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,

No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,

And the Times West-Side Office,

No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.

NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

FOR SALE—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO DIS-pose of his horses, carriage, and harness, consisting of a pair of stylish, light built, black horses, 15½ hands; sound, kind, and gentle; a two-seat curtain rockaway, built by Lawrence, in excellent order, and but little used; also, a set of light double harness by Dunscomb; will be sold together or separately. Apply to JAMES, at livery stable, No. 121 West 23d st., or at Nos. 54 and 56 White st.

A—LANDAULET, ONE CLARENCE, ONE Coupé, one Park or Mail Phæton, one T Cart, with shifting top; also one set of double Harness, best City makers, and used by a private family going to Europe; for sale cheap. To be seen at M. CURLEY'S, Nos. 109, 111, and 113 East 13th st., near 4th av.

PRIVATE STABLE TO RENT, NO. 153 EAST 38th st.—Five stalls, and cow stall; rooms on upper floor. Address R. P., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

HOTELS.

THE ST. JAMES HOTEL,

(CORNER 26TH ST. AND BROADWAY,)

is now open on the European plan. The hotel has been thoroughly renovated, repainted, and refurnished in the most comfortable and elaborate manner.

C. T. JONES & NORTON.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.

METALS.

NO. 292 PEARL ST.,

NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW-York County.—HENRY WOLF, plaintiff, against BERTHA WOLF, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: Your are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 11 Chambers street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated August 12, 1874.

GEO. W. McADAM, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 11 Chambers street, New-York City.

Complaint filed Sept. 8, 1874.

a11-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.— WILLIAM GOURLEY, Administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of Elizabeth Hays, deceased, against JOSEPH CAMPBELL, Alexander Campbell, Samuel Seaton, and Elizabeth Seaton, defendants.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in this action, which was filed with the clerk of the County of New-York, at his office in new Court-house, New-York City, June 17, 1874, and to serve a copy of your answer on us at our office, No. 43 Third street, Newburg, New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof upon you, exclusive of the day of service. If you fail to so answer said complaint, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

CASSEDY & BROWN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

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AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

28th st. and Broadway. Begins at 8; over at 11.

Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY……Proprietor and Manager

*** All the novelties postponed for the present in consequence of the great and emphatic success of the SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,

EVERY NIGHT AT 8.

SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30.

Remodeled upon the edition performed at the Prince of Wales Theatre, London.

Mr. CHARLES FISHER	as	Sir Peter Teazle
Mr. GEO. CLARKE	as	Charles Surface
Mr. WM. DAVIDGE	as	Sir Oliver Surface
Mr. LOUIS JAMES	as	Joseph Surface
Mr. JAMES LEWIS	as	Moses
Mr. FRANK HARDENBERG	as	Crabtree
Mr. SOL RUSSELL	as	Trip
Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD	as	Sir Benjamin Backbite
Mr. HART CONWAY	as	Careless
Miss FANNY DAVENPORT	as	Lady Teazle
Miss SARA JEWETT	as	Maria
Mrs. G. H. GILBERT	as	Mrs. Candor
Miss ALICE GREY	as	Lady Sneerwell

During the GOSSIP SCENE of act I.,

A MINUET AND GAVOTTE

will be danced by the principal characters.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.

ONLY TWO DAYS MORE.

EDWARD PAYSON WESTON,

THE RENOWNED PEDESTRIAN,

IN HIS GREAT 500 MILE WALK,

AT THE HIPPODROME.

LADIES. FAMILIES.

AND

COUNTRY VISITORS

SHOULD SEE THE WORLD'S GREATEST WALKER.

PROMENADE CONCERTS

EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING

in THE LARGE CENTRAL INCLOSURE, which is now thrown open for the benefit of all visiting THE HIPPODROME, affording a PLEASANT LOUNGE and agreeable RESTING PLACE in all weather, wet or shine.

ON SATURDAY MR. WESTON WILL WALK

100 MILES WITHIN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS,

As a grand conclusion to the great trial of endurance.

EVERYBODY SHOULD VISIT

THE HIPPODROME.

DOORS OPEN AT ALL HOURS. ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

FORTY-THIRD

ANNUAL EXHIBITION

NOW OPEN AT

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL,

2D AND 3D AVS., BETWEEN 63D AND 64TH STS.

GRAND CONCERT EACH DAY FROM 2 TO 5, AND 8 TO 10 O'CLOCK.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

CHILDREN HALF PRICE.

FLORAL DISPLAY

at

AMERICAN INSTITUTE EXHIBITION,

2d and 3d avs., between 63d and 64th sts.

The most rare and beautiful plants ever exhibited in this City.

See other advertisements.

Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.

BROADWAY COLOSSEUM, AND 35TH ST.

In consequence of the great danger attending the production of PARIS IN FLAMES, the management regret having to withdraw it for the present, substituting

MATINEE.	THE	EVENING.
Promenade Concerts,		Promenade Concerts,
Prof. Sedwick's	STORM	Prof. Sedwick's
Life among the Mormons,	over	Life among the Mormons,
The Devil's Gorge,		The Devil's Gorge,
The Sibyl's Cave	PARIS,	The Sibyl's Cave,
Organ Recitals,	with the superb and	Organ Recitals,
Miss Angie Schatt's	thrilling	Miss Angie Schatt's
Masks and Faces,	effects of	Masks and Faces,
Matt Morgan's	Lightning,	Matt Morgan's
Moore's Melodies,	Thunder, Wind,	Moore's Melodies,
Promenade Concerts.	and Rain.	Promenade Concerts.

Doors open at 2 P. M. and 7:30 P. M. Carriages may be ordered at 4:30 and 10:30 P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, and at TO-MORROW'S (SATURDAY) MATINEE, for the LAST TIMES positively, Thomas Otway's tragic play in five acts,

VENICE PRESERVED,

revised by DION BOUCICAULT, Esq.

The tragedy will be given with every regard to detail and a powerful cast.

PIERRE……Mr. JOHN McCULLOUGH

*** TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) EVENING, Sept. 19, FAREWELL BENEFIT of Mr. JOHN McCULLOUGH, when RICHARD THE III. will be given with Mr. McCULLOUGH as KING RICHARD, and G. B. WALDRON (his first appearance) as RICHMOND.

*** MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 21, Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS, the foremost representatives of the Irish drama. Sale of seats begins to-day.

GRAND BILLIARD MATCH,

AT TAMMANY HALL,

FRIDAY, SEPT. 18, AT 8 A. M.,

Between

CYRILLE DION, Champion, and A. P. RUDOLPHE,

FOR $1,000,

SIX HUNDRED POINTS UP,

on a Griffith's 5x10 Carom Table, with Delaney's Wire Cushions.

TICKETS, $1; RESERVED SEATS, $1 50.

To be had at Chris. O'Connor's, Dion's, Flynn's, Daly's and Garnier's Rooms.

PARK THEATRE,

Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.

A HIT.

Mr. JOHN T. RAYMOND……as……Col. Mulberry Sellers

In Mark Twain's American drama,

GILDED AGE,

EVERY NIGHT,

and

SATURDAY MATINEE.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE,

No. 201 Bowery, opposite Spring st.

GRAND MATINEE TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) AT 2:30.

GRAND MATINEE TO-DAY, (FRIDAY.)

(NO MATINEE ON SATURDAY.)

TONY PASTOR AND HIS GREAT TROUPE

AT THE GRAND MATINEE TO-DAY,

AT THE GRAND MATINEE TO-DAY.

LADIES ADMITTED FREE THIS EVENING.

LADIES ADMITTED FREE THIS EVENING.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.

LAST WEEK OF THEODORE THOMAS' UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.

The season of Theo. Thomas' Summer nights' concerts will terminate on TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8.

Admission tickets, 50 cents; packages of twelve tickets, $5.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

BIRCH, WAMBOLD, AND BACKUS.

NEW OPERA-HOUSE,

BROADWAY, CORNER 29TH ST.

IMMENSE SUCCESS.

HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY NIGHTLY.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,

No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.

Open for the season SATURDAY, Oct. 10. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for circular.

PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT OF CERTAIN RIVERS AND CREEKS IN VIRGINIA.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 812 17th st.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 7, 1874.

Sealed proposals for the improvement of the following rivers and creeks in Virginia will be received at this office until noon of TUESDAY, Sept. 22, and opened immediately thereafter:

Rappahannock River, dredging and construction of dike.

Mouth of Occoquan River, dredging.

Nomini Creek, dredging.

Aquia Creek, dredging.

Blank forms, specifications, &c., can be had on application to this office.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

S. T. ABERT, United States Civil Engineer.

WORK IN CENTRAL PARK.

Proposals will be received by the Department of Public Parks until 9:30 A. M., Sept. 23, 1874, for the masons', carpenters', painters', and iron work of the "outset arch" and "Gapstow Bridge," on Central Park.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

CONCRETE FLAGGING.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Parks, until 9:30 A. M., Sept. 23, 1874, for Concrete Flagging on Five Points Park.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

PLANK, TIMBER, AND PILES.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Docks, until 11 o'clock A. M., Sept. 22, 1874, for supplies for six months, consisting of pine, spruce, and oak plank and timber, and pine, spruce, and hemlock piles and dock logs.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

HAY, OATS, STRAW, AND FEED.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Police Department until 10 o'clock A. M., Sept. 21, for hay, oats, straw, corn-meal, and feed.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

FOR COAL.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Police Department until 10 o'clock A. M., Sept. 22, 1874, for 1,450 tons coal. For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

POLLING PLACES.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Police Department until 10 o'clock A. M., Sept. 19, 1874, for fitting up the polling places for the ensuing election.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale

THE UNITARIANS.

THIRD DAY OF THE BIENNIAL CONFERENCE.

BUSINESS OF THE DAY—PAPERS READ—THE CAUSES AND CURE OF INTEMPERANCE—THE VOLUNTARY SYSTEM—RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Thursday, Sept. 17, 1874.

Yesterday's storm still continues, and a most damp, unpleasant storm it is. And so cold, too, that fires are lighted in many of the rooms of the United States Hotel. But notwithstanding this discouragement, the remarkable character of this conference shows itself more clearly in each successive crowded meeting. It is, at least, twice as large a conference as the Unitarians have gathered before, and eighteen hundred persons, at the lowest estimate, have come here specially to attend it. It has served to "reveal the Unitarians to themselves," for even they are astonished, pleasantly of course, at the crowds here. Another remarkable fact about the conference is the large proportion of the laity and the large number of representatives from the small country towns. And a most pleasant feature of it is the gathering of so large a proportion of the delegates and visitor under a single roof, which only the United States Hotel could render possible.

This morning's devotional exercises were held in the Town Hall, the immense hall of the United States Hotel having proved itself too small yesterday morning. Rev. J. H. Heywood, of Louisville, presided, and addresses were made by Rev. J. S. Lincoln, of Wilton, N. H.; Rev. G. W. Stacey, of Milford, Mass.; Miss Mary Grew, of Germantown; Mrs. Lucy Coleman, of Rochester, and Rev. A. B. Muzzy, of Cambridge.

Promptly at 10 o'clock the President took the chair, and the business meeting was opened by prayer by Rev. Dr. Farley, of Brooklyn. Rev. J. H. Heywood was then introduced, and spoke substantially as follows:

"CAUSES AND CURE OF INTEMPERANCE."

The grand end of society, of civilization, is the formation and development of perfect manhood and womanhood. Call it "brain-building," if you like the language of the eminent physician whose words have lately attracted the universal attention of educators, or "character-builders," if you prefer a more comprehensive term. Character-building, the development of perfect manhood and womanhood, physical, mental, spiritual, is the consummation of true, pure civilization. To this great design and consummation of civilization intemperance is obviously and unmistakably adverse and fatal.

What are the causes or most powerful occasions of intemperance?

Mainly, these six:

First—Animalism, or the preponderance of the sensual nature over the intellectual and spiritual, with its characteristics and concomitants, uncontrolled appetites and passions, coarseness, grossness, debasing tastes, vicious and corrupting companionship.

Second—The perversion of the normal desire for healthful stimulants into an abnormal craving for injurious, poisonous stimulants, a perversion due sometimes to unfortunate inheritance of temperament and tendency, sometimes to an inadequate satisfaction of the natural and normal desire and need.

Third—Crushing poverty, either physical poverty, with its attendants and adjuncts—excessive and exhausting labor, unattractive homes, crowded and repulsive tenement-houses, insufficient and ill-cooked food—or poverty of soul, consequent upon gloomy, depressing views of life and the Divine Government, causing it practically to be without God and without hope in the world.

Fourth—Extreme cerebral excitement and nervous tension, especially characteristic of city life, with its restlessness and whirl, with its ceaseless demand for brain-work, with its insane desire for wealth, impatience with slow acquisition, with its worship of fashion and many false ideas and ideals of living.

Fifth—The defective organization of society in its failure to give sufficient prominence to the ennobling spirit and refining influence of cultivated womanhood. The fact that whenever men have invited educated women to join in their festivities—literary, patriotic, or purely social—the incoming of woman has been marked by the outgoing of coarseness and vulgarity, her presence somehow or other implying and effecting the absence of whisky, brandy, and all other alcoholic liquors. This suggestive fact is alike typical of her legitimate influence and prophetic of the elevated condition that society will reach whenever that influence shall be normally prevalent.

Sixth—The power of false impressions and associations, either such as that which connects geniality, manliness, gentlemanliness with the social glass, the festive cup, the flowing bowl, or, if you prefer less conventional terms, with free use and copious draughts of brandy, whisky, gin, rum, champagne; or such impression as that which makes the use of alcoholic stimulants favorable to increase of intellectual power; or as that which makes the use of these stimulants essential to full development of physical vigor, symmetry, effective energy—an impression proved erroneous by the experience and practice of gymnasts, prize-fighters, university boat crews—in short, of all who make the attainment of perfect physical manhood their aim; proved erroneous, too, by life-insurance statistics and by military experience.

Remedy.—These six main causes of intemperance suggest to us that its prevention and remedy are not to be found in any one specific, but in the faithful employment of all the agencies of Christianized and Christianizing civilization, by which not only are the demons of darkness and sin cast out but the angels of light and life are brought in. The educational agencies of instruction, training, example; moral and religious inspirations and influences; the ministries of sanitary science, in preventing or overcoming the abnormal craving for alcoholic stimulants by suggestion and supply of healthful physical and moral tonics; the agencies of political economy and philanthropy in lessening the burdens of poverty by effective sympathy and co-operative industry rendering the laborer participant of the results of his industry; and of capital, guided by wisdom and enlightened self-interest, in providing toiling men and women with homes instead of hovels; and of humanized and humanizing culture and æsthetic taste in opening to the public eye, ear, mind, and heart the treasures, privileges, and refining influences of music, painting, literature in conservatories, gardens, museums, art-galleries, and libraries, and in establishing unions for Christian work and kindred helpful and hope-inspiring institutions.

These are the general agencies by which men and communities are raised to the highest plane of thought, purpose, custom, life, and by which the eventual prevalence and triumph of temperance are to be attained and secured. And there are special instrumentalities by which the great consummation may be hastened, such as those that have been found so effective in the humane labors of the Sons of Temperance, Good Templars, Temple of Honor and similar benevolent associations. Much, too is done in lessening the temptations to intemperance, when, through the influence and example of refined and intelligent men and women, alcoholic stimulants of every kind are withheld from parties and other social and festive entertainments. And in addition to the aid of ennobling example, the community needs the strengthening influence of wise, just, impartial law. All law, call it by what name we will, is restrictive, and it is for every community, every State to decide for itself what the degree of restriction shall be, from simple regulation up to most rigid prohibition. And the law will be successful, just in proportion as it expresses the public sentiment, and as that sentiment is pure, wise, and true.

Some friends of temperance have thought that by the general use of wine the taste and craving for strong alcoholic liquors might be prevented or overcome. The alarming increase of drunkenness in France and some other vine-growing countries shows us that not in the use of wines can we find prevention of intemperance. And, moreover, even if there were little or no intemperance in the vine-growing or beer-using countries of Europe we could not thence legitimately infer the wisdom or desirableness of the general use of wine or beer in our own land. In those countries frugality, economy, deliberateness, moderation are general characteristics, while with us, whether owing to climatic influence or the circumstances of our national life, the almost universal tendency is to restlessness and excess. We neither eat, drink, transact business, nor do anything else with calmness or moderation. And it is illustrative of the prevalent tendency that not a few foreigners, who, in their European homes, were selfcontrolled, after being resident for a while in America become excessive drinkers, not of wine or beer only, but also of our strong alcoholic stimulants.

We have thus given the general line of thought in the report, which, quoting Mrs. Browning's lines in Aurora Leigh, concludes as follows:

> "The world's old;
> But the old world waits its hour to be renewed;
> Toward which new hearts in individual growth
> Must quicken and increase to multitude
> In new dynasties of the race of men.
> Developed whence shall grow spontaneously
> New churches, new economies, new laws
> Admitting freedom, new societies
> Excluding falsehood. He shall make all new."

"Remembering with gratitude the earnest and continued assertion by our fathers and early leaders of the essential worth of human nature and their weighty and solemn protest against whatever tends to injure it, and to mar and deface the divine image impressed upon it, and having a deepening sense of the infinite wrong done by intemperance to human nature and to society, we, members of the National Conference of Unitarian and other Christian churches affirm our determined purpose to do all we can by voice and pen, by life and example, to arrest and destroy this mighty foe of civilization, and to bring society up to that true and high condition in which all laws, usages, customs, institutions, and universal public sentiment shall be promotive of purity and sobriety, and shall minister constantly and powerfully in the development of genuine and noble manhood and womanhood."

The above paper was followed by the reading of another, entitled "The Morality of Prohibitory Liquor Laws," by Mr. Wm. B. Weeden, of Providence, R. I. It was an interesting review of the origin and progress of the temperance movement from a fairly-impartial standpoint. [The paper will be printed in THE TIMES of to-morrow.]

The convention having adopted a rule limiting addresses upon the general question to five minutes, Rev. W. S. Heywood, of Hudson, Mass., was the first speaker, and he was followed by Messrs. Kennedy, of Toronto, and Green, of Chelsea; by Miss Grew, of Germantown, and by Messrs. Bush, of Boston; White, of Keene, N. H.; Lincoln, of Wilton; William H. Baldwin, of Boston, and Morrison, of Milton. The discussion are interesting and animated, and several resolutions were referred to the Business Committee. The general opinion seemed to be that while the conference would express no opinion on the suitable legislation about liquor, it would throw its whole influence in favor of total abstinence. Finally, the Business Committee reported the resolution offered by Mr. Heywood at the close of his paper, and it was unanimously adopted. James Freeman Clarke then offered the two following resolutions, which were referred to the Committee on Business:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the President to attend the next annual meeting of the Free Religious Association and express our good wishes and sympathy with them in their endeavor to promote the cause of religious liberty.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the President to convey to the National Council of the Congregational Churches meeting in New-Haven in October, our sympathy with their work in maintaining and defending the independency of the churches from the ecclesiastical, and our wishes for their success in advancing the Christian life and work in our land.

THE VOLUNTARY SYSTEM.

The reading of the paper of Rev. Charles G. Ames, of Germantown, Penn., followed the reference of the resolutions. It was entitled the "Merits and Results of the Voluntary System in Church Organization and Work." The author deemed the body fortunate in its name "Conference," as hinting its true structure and spirit. We meet to confer—to compare views and deliberate on principles and methods, but bring from our constituencies no iot of authority to bind them to any action or opinion, nor to create any sort of legislation or tribunal. Each society retains its independence, yet gains the larger liberty of counsel and cooperation. The members of each church retain their personal liberty as entirely as if they were outsiders. In this respect the Unitarians are harmonious and homogeneous. They are not only "Protestants of the Protestants," but Americans of the Americans, their freedom in religion being related by common principles and deep analogies to that free social order which constitutes the great American experiment. They do not claim to have originated a new religious movement by "spontaneous generation," but to be a product and outgrowth of deep spiritual causes working under earthly and human condition—one variety of plants developed in God's garden by His own methods of culture.

He accepted the saying of "that other Quaker," Wm. Penn: "The worst system in the hands of good men is better than the best system in the hands of bad men." But the best tools help the best work, and the bravest soldier finds advantage in "position."

The voluntary system commits the creation, direction, and support of religious institutions to the intelligence, faith, and love of the whole people, lay and clerical. It is distinguished from all forms of ecclesiasticism, which are modeled more or less on Popery, which find government and guidance for the church in the centralized authority of a self-constituted, self-perpetuating priestly caste; distinguished from the system which calls in the help of the State, either to levy taxes for religious purposes, or to maintain a prescribed faith and order, or to secure more rights to believers than to unbelievers; distinguished also from that kind of corporate authority by which officials or majorities aim to maintain order and uniformity by a polity administered in the secular or political spirit, as if the Church were itself a State. Quite as carefully is it to be distinguished from that no-system, or religiously anarchy, which pushes individualism so far as to unsettle the recognition of common principles and a common cause or kingdom of God, dissolving all organizations, and making co-operation and fellowship impossible. The voluntary system may, therefore, be wholly consistent with any simplicity or complexity of machinery which itself can create and employ, provided it introduces no element of dominion or inequality of rights. If there is to be a church—a body of religious people—it must have a structure, organism, order, and law adequate to the ends and offices of its own life. For us the spiritual power which floods the universe must be in earthen vessels. Luther speaks savagely of the devil "opening a huge mouth and crying 'Spirit! Spirit! Spirit!' while all the time he is destroying" the avenues and instruments of the Spirit.

The address proceeded to show at length that the Church idea, as developed in the mind of Jesus and in the primitive times, was a "union in liberty," created by the inward life which all believers shared as equal brethren. Its officers were all "servants of the Church," and if ever Apostle, Bishop, elder, or prophet, or ruler claimed dominion or authority, except to serve, he was so far apostate and anti-Christ. "Call no man master, neither be ye called Master," said Jesus; and if it be not a gross of the reporter that he added, "One is your Master, even Christ," he surely did not mean by the Christ-Master merely the man before them, but that Divine spirit of truth and love, in him and in them, which He and they rightfully recognized as God, manifest the only true teacher and forever invisible Head over all things to the church and to each soul.

Did apostolic authority survive? They had no authority save to speak the truth that was in them, in God's name, as we all must or be damned!—truth which is itself infallible, though all human ways of saying it be as "broken lights." Not their authority survives, but that authority creating its own continuous succession of anointed ones wherever the truth makes free.

The voluntary system is a failure, except as it breaks loose from the bondage of the letter, resumes the free life of the spirit, and abandons itself to the guidance of the upward-leading light. The methods by which the Protestants have sought to enforce uniformity and conformity in doctrine and usage—even granting the doctrines were true and the usages wise—have marred and muddled the life of the Church. Protestantism has clung timidly to a habit of thought and a way of feeling about infallible standards and essential truths which had no place in the early Church, and which are traditions unconsciously brought over from Rome. The chapter in the Presbyterian Confession which speaks of a government by church officers, to whom the keys of the Kingdom are committed, marks a transitional period of reformation incomplete, and something of the same animus and coloring matter appears in all the sects.

Old Catholic authority was given for saying that no disease of the Church was even cured without intelligent co-operation of the laity with the clergy.

The restriction of free thought by creed tests and the paralysis of intellect and will by theological threats and horrors, were shown to have operated quite as fatally to religious freedom as the most arrogant forms of ecclesiasticism; so that the voluntary system cannot be said to have had a fair trial on any large scale.

Nor is it fairly judged by tests borrowed from the system of coercion and restriction. One system assumes that God's grace is confided to a body of select agents—a church within the Church—who act under His power of attorney for the transaction of all this spiritual business. Certainly, if their premises are sound, the Church must be under the control of a priesthood, and has no business to ask questions. But the other system assumes that the Divine communication is made, directly or indirectly, to every soul—that it is capable of being transmitted by every soul—that no soul is the better for it, except as the eyes of the understanding are opened and the rational powers are active.

This is the moral chasm between Romanism and Protestantism. When these two opposing principles draw out and exhibit their forces it becomes apparent that the former has immense advantages in the way of creating and maintaining institutions; in fashioning its passive instruments; in setting up and enforcing claims; in organizing and handling men. Its converts and adherents have little need to think; they need only obey and range themselves in the order. Their religious life may unfold in sympathy, sweetness, saintliness; the church may supply every stimulant to virtue and every help to devotion, but the value of the individual to the Church is less in his character than in his outward assent to her doctrines, which he need not examine; conformity to her usages, which he need not understand and has no part in forming, and submission to her mandates, which he must not question. To uninstructed masses nothing is easier. To men of culture, of the world, who would gladly have this whole matter of religion quietly disposed of, nothing can be more convenient. Whole populations are taken captive at the sight of this imposing religious machinery, kept bright, well oiled, and working with smoothness, precision, and power.

The Protestant, or voluntary system, can make no such claiming; it ought neither to try nor to regret its unfitness for such uses. If the all-working Lord bring good out of Romanism, let us rejoice; but "we are called unto liberty"—the liberty of sonship, service, progress. Contrast an army in camp, uniformed, rationed, officered, and drilled, with a people by their industry and at their option in city, village, and country. There stands the handsome soldier, waiting the word of command; here is the slouchy farmer on his acres, waiting no man's command, but minding his affairs and ready for his country's call. Much lies under the noble orner. I say that the men in red coats, or blue, with feathers in their caps and shining weapons in their hands, are not marshalled in a truer order, nor obedient to a more real authority, nor do they carry on a broader or more effect warfare than these free-handed, self-commanding legions of the plow, the shop, the factory, the kitchen, and the street.

Concede the attendant mischiefs of the voluntary system. From its beginning at Jerusalem it has made manifest all the weaknesses, defects, conceits, caprices, crudities, differences, misunderstandings, passions, carnalities, and disorders of the Christian communities; it has permitted the development of error, falsehood, and folly—of endless contradictions, profitless strifes of words, and of that love of controversy which Hooker calls "a running sore." But these are the imperfections of humanity, sure to be latent, if not patent, under any system. Their manifestation constantly reminds the church of its own deficiency of grace; their concealment may leave the church to affect a sanctity and graciousness it does not possess. Certainly something of these disorders must be incidental to the process of shaking and sifting; they are the clatter of chariot wheels moving over a rough road, but moving.

Claiming that the voluntary system, even with all its perversions and embarrassments, has vindicated itself as the highest form of collective religious life; that it has proved the finest element of power even by its subtile presence in the opposite system, and that it is full of promise for future good, the speaker proceed at some lenght to indicate its defects and consider its effect on the moral and intellectual life of the Church. He showed that in the absence of intellectual activity the moral and spiritual life must deaden down, and unthinking conformity take the place of personal conviction. Intelligence is not religion; reason is not religion; but there can be no religion without rational conviction. A system which settles all questions of truth and duty by authority, and so spares the necessity for applying the judicial faculties to their solution, keeps a whole population in childishness, and prevents the development of a robust personal virtue.

Religion is indebted to liberty for its own wider opportunity, and for the enrichment of the material it seeks to consecrate. Dr. Döllinger admits that the intellectual conflict produced by Protestantism "has purified the European atmosphere, impelled the human mind on the new courses, and errated a rich scientific ane leterary life." The large and lasting triumph of religion requires something more than the folding of uninstructed nations as so many submissive, bleating flocks under shepherds, who scare them from the green pastures by the cry of "wolf!" and feed them only with the dry and mouldy fodder gathered long ago in the same pastures. It requires rather the continuous education and development of the race toward completeness of life. The pride of intellect, and the swagger of self-sufficiency, are of the devil, and lead to the devil; but that is an emasculated gospel, which discredits the divine origin of common sense.

The mental activity which freedom favors has done much to save religion from being degraded by the teaching and acceptance of solemn nonsense in the name of the Lord; by exploding superstitions, eliminating errors, and reopening all statements for that revision which more light permits. But it has done more and better than to modify doctrines; it has taught men to discriminate, to be thoughtful and reasonable. It has solidified religious experience, rescuing it from excess of emotion, sentimentality, and fanaticism. It has accomplished for religion what we concede to all other departments—the right of free transition to higher forms.

It was next shown by the speaker that the voluntary system preserves the discipline and purity of the Church, by compelling it to depend on spiritual life instead of mechanism, routine, and authority. This was illustrated at length, and especially by the example of Jesus, who fearlessly adopted the extremest of voluntarism, welcoming to the company of his disciples all who came, regardless of motives, antecedents, or consequents; raising no barrier of doctrine or character, and exacting no pledge of fidelity or continuance. What did it mean? He trusted wholly to that divine energy of truth and love which operated through him and in them. None would come unless drawn; none would stay unless held. Exceptions, like Judas, did not make the rule unsafe. He trusted spritual laws and forces.

In many religious societies in the United States this method is working well to-day, at least with fewer practical difficulties and less friction than any other. If the nucleus of the group be a healthy one, vitalized by that religious spirit and life which is the living Christ—if that indwelling energy of faith and hope and love be the central inspiration and selecting power which draws and repels—then none will come, or stay, who do not share that life, or wish to share it.

In such a free society regulative measures, internal adjustments, and distribution of function will take place as naturally as in a household; for life organizes; the higher the life and the finer the material the more perfect the organization.

The difficulty of raising funds and of engaging the people to share the services and bear the burdens, comes not from excess of liberty, but from deficiency of life.

The address next dealt with the effect of this free method on worship, or public religious observances, the loss of interest in liturgies, and the falling off in social religious expression, so notable in the independent congregations. The time has gone by when thoughtful men could offer such an expression af the payment of a debt to the Creator; and the mere repetition of words or making of noises and motions is not of itself felt to be edifying or religious. The lighter minded and least devout of an assembly are more easily enlisted in such forms than the serious.

The conception of what religion is has also undergone a great change, making it less demonstrative and self-observant. Professions and observances have been overdone; they are seen to be easy imitations. They have even grown petty and trivial; partly from their keeping bad company, but still more because great numbers of men and women have been emancipated from the old feeling that God is chiefly pleased by our formal homage. They see that something else is of supreme importance, viz., righteousness, or doing His will seven days in the week. The most deeply religious spirit of modern times finds expression for its reverence and aspiration outside of temples, and seeks to consecrate all places and all times by justice, good-will to man, fidelity to trusts, trueness to conviction.

Leave the world; come to the church and serve God? No; religiously mind your business, and a cheerful day's work shall help you like a prayer. Learn and obey the laws of the soul's life, and the body's life; find and fill your place in the human world; accept the universe as the Father's home and yours, and never fear! We want churches that they may teach us that—the immeasureable privilege of existence. The common Congregational form of worship is indeed the outgrowth of freedom; but it is flexible and open to amendment; though except in congregational singing,' no valuable amendment has yet been proposed. The sermon which goes to the right spot is a communion service to all that hear it, for they "join" in it; and there are multitudes whose prayer is more real when one sincere voice seems to take the whole assembly into the closet with no distinction of a book. But with irreligious men in the pulpit to offer stones for bread, with the heartless formalism of a prayer offered merely to comply with usage, the church is indeed an ice-house.

The speaker discussed also the apparent want of any safeguard in the voluntary system against the entrance of unbelief, misbelief, and denial.

Our report thus far presents an abbreviation of the first half of the address, the argument of which really culminated in a consideration of the effects of the voluntary system on the character of the ministry, on the working power of the church, and especially on its unity. As with our Republican form of government, the speaker found it a mixed question, with something to say on both sides; but with a final and large balance in favor of free institutions. The ideas most constant in the address were the safety of trusting to principles—the identity of that virtue which is in all churches and outside of all—and the oneness of the light which guides any human life aright with that spirit which dwelt in Jesus.

MR. CLARKE'S RESOLUTION.

The Business Committee reported Mr. Freeman Clarke's resolutions, and the one referring to the Congregational Counsel was carried. After its passage Dr. Bellews expressed his opinion that it would be better to let the Congregational Counsel respectfully alone. Consequently Edward Evrett Hale moved a reconsideration, upon which ensued a warm debate. Finally the resolution was reconsidered, and after the word "freedom" had been substituted for "independency," which Hon. E. R. Hoar said had a technical meaning, the resolutions repassed.

The final business of the morning was the laying on the table of Mr. Weeden's resolution disapproving of prohibitory laws, and the offering of the following resolution by Rev. P. G. Ames, to replace Mr. Freeman Clarke's resolution of sympathy with the free religronists:

Resolved, That the Council of this convention be directed to convey to the Free Religious Association or its officers, the assurance of our profound interest in its work. That we recognize the importance and usefulness of its contribution to religious thought and effort for its purification, and that no differences of outlook or method shall work any weakening of the tie which binds together all who seek to learn what is true, and to apply it as the law of human life."

The discussion of this resolution occupied the greeter part of the afternoon. The debate was exceedingly animated, and it called forth all the earnestness of a doctrinal debate. The speakers favoring the resolution of Mr. Ames were James Freeman Clarke, Robert Collyer, Rev. A. F. Bailey, and Rev. C. R. Calthrop. Opposed to it were Gov. Padelford and Dr. Bellows. Finally, on motion of Gov. Padelford, it was laid on the table.

The same point, in a different dress, was thought to be involved in a resolution that the officers of the conference should be commended for inviting to the conference the Pastor of the Unitarian Church of New-Bedford, who is said to be a free religionist. After another heated discussion this resolution also was laid on the table.

Other business of the afternoon was the reading of a telegram from the New-York Universalist Convention, the announcement by the Finance Committee that there was need of immediate action to raise $3,000, and James Freeman Clarke's report for the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution, which favored no important change in that document, and which was adopted.

A MISSIONARY MEETING.

This evening was held a missionary meeting, conducted by Rev. R. R. Shippen, and opened with prayer by Dr. Briggs, of Cambridge. The speakers were Rev. Dr. Hill, of Portland, Joseph Shippen, Esq., St. Louis, Rev. Thos. Eliot, of Oregon, Dr. Bellows, and Rev. Henry Powers, of New-York. The contribution for the Hungarians, which was taken last night, amounted to $465.

BASE-BALL.

A very interesting game of base-ball, between the Produce and Cotton Exchange Clubs, was played on the lower field of the Capitoline Grounds on Tuesday last. Some very sharp fielding and hard hitting was done on both sides. The following is the score:

PRODUCE EXCHANGE.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	COTTON EXCHANGE.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.
Smith, s. s.	2	3	0	3	Stevenson, s. s.	2	3	1	2
Archer, 2d b.	2	2	2	2	Jackson, 1st b.	0	1	3	1
Benner, p.	2	2	1	3	Clary, c.	0	3	8	2
Ryerson, l. f.	3	3	0	0	Griswold, c. f.	1	0	0	0
Bennett, r. f.	0	1	1	0	Schuster, r. f.	0	0	0	0
Chandler, c.	2	3	8	3	Dugan, 2d b.	0	0	1	2
Ryer, 3d b.	1	2	2	2	Murphy, p.	1	2	2	3
Dillion, c. f.	1	2	0	0	Moore, l. f.	1	1	2	0
Butler, 1st b.	2	3	5	0	Haverty, 3d b.	1	1	1	1
Total	15	20	18	14	Total	6	11	18	11

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	
Produce Exchange	1	0	8	3	1	2	—15
Cotton Exchange	0	0	0	1	3	2	— 6

Umpire—Mr. Burtnett, of the Stock Exchange Baseball Club.

Scorer—F. M. Bennett.

Time of Game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

The game for the amateur championship between the Flyaway and Bridgeport Clubs, which was to have been played on the Union Grounds to-day, was postponed on account of the rain.

To-morrow the Atlantic and Chicago Clubs play on the Union Grounds, and the Reliance and Bridgeport on the Capitoline.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

There is no change in the condition of Mr. John Harper.

Secretary Robeson left this City last evening for Washington.

At the Liberal Club, this evening, Mr. Albert Brisbane will read a paper on "The Future Relations of the Sexes."

Victoria C. Woodhull and Tennie C. Claflin arrived at this port early yesterday morning in the steam-ship Hohenstaufen.

The steam-ship Frisia took out 27,600 letters and forty six bags of papers yesterday. and the City of New-York 2,430 letters and two bags of papers.

The semi-annual Fall trade sale of books was continued yesterday. Among the books sold were a number from the catalogue of Scribner, Welford & Armstrong, of Broadway.

Capt. Samuel P. Griffin, of the Pacific Mail steam-ship City of Peking, was presented by his New-York friends with a watch, chain, anchor, and keystone at Delmonico's last evening.

Mr. S. D. Van Schaick, the Deputy Surrogate, who has been spending his vacation in Europe, returned to this City yesterday on the steam-ship Hohenstaufen, of the North German Lloyd Line.

In the Winship defalcation case, yesterday morning, counsel for the defense closed, and counsel for the plaintiff commenced to sum up for the prosecution. The Referee will probably render a decision to-day.

A billiard match between Cyrille Dion, the champion, and A. P. Rudolphe, for $1,000, 600 points up, on a wire-cushioned 5 by 10 table, has been arranged to take place this evening, at 8 o'clock, in Tammany Hall.

Peter Smith, a plumber, was held in $2,000 bail, by Justice Morgan, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with forging the name of Thomas Janett, of No. 252 West Thirtieth street, to an order for fifty pounds of solder on William H. Hussey, of No. 135 West Thirtieth street.

The amendments to the ordinance on trucks, prepared by Alderman Morris, were adopted yesterday. They provide for the following license fees: Four-wheeled trucks, drawn by two horses, $5; renewals, $2 50 each. Four-wheeled trucks and one horse, $3; renewals, $1 50 each. Two-wheeled trucks and one horse, $1.

It is stated that the New-York Central Railroad Company intends abandoning the present line of the Niagara branch through Rochester. The plan is to run all but Charlotte trains over the main or Buffalo line to the Field Tavern, or in that vicinity, and to connect with the Falls road from that point. A new route through Rochester has been decided on for the Charlotte road.

James Sullivan, who said he had no home, was yesterday taken before Justice Flammer, at the Tombs Police Court, charged with burglary. He was accused of having broken into the cigar manufactory of Mr. Stephen A. Bassford, Nos. 42 and 44 Peck slip, on Wednesday night last, and stealing 14.450 cigars, of the value of $750. He pleaded guilty and was committed for trial.

The papers in the suit of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, in which Russell Sage, Alexander Mitchell, S. S. Morrill, Silas Chamberlain, U. A. Cowdry, Edward B. Wesley, and others, appear as defendants, were yesterday served on the parties above named. The case is an extended one, having originated over fifteen years ago. It involves the ownership of that part of the Milwaukee and St. Paul line which in earlier days was known as the St. Paul and Minnesota Railroad, the bonds of which the plaintiffs still hold. The portion of the present road thus claimed is over 200 miles in length.

BROOKLYN.

There were 269 deaths last week.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Brooklyn resolved at their last meeting to make several improvements in their reading-room and increase the number of papers and periodicals.

Several members of the Aldermanic Committee on Ferry and Water Rights met in the Common Council Chamber yesterday, for the purpose of discussing the Grand Street Ferry matter, but adjourned until Monday without taking any definite action.

A meeting is to be held on Sept. 29, by the German residents of the Eastern District, for the purpose of discussing the advisability of organizing a ferry company to run a line of boats from the foot of North Second street, in this city, to the foot of Grand street, New-York.

A middle-aged man of good address, who gave the name of Samuel C. Hewitt, and described himself as a Universalist minister, was sent to Raymond Street Jail yesterday by Justice Morse on a charge of vagrancy. The man was found sleeping on a stoop and in a most destitute condition.

Judge Pratt issued a mandamus yesterday compelling Mayor Hunter to sign a warrant for $60,000 to pay for the land taken by the Park Commissioners to construct the Ocean Parkway. The Mayor claims that the avenue in question is of no benefit to the City of Brooklyn, and should be paid for by the property-owners along the line of the improvement.

At a meeting of the Board of City Works, yesterday, the following streets were reported to be in a dangerous condition, and in need of immediate repair: Second street, between South Fifth and South Ninth streets; cost, $900. Second street, between South Fifth and Grand streets; cost, $900. South Fourth street, between Fourth and Ninth streets; cost, $650.

Some days ago the Brooklyn *Eagle* published an article likening the enterprise in which Mr. Henry C. Bowen was engaged in twenty years ago to the exploits of Capt. Kidd. This article Mr. Bowen claims has damaged him to the extent of $100,000, and accordingly sues the *Eagle* for that amount. Mr. Bowen has now suits for libel against that paper the damages in which amount to $300,000.

LONG ISLAND.

The Hempstead Branch of the Southside Railroad, commonly known as the Hempstead and Rockaway Railroad, which is distinct from the main line of the Southside Railroad, just purchased by the Messrs. Poppenhasen, is advertised to be sold on Wednesday, Oct. 28, at Hewlett's Hotel, in Hempstead, to satisfy a judgment order, the Brooklyn Trust Company being the plaintiff.

The internal revenue returns for Queens County show the cigar business in that county to be quite an important one in its relation to the Government revenues. The number of cigars manufactured during the month of August was 322,407. The number sold at wholesale from the forty-seven factories in the county was 360,250, the average value being about $60 per thousand, and the aggregate being about $216,150, and paying to the Government a tax of $18,012 50. At this average, taking the twelve months of the year, we have 4,323,000 cigars, which, at $60 per thousand, amount to $2,593,800, on which the Government tax is $216,150.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Messrs. Calvin Frost, E. H. Fairchild, and Owen T. Coffin have been elected delegates to the Diocesan Convention from St. Peter's P. E. Church, of Peekskill.

The residence of Mr. Wright Hobby, of Pleasantville, was entered on Wednesday night and robbed of Government bonds and other valuables to a considerable amount.

The annual "Harvest Home" festival, which has been observed for many years in Trinity Church, Sing Sing, will be held there on Saturday, 26th inst. The services will commence at 10:30 A. M.

A Horse Thief Detective Association has been organized in the village of Peekskill, with the following-named gentlemen as officers: J. H. Mason, President; W. S. Tompkins, Vice President; W. D. Southard, Secretary, and S. D. Horton, Treasurer.]

An organization composed principally of the store-keepers of Mount Kisco has been formed for the purpose of guarding their property more effectually during the night time. Mr. J. B. Cox was elected President, G. W. Gorham, Vice President; B. Hammond, Jr., Secretary, and Joseph Strang, Treasurer.

STATEN ISLAND.

Yesterday there were forty-eight vessels storm-bound at anchor off Staten Island and several yachts, among them the British yacht Mariner. There were also twenty-two storm-bound vessels at anchor in Long Island Cove, and one steamer, one bark, two brigs, and one schooner from Southern ports discharging cargoes into lighters at Robbins' Reef.

The Fall term of the Richmond County Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer will open at the Court-house at Richmond on the second Monday of next month, when the cases of the four desperadoes, John Short, Lewis Forsyth, John Durkin, and John Henry, will be considered by the Grand Jury. The four were all implicated in the robbery of Capt. Jacob H. Vanderbilt's house on the Clove road some two or three months ago. Sheriff Denyse says he is anxious for their indictment and trial, as he has to keep a watch upon them day and night for fear they will make another attempt to break jail. They have all served terms in the State Prison excepting Jonn Henry, and are expecting fifteen years each on the present charge.

NEW-JERSEY.

Scarlet fever prevails to such an extent in Pennville, Salem County, that the public school has been closed.

There are suspicions of foul play in the case of James Purdy, whose dead body was found lying on the railroad track near Boonton Wednesday. The suspicion arose from the fact that several wounds, evidently made with some weapon, were found upon the body. The authorities will investigate the matter.

Sarah B. Reeves, the young colored girl who was convicted of an attempt to poison a whole family, has been taken to the State Industrial School.

The creditors of the United States Watch Company, which is said to be bankrupt, met in the office of S. S. Morris, on Montgomery street, Jersey City, yesterday, and elected an assignee.

The property-owners on Newark avenue, Jersey City Heights, met on Wednesday evening and protested against the assessment for the old Ninth Ward sewer on the ground that it is unequal and unjust.

William Benson was arrested in Newark yesterday on a charge of being a pickpocket. He was accused by John Riley of stealing a gold watch out of his pocket. The prisoner was committed for trial.

Conductor George Roome, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, had his wallet, containing $217, being fares collected, stolen from him on his train between Newark and Jersey City on Wednesday evening.

Rev. Father Cantwell, one of the clergy of St. John's Roman Catholic Church, Paterson, died in Jersey City on Wednesday, from typhoid fever contracted on shipboard, while returning from a recent trip to Ireland.

The Superintendent of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad denies the truth of the report that one Frederick F. Gibbs had begun a suit against the road, in the Essex County (N. J.) Supreme Court, for $20,000 damages for alleged injuries.

Stephen Harhung, of Morristown, while riding on a platform of a Pennsylvania Railroad train, on Wednesday evening, was thrown to the ground in the Bergen Cut, Jersey City, and sustained fatal injuries. He was taken to St. Michael's Hospital, Newark.

A strong, healthy-looking vagrant went about Newark yesterday begging, with one of his hands done up in a dirty bandage. He was arrested, and it was found on examination that there was nothing the matter with his hand. He gave his name as John Simon.

Detectives Stainsby and Fisher arrested Dominick Burns in Newark yesterday morning on a charge of highway robbery, preferred against him by Leonard Grimm. Grimm swears that Burns knocked him down on Saturday night last, and rifled his pockets of $14. The prisoner was committed for trial.

Suspicions of foul play are entertained concerning the recent sudden death at her home in Main street, Paterson, of Mrs. Fennelly. It is said that of late she had been badly abused by her husband, and that a day or two before her death she had been suffering in consequence of his brutality. An investigation will probably be ordered.

At the meeting of the Jersey City Board of Finance, held last evening, the Controller reported the following receipts for the week ending yesterday: General account, $62,380; tax account, $29,454; water account, $9,082; sinking fund, $9,476 33. The City Treasurer reported receipts on all accounts, $94,529 68. The bills of the Jersey City *Herald* for public printing were rejected.

Immediately after the announcement of the verdict of the Coroner's Jury in the case of the child J. J. Mahon, who was poisoned in consequence of a Hoboken druggist's mistake, Gottlieb Pape, the druggist, and his clerk disappeared. It has since been ascertained that they sailed for Germany. The drug store has been offered for sale. The Coroner's Jury found Pape and his assistant guilty of criminal negligence, and they were to have been taken into custody.

A woman named Caulfield died at the Bull's Head Hotel, in Jersey City, yesterday, suddenly, and under suspicious circumstances. She arrived at the hotel at 11 o'clock, and complained of being ill. Dr. Murray was called, and administered a dose of quinine. A few moments after she had taken it she fell dead. Dr. Murray, thinking that she might possibly have been poisoned, refused to give a permit for burial, and notified County Physician Stout. The County Physician will make a post-mortem examination of the remains.

Some time ago, William Strange & Co., proprietors of the Greppo and Velvet Mills, in Paterson, entered into a stipulation with most of the weavers in their employ, that no weaver should leave the employ of the firm without first working out the warp on his loom. Yesterday a number of the operatives struck—ostensibly for higher wages, but really, it is alleged, to test the legal force of the stipulation. Mr. Strange made complaint against them, and fourteen of them were taken before Justice Hudson and gave bail to answer for breach of contract.

At the request of County Physician Dodd, of Newark, Coroner Munn went to the residence of Peter Noll to take his ante-mortem statement, as he was believed to be dying, but found him insensible and unable to make any statement. Noll was assaulted last Monday night, and beaten by three young men named George Lippert, Jacob Linderman, and Geo. Ball. They were arrested at the time, but Justice Mills, not knowing that their victim was seriously injured, admitted them to bail. They have since been rearrested and committed to the County Jail to await the result of Noll's injuries.

THE PALISADE INSURANCE FRAUD.

The examination in the charge of conspiracy against Lewis E. French, Secretary of the Palisade Insurance Company of Jersey City, was continued yesterday at the First District Police Court, before Justice Keese. The only evidence of importance elicited was the statement of French, himself, who admitted the company was a fraud, but declared he was not aware of it until he heard the evidence given at this examination. The first witness called was Charles W. Omberson, Paying Teller of the First National Bank, who testified as an expert that several of the signatures were in the handwriting of French. Officers testified that they had searched for a number of the persons whose names appeared in the stock-book as subscribers, but could not find them. French stated: "I knew nothing of the financial affairs of the company until the present examination; I was employed as secretary of the company at a salary of $1,500; I acted under orders from Charles Sacia; I swore to the statement presented to the Secretary of State on the strength of what Sacia said, and on the abstracts of titles made, believing them to be correct. The first meeting of the Directors was held at Mr. Sacia's office in New-York, and not at the office of the company, as appears by the minutes; the company had no office at that time; I never attended a meeting of the company, but wrote my minutes from memoranda furnished me by Sacia; there never has been a meeting of the Directors to my knowledge." At the conclusion of French's statement, Mr. Daly summed up for the defense. He raised the point, among others, that the court had no jurisdiction, because if there was any conspiracy at all, it was in New-York. Justice Keese announced that he would give his decision this morning.

RECOVERY OF STOLEN PROPERTY.

Stolen property of the value of $1,500 was yesterday found by Chief Rogees, of Newark, in the residence of a man named Mullen, in East Orange, who was arrested in South Orange last Monday, while attempting to commit a burglary. The property was recognized as the proceeds of burglaries in Orange, Roseville, East Orange, and Bloomfield. Dies for making five cent nickels were found in the house, showing that the prisoner was also engaged in the counterfeiting business.

ANOTHER INSURANCE FRAUD.

Secretary of State Kelsey visited Newark yesterday, and examined the affairs of the Continental Steam-boiler and Fire and Marine Insurance Company of that city. He found that the company had no assets whatever with which to discharge their liabilities, and warned them to discontinue business immediately. They promised to do so, and also to reinsure their outstanding risks in sound companies, whereupon Mr. Kelsey intimated that no further proceedings would be taken against them at present. The company was doing considerable business, and had issued a large number of policies.

THE INTERNATIONAL BOAT-RACE.

The representatives of George Brown, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, the champion oarsman of the British Provinces, and Eph. Morris, the champion of the United States, met at the *Clipper* office yesterday and posted $1,000, a part of the stakes in their coming contest. They are to row five miles, with a turn, on the Kennebecasis River, St. John, New-Brunswick, on Sept. 25, 1874, for $4,000, in gold, and the championship of the United States and British Provinces.

[Advertisement.]

THE KNOX TRIUMPH!—The last achievement of KNOX, the famous hatter, is his hat, and his Fall style of gentlemen's hats is the *ne plus ultra* of elegance. Make your purchases at No. 212 Broadway, or in the Fifth Avenue Hotel establishment, and thereby evince your good sense.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,000; market very quiet; demand chiefly for good shipping; prices weak and tending lower, except for choice and extra grades; Texans sold at $2 25@$3 25; stockers, $2 25@$3 75; common to extra shipping, $4 50@$7; shipments, 624. Hogs—Receipts, 17,000; market weak and 5c.@6c. lower; closing fairly active; extreme range, $5 50@$8; bulk of sales, $6 25@$7; shipments, 8,500. Sheep firm and fairly active at $3 87½@$4 75 for common to choice; receipts, 1,000.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 17.—Cattle in fair demand; ¼c.@½c. lower; very best on sale to-day, 5c.@5¼c.; first quality, 4c.@5c.; medium or good fair quality, 3c.@4c.; receipts, 3,673; sales, 1,975. Hogs dull and ¼c. lower, at 8c.@10¼c.; receipts, 3,990. Sheep dull and ¼c. lower, at 4c.@5c.; receipts, 4,651.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 17.—Corn firm at 98c.@$1 for White. Oats easier at 60c.@61c. Bran sold at $1 20. Hay dull at $26 for choice. Bacon firmer at 11¾c. for Shoulders, 16¾c. for Clear Rib Sides, 17¼c. for Clear Sides. Lard firmer at 16½c. for tierces; 17c. for keg. Whisky firmer at $1 03@$1 06 for Western. Other articles unchanged. Exchange—New-York sight, ¼ premium; sterling, $5 33. Gold, 109⅝.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Hohenstaufen, from Bremen.—Th. Leisewitz, S. Stein and family, Gg. Schafer, W. Rasmus and wife, W. Peldorn, M. Maass and family, Fraul Louise Dreyer, Gustav. Menkow, Miss Anna Rahner, Miss Josefa Livor, Mrs. H. M. Glover, Miss Julia Ramseyer, Mrs. Isabella De Lascould, Mrs. Victoria Woodhull, Julia M. Woodhull, Miss Anna Claflin, Miss Tenny C. Claflin, C. Blood, Fred. Noll, S. D. Van Schaick, John B. Murray, James Tolputt, Catha Schellmann, Juan Costa, Peter Niebuhr, Frau Juliane Niebuhr, Frl. Christiana Schmidt, George Schmidt, Albert Kluge and wife, Frau Lina Brody and child, Frl. Ursula Kunzi, Johann Hoflein, Hugo Meyer, Frl. Ida Marquart, Oscar Schwarzbach, W. Hausberg and family, Frau Regine Mislap, Michael Frey, Otto Liess and family, Fr. Klages and wife, Samuel Kusthardt, Friedr. Mensing, Carl Schuchard, Heinr. Stahling, Heinr. Stauffenberg and family, Henry Flemer, Frau Maythenye, Fraul. Julia Maythenye, Jacob Hoing, Hermann Wendt and family Frau Louise Behnke.

In steam-ship Elysia, from Glasgow.—Rev. Dr. Fyfe, Rev. J. W. Cushing, Rev. W. B. Chamberlin, Rev. Mr. Forsythe and lady, Dr. John Hawe, Thomas Aspinwall and lady, Miss Allan, R. Rothwell and daughter, Wm. Carter and lady, Alex. Hill and lady, John McKenzie and lady, Miss Ferdinan, Thos. Blythe and lady, Mrs. Corson and family, J. M. Sword and daughter, T. Williams and lady, B. L. Cuckwell and daughter, Wm. T. Van Hatten and lady, Mrs. Cowell, Mrs. Injins, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Robbins, Mrs. Duncan, Mrs. Erland, Miss Mullatt, Miss Webster, Miss L. B. Webster, Miss M. W. Brown, Miss A. L. Langton, Miss Leland, Miss Knott, Miss Gilbert, Miss Albright, Miss Thomas, Miss Doig, Miss Jane Donnell, Miss J. A. Donnell, John Colvan, Mr. Cuthbert, Mr. Mansfield, Mr. Gibbs, Mr. Storey, Mr. Evans, Mr. Houston, Mr. Hunter, Mr. Gilmour, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. McDonald, Mr. MacVivan, Mr. MacGregor, Mr. Capronii, Mr. Denssen, Mr. Renard, Mr. Baley, Mr. Short, Mr. Lafferty, Mr. Boyd, Mr. Teft, Mr. Hay.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship H. Livingston, for Savannah.—M. Duggan, H. L. De Forest and servant, C. P. Shoemaker, S. Ledlie and wife, Master J. D. Robinson, Miss Annie Robinson, Mrs. M. Canto, Mrs. Tijezen and infant, Chas. J. Ingram, Catharine Horan, G. J. Brattan, J. A. M. Varnum, E. H. Cohen, Jr., John Lynch, Mrs. J. J. Waring, Jas. R. Sheldon, M. J. O'Donohue, Daniel M. Adee, John Sherlock, John M. Shoemaker, Miss Pauline Hecht, John P. Dunn, John D. Robinson, Miss M. Massett, Mrs. Madeline Umbdenstok, William Neill, J. H. Williams, A. K. Leon, Jacob Hect, D. B. Lester, Thomas Carroll, C. Sullivan, J. H. Friel.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:44 | Sun sets.....6:04 | Moon sets.10:12

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.12:02 | Gov. Island.12:51 | Hell Gate....2:13

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......THURSDAY, Sept. 17.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships W. A. Scholten, (Dutch,) Heus, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; H. Livingston, Mallory, Savannah, Wm. R. Garrison; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock; City of New-York, Deaken, Havana, F. Alexandre & Sons; Fanita, Howe, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Frisia, (Ger.,) Badenhausen, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Weybosset, Chester, Port Royal and Fernandina, H. Gelpcke; A. Winants, Quinn, Key West, Coast Wrecking Co.; Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, S. C., J. W. Quintard & Co.; Vindicator, Doane, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Eleanora, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Barks Navesink, Barston, Tybee Bar, Jas. W. Elwell & Co.; Courser, Dickey, Brunswick, Ga., Jas. E. Ward & Co.; J. F. Pust, (Ger.,) Voss, Stettin, Funch, Edye & Co.; Vittoria, (Ital.,) de Martima, Gibraltar, J. C. Seager; Wild Hunter, Houatt, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Lochee, (Br.,) McLaughlin, London, Eng., Heeney & Parker.

Brig St. Elmo, (Br.,) Caffrey, St. Johns, N. F., Kinne, Ross & Co.

Schrs. S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; M. F. Pike, Good, Portland, Me.; Geo. A. Pierce, Kelly, Salem.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Hohenstaufen, (Ger.,) Franke, Bremen Sept. 1 and Havre 4th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Steam-ship Elysia, (Br.,) Campbell, Glasgow Sept. 5 and Moville 6th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Cornwall, (Br.,) Stamper, Bristol Sept. 3, with mdse. and 33 passengers to E. R. Morgan's Sons. Had strong westerly winds to the Banks. Sept. 8, lat. 51 17, lon. 28, saw steam-ship Columbia, (Br.,) from Liverpool for St. John, N. B.; 15th, lat. 42 27, lon. 61 19, passed an anchor Line steam-ship bound E.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Clyde, Kennedy, Galveston Sept. 9, and Key West 12th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Bark Fillipo, (Ital.,) Deluitre, (Constantinople, 90 ds., with wool to order—vessel to Slocovich & Co.

Ship La Glorie, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Rood, Antwerp, via Sydney, C. B., 52 ds., in ballast to J. T. Whitney & Co. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Wm. Croscup, (of Annapolis, N. S.,) Fitchett, Cow Bay, C. B., with coal to order.

Bark Orte, (Ital.,) Bensa, Larni, 54 ds., in ballast to J. C. Seager.

Bark Crono, (Aust.,) Sterk, Antwerp 45 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Alba, (Ital.,) Scarpate, Terranova 68 ds., with sulphur to order—vessel to Aaron Story & Co. Passed Gibraltar Aug. 6; Sept. 6 had a hurricane from E. S. E. to S. W., lasting 24 hours, during which lost main topmast and topgallant mast and mizzen topmast, with everything attached; lost and split sails.

Bark Ala, (Norw.,) Aslaksen, Greenock Aug. 6, in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Eyr, (Norw.,) Lammirs, Bristol 50 ds., in ballast to C. Tobias & Co.

Bark Hunts County, of Windsor, N. S., Cochran, Hamburg, Aug. 5, with empty bbls. to H. & De Wolf & Co. Sept. 6, lat. 42, lon. 58, spoke fishing schr. Annie Knight, of Marblehead, from the banks of Marblehead with full cargo of fish. Bark San Luis, of Liverpool, Iquique, 104 ds. with nitrate of soda to Chas. Lubing & Co.; passed Cape Horn July 10, and crossed the equator Aug. 11 in lon. 31 30; Sept. 6, lat. 36 lon. 66; had a hurricane from S. E. veering around to S. W., lasting 12 hours, during which she stove bulwarks, binnacle cabin doors, and lost and split sails.

Bark Florella, Meers, Liverpool, July 22, with mdse. to James Henry. For the first 30 ds. had continually westerly winds. Sept. 7, lat. 40 N., lon. 61 W., had a very severe gale from S. S. E. to W. S. W.; lost two lower topsails and jib; sprung foremast; shipped a sea over starboard side, breaking in cabin windows, filling the cabin with water, wetting all the bread, flooding the decks, starting all the spars, water-casks, and everything moveable about decks; also started foreward house, &c.; 9th, passed through a lot of wreck stuff, some of it looked like a part of an after-house; same date, lat. 39 40, lon. 61 22, sent a boat to board the brig Stephen Bishop, (of Searsport,) Gilkey, from Fortress Monroe, for Messina 9 ds. out, they let us have one barrel of flour; Aug. 19, no lat, &c., spoke bark Velax, from Havre, for Philadelphia 25 ds. out; 20th, no lat., &c., saw bark Peter Richards, bound E.; Sept. 15, lat. 40 N., lon. 70 W., spoke bark Alswen, (Norw.,) from Belfast, for New-York, who reported having had a very heavy gale on Sept. 7, and that they saw an Austrian bark on the 8th dismasted.

Bark Edward D. Jewett, (of St. John, N. B.,) Malmquist, Iquique June 15, with nitrate of soda to Charles Luling & Co.—vessel to C. L. Wright & Co. Passed Cape Horn July 17, and crossed the equator Aug. 12, in lon. 35 W.; no date, lat. 48 S., lon. 46 W., carried away maintopmast and top-gallantmast, with all the light yards; weather not very heavy, but a very high cross sea; split some sails.

Bark Askoy, (Norw.,) Marcussen, from Waterford, which arr. 16th, and anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders, towed up to the City this morning.

Bark Antilla, (Norw.,) Falk, Cork 45 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann. Sept. 5, lat. 30, lon. 65, had a hurricane from N. N. E. to N. and W. N. W., lasting 12 hours, in which lost foresail, three topsails, and split several other sails, and carried away maintopgallant-mast.

Bark Album, (Ital.,) Srofsrino, London 57 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Codan, (Ger.,) Boysen, Singapore 130 ds., with mdse to order. Passed Cape of Good Hope July 17, St. Helena Aug. 1, and crossed the equator Aug. 5, in lon. 33. Had moderate weather.

Bark Maria Lauretta, (Ital.,) Schaiffino, Belfast 47 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Brig Annie and Lilly, Small, Havana 16 ds., with sugar to John Zittlosen.

Brig Loch Lomond, Gilchrist, Baltimore 10 ds., with coal to B. D. Dearborn & Co.

Schr. M. E. Van Clief, (of Camden, Me.,) Thorndike, Nassau 8 ds., with wreck stuff from steam-ship City of Gautamala, to the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.—vessel to master.

Schr. B. I. Hazard, Rowland, Georgetown, S. C. 4 ds., with naval stores to Webb & Roundtree—vessel to Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.

Schr. Veto, Fuller, San Blas 36 ds., with cocoa-nuts and ivory-nuts to Hoadley, Eno & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Carrie Bonnell, Pinkham, Baracoa 10 ds., with fruit to Wm. Douglass—vessel to E. Puig & Co.

Schr. L. O. Wells, Wells, East Greenwich.

Schr. Alice Scranton, Pelton, Stony Creek.

Schr. L. S. Levering, Corson, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Henry Lemuel, Jarvest, Boston, for Baltimore.

Schr. Winnie Lowery, Daw, Rockland, with lime, for Washington, D. C.

Schr. Boston, Nickerson, Somerset.

Schr. Sarah Purvis, Lislie, Somerset.

Schr. Arthur Burton, Palmer, Salem, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Pointer, Bliss, Providence.

Schr. John Stockham, Hart, Providence.

Schr. S. A. Falconer, Wilson, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. W. D. Hilton, Weaver, Providence, for Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Abby Weld, Yeaton, Pawtucket.

Schr. B. H. Warford, Sprange, Pawtucket.

Schr. M. M. Merriman, Crane, Pawtucket, for Philadelphia.

Schr. S. J. Dinsmore, Parker, Kempt, N. S., for Alexandria.

Schr. R. H. Daly, Dart, New-London.

Schr. Goodspeed, Hoyt, New-London.

Schr. Elias Runyon, Campbell, New-Haven.

Schr. A. P. Cranmer, Allen, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Davidson, Telleck, Bristol.

Schr. Lizzie Raymond, Lord, Norwich.

Schr. Maria Fleming, Williams, Norwich.

Schr. L. Daniels, Smith, Norwich.

Schr. Chancellor, Ferguson, Norwich.

Schr. Oceanus, Young, Newport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Brunette, Haskell, Newport.

Schr. H. J. Potter, Baker, Boston, for Baltimore.

Schr. R. J. Errickson, Jayne, Brook Haven.

Schr. C. P. Shultis, Young, Bridgeport.

Schr. White Rock, Lafferty, Bridgeport.

Schr. Ella Jane, Allen, Bridgeport.

Schr. Monitor, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Cabot, Knowles, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Wm. Everett, Adams, Rockport, Mass.

Schr. S. Morton, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Bell, Grand Turk, T. I., 12 ds., with salt to Boyd & Hincken.

Schr. Belle Halladay, King, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Mattie E. Taber, Aldrich, Satella River, Ga., 7 ds., with yellow pine to S. C. Loud & Co.—vessel to Slaght & Pitty.

Schr. Carrie S. Webb, Homer, Jacksonville 9 ds., with yellow pine to Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co. Sept. 11, lat. 33 50, lon. 77, passed ship Screamer, hence for Savannah; 12th, lat. 33 27, lon. 76 40, saw schr. Ida Richardson steering S. W.

WIND—Sunset, a gale E.; raining hard; thick fog off shore.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Wm. A. Scholten, for Rotterdam; Frisia, for Hamburg; Italy, for Liverpool; City of New-York, for Havana; Herm. Livingston, for Savannah; Manhattan, for Charleston; Isaac Bell, for Norfolk, &c. (Some of the above vessels have anchored in the Lower Bay in consequence of the storm, and will probably not go to sea to-night.)

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Sept. 17.—Arr. steamers Oriental, Hallett, from Savannah; Neptune, Berry, from New-York; Conspedo, Mills, from Philadelphia; schrs. Hodge B. Smith, Lee, from Baracoa; Charles E. Morrison, Cavender, from Baltimore; Mattie A. Franklin, Griffin, do.; Alice B. Bassett, from Philadelphia; R. H. Huntley, Hodges, from Poughkeepsie; George W. Jewett, Jewett, from Rondout; Sarah Wooster, McFarland, from New-York; Elisha T. Smith, Baker, do.; Julia A. Brown, Nickerson, from Hoboken; Cyrus Hall, Baker, from Weehawken; Ella Brown, Brown, do.; D. and E. Kelley, Kelley, do.

Also arr. steamer William Lawrence, Howes, from Baltimore; schrs. Louisa A. Johnson, Mablieman, from Richmond, Va.; D. M. French, Childs, from Rondout; Jane E. Newton, Storer, from Weehawken; Galata, Commett, from Port Johnson; N. and H. Gould, Wixon, from do.

Below, coming up, schr. Angie Amesbury.

Cld, steamer Lord Clive, (Br.,) Urquehart, for Liverpool, via New-York; schrs. William G. Lewis, Baxter, for Georgetown, D. C.; John Proctor, Doane, from Baltimore, via Kennebec River.

LEWES, Del., Sept. 17.—Arr. for orders, brig Richmond, from Turk's Island.

The steamer Albemarle sld. for New-York last evening. Nothing is visible beyond the beach.

The sharp blow with rain from E. N. E., continues. The wind is now moderating.

The pilot-boat Cape reports: Passed yesterday brig Typhoon, from Sandy Hook.

The barkentine Willie Baller sld. for Philadelphia to-day.

The schr. Veto, from San Blas, sld. for New-York last evening.

The British brig Robin, from Guantamo for New-York; schrs. Ada F. Cutler, from Cape Haytien for Philadelphia, and C. C. Lane, from Baltimore for Providence, are here, and about fifty other vessels.

NEW-CASTLE, Del., Sept. 17—Noon.—Passed down, barks Harold and Lido, for Antwerp; brig Fido, for Queenstown; schrs. B. J. Willard, for Portland; James Alderdice, for New-Bedford; A. C. Buckley, for Danvers; Lottie Beard, for New-Bedford; Sarah S. Simmons, for Fall River; bark Freehandel, for Bremen; brig Speed, for Oporto; steamer Florida, for Providence; schrs. E. Sinnickson, for Lynn; Electric, for Plymouth.

Passed up, a deep-laden schr., unknown.

The brig Typhoon remains. A deep-laden bark is below at anchor, bound up.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17.—Cld. bark Alba, for Ivigtut; brig J. Clark, for Boston; schrs. Maria Roxana, for do.; J. W. Vanneman, for do.; A. H. Edwards, for do.; Lottie Beard, for do.; Fr. Baird, for do.; R. H. Shannon, for Cambridge; E. B. Emery, for Chelsea; Martha Innes, for Lynn; Sarah Shubert, for do.; S. S. Godfrey, for Fall River; A. C. Buckley, for Danversport; A. B. Russell, for Port Elizabeth; Minnehaha, for Fortress Monroe; Argo, for do.; A. E. Cranmer, for Washington, and Smith O'Brien, for Richmond.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 17.—The stranded schr. has three masts. The storm is so severe that it is impossible to go to her relief.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The steam-ship Elysia, (Br.,) Campbell, from Glasgow, via Moville, which arr. at an early hour this morning, (17th,) reports Sept. 16, lat. 40 33, lon. 70 34, spoke bark Swallow, bound W.; same day, 70 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed steam-ship Cuba, (Br.,) hence for Liverpool; same time, steam-ship Belgic, (Br.,) hence for London; same date, off Shinnecock Light, steam-ship Australia and steam-ship State of Virginia, hence for Glasgow; same time, steam-ship Hohenzollern, (Ger.,) hence for Bremen.

Steam-ship Hohenstaufen, (Ger.,) Franke, from Bremen, &c., which arr. at an early hour this morning, reports during the passage had strong westerly winds and high seas. Since passing the Banks had fine weather and southerly winds.

Brig Medea, (Norw.,) Abrahamsen, from Limerick, arr. 16th, reports Sept. 9, lat. 41 30, lon. 60 30, saw an English brigantine, showing 5,058, steering E. by N.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—Sld. for the United States, Neptune, County of Picton, Friga, Aurora, Emanuel, Eliza McLaughlin, Montreal, Von der Heydt, Francesco, Chiazzaro, Dr. Falk, D. R. Stockwell, and Lindo.

Arr. out on the 15th inst., Jacob A. Stamler, Concurrenten, Bjorgvin, and Bertha Bahlrus.

17th, Tidal Wave, Uuto, and Derby.

Also arr. out, S. C. Evans.

The ship Ernst, from New-York Sept. 3, for Antwerp, has been lost with her cargo. The crew were saved.

MOVILLE, Sept. 17.—The Allan Line steam-ship Hibernian, Capt. Archer, from Quebec Sept. 2 and Halifax Sept. 8, for Liverpool, arr. here to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 17.—The North German Lloyd steam-ship Braunschweig, Capt. Underetsch, from Baltimore Sept. 6, for Bremen, arr. here to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 17.—The steam-ship Kenilworth, from Philadelphia, for Liverpool, arr. last evening, and proceeded at midnight.

PLYMOUTH, Sept. 16.—Sld. steam-ship Maas, (Dutch,) Chevalier, New-York.

ROTTERDAM, Sept. 17.—Arr. steam-ship Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Jansen, New-York.

THE GORHAM ELECTRO PLATE

is the best Plated Ware in the world, possessing the elements of solidity, beauty, finish, and extreme durability, equaling with pure Silver, and at one-quarter its price.

THE GORHAM SOLID SILVER.

The largest and richest stock of BRIDAL GIFTS in the country. At retail by the Gorham Company, SILVERSMITHS, No. 1 Bond St., near Broadway.

French Clocks and Bronzes.

NEW DESIGNS—NEW FINISH.

NEW GOODS OPENING DAILY.

Alex. M. Hays & Co.,

IMPORTERS,

No. 23 Maiden Lane.

STARR & MARCUS,

NO. 22 JOHN ST.,

UP STAIRS,

will sell for the next sixty days, at retail, a particular line of their extensive stock of

STERLING SILVER-WARE

OF A

SPECIAL MANUFACTURE,

AT MUCH

BELOW MARKET PRICES.

BUY ONLY THE

GENUINE FAIRBANKS SCALES.

FAIRBANKS

Stock Scales, Coal Scales, Hay Scales, Dairy Scales, Counter Scales, &c., &c.

ALSO, MILES ALARM TILL AND ALARM CASH DRAWERS.

FAIRBANKS & CO.,

NO. 311 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

FAIRBANKS & EWING,

Masonic Hall, Philadelphia.

FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO.,

No. 2 Milk st., Boston.

For sale by leading Hardware Dealers.

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NO. 50 CLIFF ST., NEW-YORK.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

NOTICE.

J. O. MONTIGNANI obtained letters patent No. 36,686 for an improvement in [illegible] manufacture [illegible] public that [illegible] patent, and [illegible] same will be [illegible] cove.

J. L. REYNOLDS, No. 23 Dey st.

THE ARMY.

PRESENT DISPOSITION OF THE TROOPS.

NAMES OF THE GENERAL COMMANDING OFFICERS—OUR RELIANCE TO PRESERVE DOMESTIC TRANQUILITY.

The critical condition of affairs in Louisiana and elsewhere in the South will give interest to the following list of the stations of the troops comprising the regular army of the United States:

ENGINEER BATTALION.

Head-quarters and Companies A, B, C, and D at Willett's Point, New-York Harbor; Company E, West Point, N. Y.

CAVALRY.

First Regiment—Head-quarters and Companies A and D at Benicia Barracks, Cal.; Company B, Fort Klamath, Oregon; Company C, Camp McDermit, Nevada; Company E, Fort Lanwai, Indian Territory; Company F, Fort Walla Walla, Wyoming Territory; Company G, Camp Bidwell, Cal.; Companies H and K, Camp Harney, Oregon; Company I, Camp Halleck, Nevada.

Second Regiment—Head-quarters at Fort Sanderson, Wyoming Territory; Companies A, C, E, I, and K at Fort Laramie, Wyoming Territory; Company B at Camp Brown; Company D at Camp Spanburg, Wyoming Territory; Companies F, G, and H, Fort Ellis, Montana.

Third Regiment—Head-quarters and Companies D and H at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming Territory; Companies A and E, Sydney Barracks, Neb.; Company B, Spotted Tail's Agency, Wyoming Territory; Company C at Fort Fellerman, Wyoming Territory; Companies F, I, and K at Fort McPherson, Neb.; Company G, Camp Robinson, Neb.

Fourth Regiment—Head-quarters and Companies B, C, D, F, G, and I at Fort Clark, Texas; Companies A and H, Fort McKavett, Texas; Companies E and K at Fort Duncan.

Fifth Regiment—Head-quarters and Company H at Camp Lowell, Arizona; Companies A and K, Camp Verde, Arizona; Companies B, C, and I at Camp Apache, Arizona; Company D, Camp Bowie, Arizona; Company E, Camp McDowell, Arizona; Company F, Camp Grant, Arizona; Company G, Fort Whipple, Arizona.

Sixth Regiment—Head-quarters and Companies C and D at Fort Hays, Kansas; Company A at Fort Wallace, Kansas; Companies B, F, and G at Fort Dodge, Kansas; Company E at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory; Company H at Fort Lyon, Colorado; Companies I and K at Camp Supply, Indian Territory.

Seventh Regiment—Head-quarters at St. Paul, Minn.; Companies A, B, E, F, and G at Fort A. Lincoln, Dakota; Companies C, H, and K, at Fort Rice, Dakota; Companies D and I at Fort Totten, Dakota.

Eighth Regiment—Head-quarters, Santa Fé, New-Mexico; Companies A and I at Fort Bayard, New-Mexico; Companies B and F at Emery's Ranche, Colorado; Companies C, H, and K at Fort Union, New-Mexico; Companies D and G at Fort Stanton, New-Mexico; Company E at Fort McRae, New-Mexico.

Ninth Regiment—Head-quarters and Companies B, C, G, and H at Ringgold's Barracks, Texas; Companies A, D, E, F, and K at Fort Concho, Texas; Company I at Fort Davis, Texas.

Tenth Regiment—Head-quarters and Companies B, C, H, and K at Fort Sill, Indian Territory; Company A at Fort Concho, Texas; Companies D, F, and G at Fort Griffin, Texas; Companies E and I at Fort Richardson, Texas.

ARTILLERY.

First Regiment—Head-quarters and Companies H and K, Charleston, S. C.; Companies H and F, Fort Barancas, Florida; Companies B and C, St. Augustine, Fla.; Company D, Savannah, Ga.; Companies E and I, Key West, Fla.; Company G, Fortress Monroe, Virginia.

Second Regiment—Head-quarters and Companies A, C, H, Fort McHeury, Maryland; Company B, Fort Foot, Maryland; Company D, Charleston, S. C.; Company E, Fort Macon, North Carolina; Companies F, G, and I, Raleigh, N. C.; Company K, Fortress Monroe, Virginia.

Third Regiment—Head-quarters and Companies C, E, G, I, Fort Hamilton, New-York Harbor; Company A, Fortress Monroe, Virginia; Company B, Fort Niagara, New-York; Company D, Madison Barrack, New-York; Company F, Fort Ontario, New-York; Company H, David's Harbor, New-York Harbor; Company K, Fort Wadsworth, New-York Harbor.

Fourth Regiment—Head-quarters and Companies A, B and K, Presidio, Cal.; Companies C and D en route from Alaska; Company E, Fort Stevens, Oregon; Company F, Sitka, Alaska; Company G, Port St. Jose, Cal.; Company H, Fort Cape Disappointment; Company I, Fortress Monroe, Va.

Fifth Regiment—Head-quarters and Companies A, B, F, Fort Adams, R. I.; Company C, Fort Monroe, Va.; Company D, Fort Warren, Mass.; Company E, Fort Independence, Mass.; Company C, Plattsburg, N. Y.; Companies H and I, Fort Trumbull, Conn.

INFANTRY.

First Regiment—Head-quarters and Companies C, D, C, I, and K, Fort Randall, Dakota Territory; Company A, Lower Brule Agency; Companies B, E, F, and H, Fort Sully, D. T.

Second Regiment—Head-quarters and Companies G and K, Mount Vernon, Ala.; Companies A, B, D, F, H, and I, Atlanta, Ga.; Company C, Huntsville, Ala.; Company E, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Third Regiment—Head-quarters and entire regiment at Holly Springs, Miss.

Fourth Regiment—Head-quarters and Companies B, H, and K, Fort Brigger, Wyoming Territory; Companies A, C, F, and I, Fort Fetterman, Wyoming Territory; Company E, Fort Laramie, Wyoming Territory; Company G, Fort Sanders, Wyoming Territory.

Fifth Regiment—Head-quarters and Companies A, D, F, G, H, I, and K, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; Company B, Fort Gibson, Idaho Territory; Company E, Fort Reilly, Kansas.

Sixth Regiment—Head-quarters and Companies C, D, E, F, G, and I, Fort Beaufort, Dakota Territory; Companies A and B, Fort Abe Lincoln, Dakota Territory; Companies H and K, Fort Stevenson, Dakota Territory.

Seventh Regiment—Head-quarters and Companies C, D, E, F, G, I, K, Fort Shaw, Montana Territory; Company A, Fort Ellis, Montana Territory; Company H, Camp Baker, Montana Territory.

Eighth Regiment—En route to the Military Division of the Pacific.

Ninth Regiment—Head-quarters and Companies B, E, H, Fort Laramie, Wyoming Territory; Companies A and I, Camp Robinson, Neb.; Company C, Omaha Barracks, Neb.; Companies D, F, G, K, Spotted Tail's Agency.

Tenth Regiment—Head-quarters and Companies C, E, F, I, Fort McKavett, Texas; Company A, Fort Concho, Texas; Company B, Fort Stockton, Texas; Company D, Austin, Texas; Companies G, H, K, Fort Clark, Texas.

Eleventh Regiment—Head-quarters and Companies B, E, I, K, Fort Richardson, Texas; Companies A, F, G, Fort Griffin, Texas; Companies C and D, Fort Sill, Indian Territory; Company H, Fort Concho, Texas.

Twelfth Regiment—Head-quarters and Company G, Angel Island, Cal.; Company A, Camp Wright, Cal.; Company B, Fort Yuma, Cal.; Company C, Fort Hall, Indian Territory; Company D, Camp Independence, Cal.; Company E, Camp Gaston, Cal.; Company F, La Paz, Indian Territory; Company H, Camp Halleck, Nev.; Company I, Camp Mojave, Arizona Territory; Company K, Camp Gaston, Cal.

Thirteenth Regiment—Head-quarters at Sidney Barracks, Nebraska—Company A, Camp Brown, Utah; Companies B and F, Camp Robinson, Nebraska; Company C, Camp Stambault, Wyoming Territory; Companies D, E, H, and I, Camp Douglas, Wyoming Territory; Companies G and K, Fort Steel, Wyoming Territory.

Fourteenth Regiment—Head-quarters and Companies A, B, F, H, and K, Camp Douglas, Utah; Company C, Fort Laramie, Wyoming Territory; Companies D, E, G, and I, Fort Cameron, Utah.

Fifteenth Regiment—Head-quarters and Company D, Fort Garland, Colorado; Company A, Fort Wingate, New-Mexico; Companies B and K, Fort Tulerosa, New-Mexico; Company C, Fort Union, New-Mexico; Companies E and G, Fort Bayard, New-Mexico; Company F, Fort Craig, New-Mexico; Companies K and I, Fort Seldon, New-Mexico.

Sixteenth Regiment—Head-quarters and Companies F and G at Nashville, Tenn.; Company A, Lebanon, Ky.; Company C, Colfax, La.; Companies C and I, Little Rock, Ark.; Company D, Humboldt, Tenn.; Company E, Lancaster, Ky.; Company H, Jackson, Miss.; Company K, Frankfort, Ky.

Seventeenth Regiment—Head-quarters and Companies A and F at Fort Abercrombie, Dakota; Companies B and C, Fort Wadsworth, Dakota; Company D, Camp Hancock, Dakota; Companies E and G, Grand River Agency, Dakota; Company H, Fort A. Lincoln, Dakota; Companies I and K, Big Cheyenne Agency, Dakota.

Eighteenth Regiment—Head-quarters and Companies B, D, F, G, H, and I, Columbia, S. C.; Companies A and E, Atlanta, Ga.; Company C, Yorkville, S. C.; Company K, Newberry, S. C.

Nineteenth Regiment—Head-quarters and Companies D and I, Fort Lyon, Colorado; Companies A and B, Fort Larned, Kan.; Companies C and G, Fort Dodge, Kan.; Companies E, F, and H, Camp Supply, Indian Territory; Company K, Fort Wallace, Kan.

Twentieth Regiment—Head-quarters and Companies C and H, Fort Snelling, Minnesota; Company A, Fort Seaward, Dakota; Companies B and G, Fort Ripley, Minnesota; Companies D, F, and I, Fort Pembina, Dakota; Companies E and K, Fort Totten, Dakota.

Twenty-first Regiment—Head-quarters and Company C, Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory; Company A, Camp Oregon; Companies B and I, Fort Walla Walla, Washington Territory; Company D, Camp Warner, Oregon; Company E, Fort Col[illegible]ell, Washington Territory; Company F, Fort [illegible]aamth, Oregon; Company G, Fort Lapway, Indian Territory; Company H, Fort Townsend, Washington Territory; Company K, Fort Boise, Indian Territory.

Twenty-second Regiment—Head-quarters and Companies D, F, and H, Fort Wayne, Michigan; Company A, Madison Barracks, New-York; Companies [illegible] and K, Fort Porter, New-York; Companies C and [illegible] Fort Brady, Michigan; Company E, Fort Mackinac, Michigan; Company I, Fort Gratiot, Michigan.

Twenty-third Regiment—Under orders for Department of the Platte.

Twenty-fourth Regiment—Head-quarters and Company D at Fort Duncan, Texas; Companies A, B, [illegible] K, Ringgold Barracks, Texas; Companies C, E, [illegible], and I, Fort Brown, Texas; Company F, Fort Mackintosh, Texas.

Twenty-fifth Regiment—Head-quarters and Companies D, E, and G, Fort Davis, Texas; Company A, Fort Duncan, Texas; Company B, Fort Quitman, Texas; Companies C and I, Fort Sill, Indian Territory; Companies F and K, Fort Stockton, Texas; Company H, Fort Bliss, Texas.

First Cavalry—Companies L and M, Fort Walla Walla, Washington Territory.

Second Cavalry—Company L, Fort Ellis, Montana Territory; Company M, Fort Laramie, Wyoming Territory.

Third Cavalry—Company L, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming Territory; Company M, Fort McPherson, Nebraska.

Fourth Cavalry—Company L, Fort Clark, Texas; Company M, Fort Clark, Texas.

Fifth Cavalry—Companies L and M, Arizona Territory.

Sixth Cavalry—Company L, Fort Dodge, Kansas*; Company M, Fort Lyon, Columbia Territory.*

Seventh Cavalry—Company L, Fort A. Lincoln, Dakota Territory; Company M, Fort Rice, Dakota Territory.

Eighth Cavalry—Company L, Emery's Ranche, Columbia Territory; Company M, Fort Union, New-Mexico.

Ninth Cavalry—Company L, Ringgold Barracks, Texas; Company M, Fort Stockton, Texas.

Tenth Cavalry—Company L, Fort Richardson, Texas; Company M, Gort Sill, Indian Territory.

First Artillery—Company L, Fort Barrancas, Fla.; Company M, Fort Barrancas, Fla.

Second Artillery—Company L, Fort Mason, N. C.; Company M, Fort Johnson, N. C.

Third Artillery—Company L, Fort Wood, New-York Harbor; Company M, David's Island, New-York Harbor.

Fourth Artillery—Company L, Sitka, Alaska; Company M, Presidio, Cal.

Fifth Artillery—Company L, Fort Adams, R. I.; Company M, Fort Preble, Me.

THE COMMANDING OFFICERS.

The above troops are commanded by the following general officers, whose names alone are guarantees of strength:

General of the Army—Wm. T. Sherman.

Lieutenant General—Philip H. Sheridan.

Major Generals—Winfield S. Hancock, John M. Schofield, Irvin McDowell.

Brigadier Generals—John Pope, Oliver O. Howard, Alfred H. Terry, Edward O. C. Ord, Christopher C. Augur.

* These companies form part of the expedition against the Indians organized at Fort Dodge.

NEW-ORLEANS.

THE SIGNERS OF THE CALL FOR THE PUBLIC MEETING MONDAY NIGHT—COMMENTS OF THE PICAYUNE.

The signers of the call for the public meeting at the Clay Statue, in Canal street, New-Orleans, on Monday last, were these: M. Musson, Sam. Bell, Henry Renshaw, Jno. I. Adams & Co., Schmidt & Zeigler, Harrison Watts, W. H. Chaffe, Chas. Chaffe, J. J. Gidiere, H. S. Addison, J. M. Frankenbush, W. W. Edwards, Miller & Diehlman, Sam. Flower, Nemman & Kent, Behan, Thorn & Co., M. Hillard, B. F. Glover, John W. Parsons, J. B. Camors & Co., M. Hinman, J. B. Sinnott, S. H. Boyd, W. W. Johnson, J. B. Levert, E. B. Briggs, Jno. M. Parker, O. Huard, Perry Nugent, Wm. Sanchez, M. Gillis, E. F. Delbondio, Keep & Raymond, Julius Vairin, Robert Hare, W. J. Hare, J. J. Warren, Emile J. O'Brien, S. B. Newman, Jr., Jas. R. Balfour, Paul E. Mortimer, Leeds Greenleaf, J. M. Vandergriff & Brother, S. K. Russ, Holt, Murray & Co., Paul Sanager, Woods, Slayback & Co., Eug. Soniat, Louis Bush, Wm. A. Bell, Jno. N. Payne, Henry Denegre.

Commenting upon this call, the *Picayune* (Democratic) of Sunday morning said:

"We presume no one will gainsay the proposition that it is high time for the people to express themselves. The action of the authorities which has culminated during the past week in the seizure of private arms and the arrest of private individuals on pretexts unworthy a moment's serious consideration, renders such expression advisable if not necessary. A constitutional right has been invaded, an arbitrary force asserted, and the possible consequences, if not the facts themselves demand that the people should assemble together to testify in some unmistakable manner their sense of the wrong and outrage put upon them. We know very well the nature of the justifications adopted by those in power. We have heard, through the columns of their organs, the plea of contemplated violence, the charge of murder and riot designed. The injuries lavished on us have been aggravated by the insult of gratuitous accusations—accusations to which a Government conscious of its strength and secure in its sense of rectitude would not dream of stooping. Such forms of extenuation may serve with courts which are part and parcel of the infamies they sit in judgment on, or before the tribunal of an opinion whose nature it is to misunderstand and condemn our simplest act. With us they are only new indignities. The meeting to-morrow is not to answer these criminations. It is to show that we resist the oppressions we have suffered, and to prove to all the world that our endurance proceeds neither from cowardice nor apathy. We have been represented as a community of lawless ruffians; it is for us to demonstrate our strength and dignity. We have been made to appear indifferent to the grossest infringement of our privileges; common manhood requires us to assert our recognition of the outrages. The right to do all this has not been wrested from us yet. With every other guarantee of the constitution dishonored—without voice in the government we are pilfered to maintain, and with the refuge of personal self-protection closed against us—it is possible we are left the indulgence of assembling together to proclaim our wrongs and declare, it for the last time, that we are freemen in spirit, in memory, and in hope."

THE COTTON CROP.

RETURNS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 1, 1874.

The *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* publishes a statement of the cotton crop for the year ending Sept. 1, 1874; by which it is shown that the total crop this year reaches 4,185,534 bales, while the exports are 2,840,981 bales, and the spinners' takings 1,321,089 bales, leaving a stock on hand at the close of the year of 108,152 bales. The total receipts at the Atlantic and Gulf shipping ports this year have been 3,819,436 bales, against 3,651,346 bales last year. If now we add the shipments from Tennessee and elsewhere direct to manufacturers, we have the following as the crop statement for the two years:

	—Year ending Sept. 1.—	
	1873-74. Bales.	1872-73. Bales.
Receipts at the shipping ports	3,819,436	3,651,346
Add shipments from Tennessee, &c., direct to manufacturers	237,572	141,500
Total	4,057,008	3,792,846
Manufactured South, not included in above	128,526	137,662
Total cotton crop for the year	4,185,534	3,930,508

A disturbing feature, which is constantly increasing in importance, is the movement inland by rail from very many of the outports, of cotton which has been once counted as port receipts. It has not been possible hitherto to follow these shipments in all cases to their destination. For instance, a railroad at Charleston takes some cotton for the North; none of the public returns give its route or even note its shipment. It may be in this case a very small item; but there is a tendency for freight to seek railroads. A road being built and equipped, business must be done; hence, finally rates of freight are almost of necessity so adjusted as to permit the rail route to compete with the water route. It is thus that so considerable an overland movement has been in progress the last two years at Mobile, and the same is becoming more or less of a feature at many other points. It can be readily seen that every bale which has thus left a shipping port must be deducted some where, or it will be twice counted; when it first reaches an outport it at once has become a part of the net receipts, so that when it appears again it will add to the gross arrivals, but nothing to the crop. This is equally true whether it passes to the North all the way by railroad or whether it goes via Norfolk or any other port, or whether it simply enters into Southern consumption. It has become a part of the crop at the first outport it appeared.

The year has been far from a profitable one. The great depression which has prevailed since the panic has made buyers very slow purchasers, so that stocks of goods have largely accumulated, in some cases being finally forced to sale and disposed of at a very considerable sacrifice. Better times are now looked forward to. The country is gradually throwing off the stupor which naturally followed the disasters of September last, and new life, new spirit, and new enterprise are likely soon to follow.

The mill returns, which have been brought down only to July 1, 1874, being the year ending on that day, show the number of mills in operation to be 660; looms, 176,480; spindles, 8,927,754. The aggregate number of pounds used was 507,790,099, or 1,094,387 bales.

There is no subject which, in an industrial point of view, is of more interest to the country at large than the successful development of cotton-spinning in the South since the war. It has passed far beyond the point of experiment, having permanently established itself amid all the adverse circumstances those States have, during the same time, struggled against.

During the past year the financial derangements consequent upon our September panic have resulted in a small decreased consumption, the average week's run being only 47.02, Mississippi and South Carolina returning only about thirty-nine weeks. Altogether it appears that the actual consumption of the South for the year was 128,526 bales of 464 pounds each. We estimate the falling off (caused as above stated) at from seven to eight per cent., or say 9,674 bales; thus, if it had not been for the panic and its consequent evils, these mills would probably have used about 138,000 bales of cotton of 464 pounds each, or a total of 64,000,000 pounds, against last year's total, as stated in pounds, of 60,572,220.

The Sea Island crop this year is 19,912 bales, and with the stock at the beginning of the year 1,667 bales.

	Bales.
The total supply has been	21,579
The stock at the end of the year, Sept. 1, 1874, was	593
Making the total distributed	20,986
Of which exported to foreign ports	18,873
Leaving consumed (or otherwise to be accounted for) in the United States	2,113

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Judge Sutherland presiding, Assistant District Attorney Nolan prosecuting, Ailshead Reuter pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months. George Brown, charged with stealing $7 50 from the person of Margaret Bansfield, of No. 336 East Sixty-third street, on the 18th of August, was found guilty and sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPT. 17.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

200 Western Union... 79¾
500 do... 79¾
1200 do... 79⅞
300 do...c. 79⅞
10 do... 80⅛
1300 do... 79⅞
900 do... 80
200 do...s3. 79⅞
400 do...b3. 80
400 do... 80
200 do... 79⅞
200 Quicksilver... 34
100 Erie Railway... 34½
300 Pacific Mail... 48⅛
200 do... 48⅛
500 do... 48
700 do... 47⅞
600 do... 47¾
500 do...b3. 48
400 do...s3. 47¾
400 Lake Shore...b3. 76
1500 do... 76
1000 do... 76
10 do... 76⅛
1500 do... 75¾
500 do... 76⅛
500 do...s3. 76
1400 do... 76⅛
500 do...s3. 76¼
2300 do... 76⅜
200 do...c. 76⅜
1200 do...b3. 76½
1000 do... 76⅜
700 do... 76½
100 N. Y. C. & H...b3. 104¼
600 do...s3. 104⅛
300 Rock Island... 101
200 do...c. 101⅛
100 do... 101⅛
100 C., C. & I. C... 9

300 Union Pacific... 34⅝
1700 do... 34½
1300 do... 34⅝
1000 do...b3. 34¾
500 do... 34¾
200 do...s3. 34¾
300 do... 34⅝
800 do...b3. 34⅝
100 do...b3. 34⅝
300 do...s3. 34⅝
200 do... 34⅝
500 St. Paul... 34⅜
500 do...s3. 34
600 do... 34
400 do... 33⅞
100 do... 34
800 do... 33⅞
100 do...s3. 34
100 do...s10. 34
100 do... 34
1300 do... 34⅛
300 do... 34
500 do... 34⅛
500 do...s3. 34
500 St. Paul Pref... 53½
500 North-western... 37
1000 do... 37⅛
500 do... 37
300 do...b3. 37
1700 do... 37⅛
300 do... 37¼
200 do...c. 37⅛
200 do... 37¼
800 do... 37⅛
100 do... 37¼
1200 Tol. & Wab...s3. 33
2000 do... 33⅛
1000 do... 33¼
1000 do... 33
500 do... 32⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 TO 11:30 A. M.

$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new... 116
500 U. S. 6s, '81, C. 118½
5,000 do...b3. 118⅛
45,000 do... 118⅝
9,000 U.S. 5-20 Reg. '65, new... 115⅞
6,500 U. S. 5-20 Reg. '68...b. c. 116¾

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R. 117⅝
50,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67...b. c. 116¼
3,000 do... 117
4,200 U. S. 5s, 10-40 Reg...b. c. 110⅞
50,000 do... 110⅜
4,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C... 111½

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$778 Ohio 6s, '81... 102
5,000 Tenn. 6s, n.x.c. 50⅛
3,000 do... 50
1,000 Ches. & Ohio, 1st coup. on... 49⅝
1,000 C. & N.W. 1st. 97
3,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '87. 95
7,000 N. Y. Cen. 1st M. coup... 107¾
7,000 M. & Es. 7s, '71. 98½
15,000 Cen.Pac.G.bds. 90¾
20,000 U.P.R.R. 1st M. 85⅜
11,000 do... 85¼
1,000 U.P. 7s Ld. Gt. 87¼
16,000 do...b. c. 87½
5,000 U. P. Sink. F'd. 74¼
5,000 do... 74⅜
5,000 Pacific R. of Missouri 1st... 78½
5,000 C.,C.& I.C. 1st. 67¼
5,000 Har. 1st 7s, reg. 107¾
8 Del. & H. Canal... 114⅛
100 Quick. Pref...b. c. 37½
200 do... 38
100 Con. Coal...b. c. 47½
100 Cleve. & Pitts. R. G'td...b. c. 87⅜
$15 do...b. c. 87½
700 West. U. Tel. b. c. 79⅞
100 do...s3. 79¾
1400 do... 79¾
700 do... 79⅞
300 do... 79¾
800 do...b3. 79⅞
400 do...s3. 79¾
200 do... 79¾
100 Pac. Mail S. S. Co. b. c... 48
100 do...b3. 47⅞
600 do...s3. 47¾
200 do... 47¾
1700 do... 47¾
400 do... 47⅞
100 N.Y.C.& H. b. c. c. 104⅛
500 do... 104½
500 do...b. c. 104¼
500 do... 104⅛
200 O. & M. R. b.c.b3. 24⅞
400 do... 24½
200 Erie R. R. b. c. s3 34⅝
100 do... 34½
100 do... 34½
100 do...b3. 34¼
200 do... 34½
100 do...s3. 34¼
400 St.L.I.M.& So.b.c. 15
200 Morris & Essex R. 97
20 C. B. & Q. R. b. c. 102½
100 N.Y.,N.H.& H.b.c. 132
200 Col. C. & I. C. b.c. 9
100 do... 9⅛
20 do... 8¾

2300 L. S. & M.S.R.b.c. 76¼
600 do...s3. 76¼
300 do...b3. 76⅜
200 do... 76⅜
300 do... 76½
1000 do... 76⅜
500 do...s3. 76¼
600 do... 76⅜
700 do...b3. 76⅜
300 do...b3. 76⅝
200 do...s3. 76⅝
300 do... 76⅜
100 C. & R. I. b. c. 101⅛
300 do... 101⅛
100 do...b3. 101¼
100 U. Pac. R. R. b. c. 34⅜
500 do... 34½
100 do...b3. 34½
100 do...s3. 34½
100 do...b3. 34⅝
500 do... 34⅝
100 do... 34⅝
1900 do...s3. 34¾
100 do... 34½
1150 do... 34⅝
400 do... 34⅜
20 do... 34½
700 Tol. & Wab. b. c. 33
300 do... 32⅞
100 do... 32¾
100 do... 32⅞
100 do...s3. 32⅝
100 do... 32⅝
300 do...s3. 32⅝
600 Chi. & N. W. b. c. 37⅛
600 do... 37¼
100 do...s4. 37⅛
100 do...s3. 37⅛
1200 do... 37¼
600 do... 37⅛
100 do... 37¼
100 do... 37⅛
100 do... 37⅛
600 do... 37
200 do... 36⅞
500 do... 36¾
100 do... 36⅜
600 do... 36⅝
300 C. & N.W. Pf. b. c. 55
100 do... 54⅝
100 Chic., Mil. & St. Paul Pref. b. c. 53¾
28 Del., L. & W. b. c. 109¼
500 Chi.,M. & St.P.b.c. 34
200 do... 34
500 do... 34⅛
100 do...b3. 34⅛
700 do... 34
100 do... 34
600 do... 33⅞
1500 do... 33⅞
500 do...b3. 33⅞

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

800 Western Union... 79¾
100 do...s3. 79¾
100 Quicksilver Pref... 38
100 U. S. Express... 66½
800 Pacific Mail... 47⅝
100 do... 47½
900 do... 47¾
100 do...s3. 47⅞
600 do...s3. 47⅝
100 do... 47⅞
20 N. Y. C. & Hud. c. 104⅛
100 do...c. 104⅛
1100 Lake Shore...b3. 76⅛
1200 do... 76⅛
600 Union Pacific... 34⅛
900 do... 34½
400 do...b3. 34⅝
100 C., C. & I. C... 9

100 North-western... 36⅞
400 do...s3. 36⅜
200 do... 36⅜
500 do...b60 36⅝
500 do... 36⅝
100 do... 36¾
400 do... 36⅞
200 Tol. & Wab... 32¾
200 do...b3. 32⅞
300 St. Paul... 33¾
900 do... 33⅞
500 do... 33⅞
400 do... 33⅝
500 do... 33⅛
100 do... 33⅛
200 do...b3. 33⅛
200 do... 33⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65... 114¾
2,000 U. S. 5s.C.'81. 112¼

$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65... 116

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 Mo. 6s, '75... 99⅛
1,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Is. '87s. 91
2,000 Ten. 6s, n. s... 49
10,000 C.,C.&I. C.1st. M...b. c. 66¾
4,000 Tol.&Wab.con. convt...b. c. 55
1,000 Alton & T. H. 1st...b. c. 107
3,000 C., C., C. & I. 1st... 103½
25,000 Un. Pac. 1st... 85⅜
35,000 do... 85⅜
10,000 do...b.c. 85⅜
10,000 U. P. 7s, L. Gt. 87⅝
10,000 Un. Pac. S. Fd. 74½
10,000 do...b.c. 74¼
5,000 Erie 3d... 97½
1,000 Mich So.2d... 100
1,000 C. & N. W.1st. 97
1,000 C., R. I.&P. 7s. 105½
8 Am. Ex. Bank... 112
30 Gal. Nat. B'k.b.c. 130
150 D.&H.Can.Co... 114½
100 Quick. Min. Co... 33⅝
100 W. U. Tel. b. c.b3. 79½
400 do... 79⅞
100 do... 79¾
600 do...b3. 79⅞
100 do... 79⅞
400 do...s5. 79⅞
100 do... 79¾
700 do... 79⅝
600 P. M.S.S.Co...b.c. 47⅞
300 do...b3. 48
200 do... 47⅞
300 do... 47¾
1000 do...s3. 47¾
100 do...b3. 47⅞
200 do...s3. 47¾
400 do... 47⅞
41 Mich. Cen... 73½
200 N.Y.C.&H...b.c. 104
400 do...s3. 104
700 do... 104⅛
1000 do... 104¼
100 do...c. 104¼
5 Chic. & Alt...b.c. 99½
100 Ohio & Miss...b.c. 24¼
100 do...s3. 24
400 do... 24

100 L.S.&M.S...b.c. 76¼
400 do...s3. 76⅜
800 do... 76⅛
500 do...b3. 76¼
200 do... 76⅜
1300 do... 76⅜
2400 do... 76⅜
100 do... 76⅜
200 do... 76⅝
1000 do... 76⅛
1500 do... 76⅛
100 Cl. & P., Guar.b.c. 87¼
100 Un. Pac...b. c. s3. 34⅛
1500 do... 34½
1000 do... 34½
300 do...b3. 34⅝
2100 do... 34⅜
2800 do...b3. 34⅜
100 do... 34⅝
200 C. & N. W...b. c. 37
400 do... 36⅞
200 do... 36¾
100 do... 36⅞
100 do...b3. 36⅜
300 do...s3. 36⅞
100 do... 37
100 do...b3. 36⅞
400 do... 36¾
500 do...s3. 36⅜
500 Erie...b. c. 34⅛
100 do... 34¼
100 C. & R.I...b. c. b3. 101⅛
100 C.M.&St.P.b.c.b3. 33⅝
100 do... 33⅞
200 do... 33¾
100 do... 33⅞
200 do... 33⅛
20 do... 33¼
1200 do... 33⅛
900 do... 33⅛
1400 do... 33⅜
700 do... 33⅝
200 C.M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 52¾
100 Tol.,W.&W...b.c. 32¼
500 do... 32⅜
200 do... 32⅞
15 P.,Ft. W.&C. Gd... 93
100 St. L., I. M. & So... 15½

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$20,000 Un. Pac. 1st... 85⅛
2,000 Cl.&Tol.S'k.F... 103
300 West. Un... 79⅝
1200 do... 79½
100 Quicksilver... 33½
100 Quicksilver Pf... 39
1800 Pac. Mail... 47½
20 N. Y. C. & H...x.d. 100½
100 do... 100¼
300 Erie...b3. 34¼
600 do... 34⅛
500 Lake Shore... 76⅛
700 do... 76
100 do... 76
300 do...s3. 75⅞
100 do...s10. 75⅞
500 do... 75⅝
300 do...b3. 76
2000 do... 76⅛
500 do... 76¼
400 St. Paul... 33¾
200 do...b3. 33⅜
200 do... 33¼
100 do... 33⅝
700 do... 33¼

22 Harlem... 126½
100 do... 126¼
100 Ohio & Miss...s3. 24
500 Un. Pac... 34⅝
500 do...s3. 34½
600 do...b3. 34½
300 do... 34⅜
800 do... 34⅝
100 do...s3. 34½
200 do... 34⅝
1500 North-western... 36½
600 do... 36⅜
100 do... 36⅜
600 do... 36⅜
100 do... 36⅜
500 do... 36⅜
200 At. & Pac. Pf... 12⅛
300 Rock Island... 101
200 do... 100⅞
700 do... 101
400 do... 101⅛
600 Tol. & Wab... 32⅝
400 do...b3. 32¾
100 do... 32⅝

THURSDAY, Sept. 17—P. M.

The commercial and financial situation has been without new feature to-day, and was generally firm in tone, though speculation was slightly depressed in consequence of the unfavorable state of the weather. In the Wall Street markets the usual good feeling prevailed, and the effect of the late downward movement—which was the result of the Granger litigation against Wisconsin railways—has about exhausted itself, and the whole market shows some recovery from the low prices which that now-departed bugbear imposed in its first stages. At the Stock Exchange business was quite active, the total sales reaching over 155,000 shares, with the leading transactions in Lake Shore, Union Pacific, North-western, St. Paul, Western Union, and Wabash. At the opening the list showed an improvement of ⅛@½ ℘ cent. compared with the final prices of yesterday's sales, and later a further advance of ⅛@⅜ ℘ cent., excepting in Pacific Mail, which dropped from 48¼ to 47⅝. Lake Shore and Union Pacific were firm at 76½@76¼, and 34⅝@34¾ respectively, at the First Call, while the other leading active shares were quite steady at good prices. The dealings up to this time, however, had not exhibited any noteworthy briskness. In the midday sales there was a decline of ⅛ to ⅜ in the whole list, Union Pacific and Western Union being least affected, while North-west and St. Paul exhibited the largest falling off. The Second Board was characterized by a more active spirit, and the sales were quite extensive in Lake Shore, Union Pacific, North-western, and St. Paul, with a steady tone in the market. In the last hour of business North-western fell to 36½, St. Paul to 33¼, Pacific Mail to 47½, Erie to 34⅛, and Wabash to 32¾. The other leading stocks were firm at or near the closing prices of yesterday, Lake Shore, however, being ⅜ ℘ cent. higher and Rock Island ¼ ℘ cent. New-York Central also showed some improvement in the final sales, being quoted at 100¼ ex dividend, equivalent to 104¼, and Harlem sold up to 126¼ against 125¼ at the close yesterday. The monetary situation is unchanged in any important respect, call loans being still done at 2@2½ ℘ cent., and prime discounts 5@7 ℘ cent. But two of the City Banks have thus far responded to Treasurer Spinner's request for a further 5 ℘ cent. deposit on circulation, while, on the part of the majority of them, the disinclination toward compliance is strongly marked. Gold opened at 110, and later declined to 109¾ on the development of a reassuring feeling in regard to the complications in Louisiana. The closing price was 109⅞. The rates on Gold Loans were 2 ℘ cent. for carrying balances, and 2 ℘ cent. and "flat" for borrowing. Government Bonds were steady on a quiet market, with sales of $50,000 sixes of 1881, coupon, at 118½@118⅝; $50,000 5-20s, coupon, of 1867, at 116¼@117, and $50,000 registered 10-40s at 110⅞@110¾. The United States Sub-Treasurer paid out $36,000 in redemption of called bonds, $47,000 for interest, and received $525,000 for Customs duties. In the sale of $500,000 Government Gold the awards were made at prices ranging from 109.78 to 109.86. Foreign Exchanges closed steady at $4 83½@$4 84 for bankers' 60 days' sterling bills, and $4 86@$4 86½ for demand, actual selling rates. Continentals were quiet and without change: Reichmarks, 94⅝@95½; cables, 95⅞@96; prime Paris, 5.17½@5.15. London advices announce that the Bank of England rate was not changed at the weekly meeting of Directors to-day, and is therefore still 3 ℘ cent. The Bank gained £121,000 bullion on balance during the week, and £5,000 to-day. The proportion of Bank reserves to liabilities is 49¾ ℘ cent., against 48⅞ ℘ cent. last week. The market for American Securities is easy.

Railway Mortgages here have been quiet, excepting in the Union Pacific issues, and in these there has been notable activity, the sales embracing over $120,000 First, at advancing prices, from 85⅜ to 85¾; $30,000 Sinking Funds at 74¼ to 74½, and $27,000 Land Grants at 87¼ to 87⅝. In State Securities Ohio 6s of 1881 sold at 102; Tennessee 6s, new, ex coupon, 50@50⅛; Missouri 6s of '75 at 99⅛; Hannibal and St. Joseph issue, '87s, at 91, and new series Tennessee 6s at 49. Bank Shares were dull, the only transactions being light, in Gallatin at 130 and American Exchange at 112.

The closing prices of to-day compare as follows with those of Wednesday's final sales:

Closing Quotations—SEPT. 17.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States new 5s, coup., '81	112¼	112¼
U. S. 5-20s, coup., '62	112⅛	112
U. S. 5-20s, coup., '67	117¼	117
American Gold	110	109⅞
Bills on London, 60 days'	$4 83½@$4 84	$4 83½@$4 84
New-York Central and Hudson	104	*100¼
Chicago and Rock Island	100⅞	101⅛
Pacific Mail	48⅛	47½
St. Paul Common	33¾	33¼
St. Paul Preferred	53	52¾
Western Union	79⅝	79½
Union Pacific	34½	34½
Lake Shore	75⅞	76¼
Toledo and Wabash	32⅞	32¾
North-western Common	36½	36⅛
North-western Preferred	54⅜	54⅝
Delaware and Lackawanna	109⅛	109¾
New-Jersey Central	104¼	104¼
Panama	113	112½
Erie	34⅜	34⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	24⅛	24
C., C. and Ind. Central	8¾	8¾
Harlem	125¼	126¼

*Ex-dividend.

The extreme range of prices in Stocks and the number of Shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
*New-York Central	100½	100¼	4,490
Harlem	126½	126¼	122
Erie	34½	34⅛	2,500
Lake Shore	76½	75¾	36,510
Wabash	33⅛	32⅝	10,000
North-western	37½	36⅛	20,340
North-western Preferred	55	54⅝	400
Rock Island	101¼	100⅞	4,000
Fort Wayne	93	93	15
Milwaukee & St. Paul	34⅛	33	21,720
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pref	53½	52¾	400
Pittsburg	87½	87¼	215
Del., Lack. & Western	109¼	109¼	23
Michigan Central	73½	73½	41
Union Pacific	34¾	34⅜	24,270
C., C. & Indiana Central	9	8¾	620
Ohio and Mississippi	24¼	24	700
Iron Mountain	15½	15	500
Western Union	80⅛	79½	14,910
Atlantic & Pacific Preferred	12⅛	12⅛	200
Pacific Mail	48¼	47½	13,500
Quicksilver	34	33⅝	400
Quicksilver Preferred	39	37½	500
United States Express	66½	66½	100
Consolidated Coal	47½	47½	100
Delaware & Hudson Canal	114½	114½	158
Total sales			155,539

*Ex interest.

The latest quotations of prices for Government Bonds are the following:

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. Currency, 6s	117¼	117¾
U. S. 6s, 1881, Registered	117⅜	117⅝
U. S. 6s, 1881, Coupons	118½	118⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Registered	112⅜	112¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Coupons	112⅜	112¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Registered	114⅛	114½
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Coupon	115¼	115¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Registered	114¾	115
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Coupons	115⅞	116⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new, Registered	115	115¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new, Coupons	115¾	116
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Registered	116¼	116½
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Coupons	117	117⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Registered	116½	117
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Coupons	117	117¼
U. S. 10-40s, Registered	110⅝	110⅞
U. S. 10-40s, Coupons	111	111¼
U. S. 5s, 1881, Registered	112	112¼
U. S. 5s, 1881, Coupons	112	112¼
Central Pacific Gold Bonds	90¾	90⅞
Western Pacific Gold Bonds		83

The transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank resulted as follows:

Gross Clearings	$38,379,000
Gold Balances	1,653,656
Currency Balances	1,831,382

And at the Clearing-house as follows:

Currency Exchanges	$70,998,367
Currency balances	3,129,396
Gold Exchanges	10,412,248
Gold balances	1,447,284

The following are the bids made at the Exchange Board for various State Securities:

Ark. 6s, Funded... 12
Ark.7s, L.R.&F.S.Is. 8
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R... 8
Ar.7s,L.R.P.B.&N.O. 8
Ark.7s,M.O. & R. R. 8
Ark. 7s, Ar. Cen. R. 8
California 7s... 111
Connecticut 6s... 103
Indiana 5s... 101
Ill. Coup. 6s, '77... 100½
Ill. Coup. 6s, '79... 100½
Ill. War Loan... 102
Kentucky 6s... 100
Louisiana 6s... 21
Mich. 6s, '78-'79... 102⅜
Mich. 6s, '83... 102⅜
Mich. 7s, '90... 104
Fund. bs., due in '94. 92½
L.bs.,due'81 to'91,inc. 93⅛
N. Y. R. Bounty L... 107½
N. Y. C. Bounty L... 107½
N. Y. 6s, Can. L. '74. 108
N. Y. 6s, Can. L. '75. 108
N. Y. 6s, Can. L. '77. 108
N. Y. 6s, Can. L. '78. 108
N. Y. 6s, Gold R.,'87. 108
N. Y. 6s, Gold C.,'87. 108

N. Y. 6s, Gold L.,'83. 109
N. Y. 6s, Gold L.,'91. 109
N. Y. 5s, Gold L.,'75. 105
N. Y. 5s, Gold L.,'76. 105
N. C. 6s,old,Jan.&Ju. 20
N. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct... 20
N. C. N. C. R.,J.&J. 40
N. C. N. C. R.,A.&O. 40
N. C. N. C. R., coup. off Jan. & July... 28
N. C. N. C. R., coup. off April & Oct... 28
N. C. Fund. Act '66. 15
N. C. Fund. Act '68. 15
N. C. new bs., J. & J. 12½
Ohio 6s, '75... 100
Ohio 6s, '81... 103
Ohio 6s, '86... 103
Rhode Island 6s... 103¼
South Carolina 6s... 30
S. C. Non-Fund. bs... 6¼
Tenn. 6s, old, x c... 50
Virginia 6s, old... 28
Va. 6s, new bs., '66... 28
Va. 6s, Consol. bs... 52¼
Va.6s,Con. bs.,2d ser. 37

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bs... 103½
Alb. & Sus. 2d bs... 99
Ches. & O. 6s 1st... 49⅝
Chic. & Alton 1st... 106
Joliet & Chic. 1st... 104
La. & Mo. 1st, guar. 92
St. L., J. & C. 1st... 95
Chic., B.& Q.8p.c.1st. 110
Chic., R. I. & P... 105¼

L. Shore C. C. 2d... 90
L. Shore C. R. 2d... 92
Mich. C. C. 7s, 1902... 98¼
Mich. 1st 8s, '82 S. F. 111
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83... 95⅜
N. Y. Cen. 6s R. E... 92
N. Y. Cen. 6s Sub... 92
N. Y. C. & H. 1st C. 107⅝
N. Y. C. & H. 1st R... 107½

M.&S.P.1st7.3.10'D. [illegible]
Gal. & Chic. Ext. [illegible]
Chic. & Mil. 1st [illegible]
C.,C.,C.& I. 1st [illegible]
Del., L. & W. 2d [illegible]
Del., L. & W. 7s C. [illegible]
Morris & E. 1st [illegible]
Morris & E. 7s of '71 [illegible]
Erie 1st Ext. [illegible]
Erie 2d 7s, '79 [illegible]
Erie 3d 7s, '83 [illegible]
Erie 4th 7s [illegible]
Long Dock bds. [illegible]
H. & St. Jo. L. G. [illegible]
H. & St. Jo. C. [illegible]
D. & Sioux C. 1st [illegible]
D. & Sioux C. 2d D. [illegible]
Cedar F. & M. 1st [illegible]
Mich. So. 7 p. c. [illegible]
M.So.&N.I.S.F.7p.c. [illegible]
Clev. & Tol. S. F. [illegible]
Clev. & Tol. n. bds. [illegible]
Clev., P. & A. o. b. [illegible]
Clev., P. & A. n. b. [illegible]
Det., M. & T. 1st [illegible]
Buff. & Erie n. bds. [illegible]
Buff. & S. L. [illegible]
L. Shore Div. bds. [illegible]
L. Shore C. C. 1st [illegible]

[illegible]

And the following for City Bank Shares.

America	148	Mechanics'	134
American Exch'ge	112½	Merchants'	118
Bkrs' & Brkrs' Ass.	115	Merchants' Exch'ge	106½
Chatham	130	Metropolitan	127
City	300	New-York	120
Commerce	118	North America	90½
Continental	87½	Pacific	165
Corn Exchange	129	Park	137
Fourth National	99	Peoples'	140
Gallatin National	130	Phenix	97
Hanover	100	Union of New-York	110
Irving	135	Union	139
Manhattan	150		

There were eighteen bids made at the Sub-Treasury sale of $500,000 Gold to-day, the proposals aggregating $1,930,000, and ranging in price from 109.86 to 109.50. The awards were made at prices ranging from 109.78 to 109.86, as follows:

Horace Manuel & Co.
$200,000...109.79@109.85
W. H. Duff.
25,000...109.78¼
Hatch & Foote.
22,000...109.78@109.80
J. T. Bates & Co.
4,000...109.78
J. B. Colgate & Co.
34,000...109.78@109.81

Martin & Runyon.
$165,000...109.78@109.86
B. Weber.
4,000...109.78
G. C. Magoun.
13,000...109.80
Kennedy, H. & Co.
23,000...109.78
$500,000 Total.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—SEPT. 17.

Telegraphed to E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	101	101¼
City 6s, New	101	[illegible]
Camden and Amboy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pennsylvania Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh Valley	[illegible]	[illegible]
Catawissa Preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia and Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh Navigation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh Gold Loan	96½	97

The earnings of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad for the second week in August were $165,200, against $277,620 in the corresponding week of August, 1873.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 17, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	[illegible]	Moss, bales	[illegible]
Bees-wax, pkgs	[illegible]	Spirits Turp., bbls	[illegible]
Cotton, bales	3,105	Tar, bbls	[illegible]
Copper, cakes	[illegible]	Pitch, bbls	[illegible]
Eggs, bbls	[illegible]	Resin, bbls	3,673
Flour, bbls	[illegible]	Crude turp., bbls	[illegible]
Wheat, bushels	127,515	Pork, pkgs	[illegible]
Corn, bushels	82,830	Cutmeats, pkgs	[illegible]
Oats, bushels	24,600	Lard, pkgs	[illegible]
Malt, bushels	[illegible]	Lard, kegs	[illegible]
Grass-seed, bags	[illegible]	Butter, pkgs	[illegible]
Flax-seed, bags	[illegible]	Cheese, pkgs	13,059
Beans, bbls	[illegible]	Tallow, pkgs	[illegible]
Peas, bushels	[illegible]	Rice, pkgs	[illegible]
Corn-meal, bags	[illegible]	Starch, pkgs	[illegible]
Hemp, bales	[illegible]	Tea, halfchests	[illegible]
Hops, bales	[illegible]	Lead, pigs	[illegible]
Hides, bales	[illegible]	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	[illegible]
Leather, sides	8,326	Whisky, bbls	[illegible]

The export clearances for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, were as follows:

By the steamer Italy, for Liverpool—28 pks. Leather, 30,435 bushels Wheat, [illegible] sacks Oil-cake, 50 hhds. Tallow, [illegible] bbls. Resin, 140 hhds. Tobacco, [illegible] pks. Clocks, 10 bbls. Apples, 7,200 Staves.

By the bark Victoria, for Gibraltar—[illegible] Refined Petroleum.

By the bark J. F. Pust, for Stettin—[illegible]

By the bark Lochee, for London—[illegible]

By the steamer Frisia, for Hamburg—[illegible] 2,356 bbls. Resin, 2 Cars, [illegible] Lard, 19 cks. Grease, 200 bbls. [illegible] 10 pks. Honey, 550 bags Coffee, [illegible] bdls. Bone, 33 cases Cigars, [illegible] Leather, 80 trunks, 5 cases [illegible] 1,000 bxs. Extract Logwood, [illegible] cases Sewing-machines, 20 [illegible] Lamps, 375 Hides, 500 bxs. [illegible] bbls. Maizena, 4 pks. Furs, [illegible] Cheese.

By the bark Harvest Moon, for Beyrout—10,000 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer W. A. Scholten, for Rotterdam—[illegible] sides Leather, 6 pks. Castings, [illegible] bags Seed, 50,404 bushels Wheat, [illegible] hhds. Tobacco, 2 Buggies, [illegible] Beef, 13 pks. Agricultural Implements, [illegible] per, 28 pks. Machinery, 50 bbls. [illegible] Staves, 18 cases Handles, [illegible]

CANDLES—Have been selling [illegible] our last, with Adamantine quoted at 13c.@17c. [illegible] raffine, 26c.@27c.; Sperm, patent, [illegible] 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c. [illegible]

COAL—Has been in rather better request [illegible] Cannel quoted firm at $18@ [illegible] $11; American Gas, $7@$7 [illegible] $6 50@$7, and Anthracite at [illegible]

COCOA—Has been generally quiet [illegible] Maracaibo quoted at 26c.@30c.; [illegible] Guayaquil at 10c.@11c., and San Domingo at 7c.@ 7¼c., gold.

COTTON—For early delivery has been unsettled and weak, with a moderate business. [illegible] ported of 842 bales, of which [illegible] including 835 to spinners and [illegible] deliveries have been ruling a [illegible] erate demand, closing weak at [illegible] 15 9-32c.@15 5-16c. for October, [illegible] ber, 15 13-32c.@15 7-16c. for December, [illegible] January, 15 13-16c.@15 27-32c. [illegible] for March, 16 7-16c.@16½c. for April [illegible] The sales have been as follows: [illegible] M.—September, 300 bales, [illegible] 15 9-16c.; October, 200 bales, [illegible] 15⅜c.; November, 300 bales, [illegible] bales, 15 15-32c.; January, 700 bales, [illegible] ruary, 500 bales, 15 29-32c.; May, [illegible] tal, 3,500 bales. Sales to-day up [illegible] 100 bales, 15⅛c.; 500 bales, [illegible] 15⅜c.; 500 bales, 15 21-32c.; 400 [illegible] ber, 100 bales, 15 7-16c.; 100 [illegible] bales, 15⅝c.; 200 bales, 15 13-32c. [illegible] 100 bales, 15 13-32c.; 100 bales, [illegible] 15 11-32c.; 400 bales, 15 5-16c. [illegible] 15 13-32c.; 100 bales, 15 11-32c. [illegible] 100 bales, 15 11-32c.; December, 300 [illegible] bales, 15 17-32c.; 300 bales, [illegible] 15 17-32c.; January, 800 bales, [illegible] 15 23-32c.; 500 bales, 15 11-16c.; [illegible] 15 15-16c.; 200 bales, 15 29-32c. [illegible] bales, 16¼c.; April, 100 [illegible] Total—9,500 bales. Grand Total [illegible] The receipts at this port to-day were [illegible] cluding 1,420 bales from Galveston, [illegible] Port Royal, 1,214 bales from Savannah, [illegible] from Newbern, and 43 bales [illegible] The receipts at the shipping ports [illegible] were 3,719 bales, and thus far this week [illegible] against 11,693 bales same time last [illegible] ceipts at all the ports since Sept. 1 [illegible] 42,721 bales, against 43,068 bales [illegible] vious year. Consolidated (four days) [illegible] Britain, 2,338 bales; to the Continent, [illegible] in New-York, 39,977 bales; consolidated [illegible] ports, 102,661 bales. The following [illegible] based on Cotton in store, running in [illegible] than half a grade above or below the [illegible]

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅝	13⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Ordinary	14⅞	15	[illegible]	[illegible]
Strict Good Ordinary	15⅜	15½	[illegible]	[illegible]
Low Middling	15⅞	16	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling	16¾	16⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Middling	18	18⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]

COFFEE—Has been ruling firm, with less demand. Sales have been reported of 125 bags [illegible] cus, on private terms, and 2,000 bags [illegible] Atlas, 17c.@18c., gold....Stock of Rio [illegible] first hands, to-day, estimated at 51,060 [illegible] 47,803 bags at the outports, with 52,54[illegible] afloat and loading for the United States [illegible] ments in other than Rio and Santos have been moderate, and (part previously reported) thus: 2,000 mats Singapore, 3,481 bags [illegible] 2,328 bags Costa Rica, 336 bags Porto Rico, [illegible] San Domingo, 102 bags Angostura, 82 bags [illegible] bags Laguayra, sold in lots for consumption [illegible] range; 358 bags San Domingo going forward [illegible] burg from first hands. Stock of other [illegible] Santos, in first hands, to-day, 53,929 bags [illegible] mats. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary [illegible] @15c.; fair, 16½c.@16¾c.; good, 18c.@ [illegible] 19½c.@19¾c., gold, ℘ lb., 60 days' credit [illegible] lots, 14¾c.@20½c., gold; Java, 22c.@27[illegible] 15½c.@19c.; Porto Rico, 16½c.@18½c.; [illegible] 16c.@19c.; Mexican, 17c.@18c.; San Domingo [illegible] 15c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18½c.; Ceylon, [illegible] Savanilla, 15c.@19c.; Curacoa, 15½c.@[illegible] maica, 16c.@18c., gold, ℘ lb.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been in more [illegible] held with firmness. Staves, hhd., have [illegible] within the range of $100@$200; do., [illegible] $260; do., bbl., $80@$135; Box Shooks, [illegible] Pine Shooks, $6 50@$7; Sugar Shooks, [illegible] $2 10@$2 65; Molasses do., $2 20@$2 25 [illegible] @$40.

CORDAGE—Has been without material change [illegible] values, on a limited trade, in most kinds. [illegible] age, size above 12-thread, quoted nominally [illegible] 15c.; do., 6-thread and 9-thread, 15½c. [illegible] in diameter,) 17c.; do., 12-thread, (¼ inch [illegible] 16½c.; Manila Bay Rope, 16½c.; Manila C[illegible] Rope, Yarns, 18c.; do. do., 6-thread and 9-th[illegible] Tarred Manila, 15½c.; fine-thread Manila, [illegible] 17c.; Russia Bolt Rope, 15c.; Sisal Rope, size [illegible] thread, 11½c.; do., 6-thread and 9-thread, 1[illegible] 12-thread and Hay Rope, 12½c.; New-Zealand [illegible] size above 12-thread, 12½c.; do. do., 6-th[illegible] thread, (¾ inch and 5-16 inch,) 13½c.; do. do. [illegible] (¾ inch,) and Hay Rope, 13c.

EGGS—Have been quoted stronger in price [illegible] demand, ranging from 20c.@26c. for ordinary [illegible] choice, main call having been for stock [illegible] from 21c.@23c. for fair to prime.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in rather more demand, and somewhat firmer, with the main call for shipping extras, in lines [illegible] the range of $5 25@$5 55 for standard to [illegible] extras, partly for forward delivery. Receipts [illegible] and current offerings on a restricted scale. [illegible] since our last have been 16,700 bbls. of all grades, [illegible] cluding Sour Flour at $4 50@$5 [illegible]; poor to choice [illegible] $3 40@$4 10, chiefly at $3 75@$3 90; inferior [illegible] Superfine State and Western at $4 30@$5 [illegible] $4 70@$4 90; inferior to very good Extra [illegible] $5 10@$5 60, mainly at $5 30@$5 55; [illegible] in very fancy do. and City Mills Extras at $5 60@$6 30; very poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $5 50@$6 60, chiefly within the range of $5 30@$5 60; poor to choice round-hoop Ohio at $5 10@$6 60; poor to choice Minnesota Extra, for shipping, at $5 35@$6 10; Western Trade and Family Extras, Spring Wheat stock, $5 45@$7 60; Western Trade and Family Extras, Red and Amber Winter Wheat stock, $5 50@$7 65; Western White Wheat Extras, $5 65@$8 25; St. Louis Extras, $5 25@$8 25. Extra Genesee, $5 50@$7 75; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $5 60@$8 50, with some very fancy brands quoted much higher....Included in the sales have been 7,400 bbls. shipping Extras, (part to arrive,) on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour steady, and in moderate request. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,050 bbls., in lots, at $4 80@$6 75 for fair to choice Shipping and Trade Extras, and $6 75@$8 75 for ordinary to very choice Family Extra, ℘ bbl....Canada Flour continues quite dull and nominal....Rye Flour has been in good request within the range of from $4 30@$5 60 for Fine to very choice Superfine; sales, 490 bbls., chiefly at $5 20@$5 55 for Superfine; ℘ bbl....Corn-meal has been moderately sought after at from $4 15@$4 75 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western, $4 20@$4 50 for Jersey, and $5 10@$5 25 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 580 bbls., in lots....Corn-meal, in sacks, $1 70@$2 05 ℘ 100 lbs....Oat-meal quiet at $7@$7 50 ℘ bbl.

GRAIN.—Spring Wheat has been moderately active, but at rather lower prices, especially for new crop, which has been offering more freely. The demand has been mainly from export buyers. Winter Wheat has been less sought after at less buoyant rates. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 187,000 bushels, (part to arrive soon,) at $1 25@$1 31 for No. 1 Spring, mostly car stock; $1 23@$1 25 for old No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, the latter rate for strictly prime, afloat, with No. 1 Duluth Spring, on private terms, quoted at about $1 27; $1 20@$1 22 for old No. 2 Minnesota Spring, odd lots; $1 16½@$1 18 for new No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, (part last evening,) closing at $1 17 for prime, afloat; $1 15@$1 17½ for ordinary to choice new No. 2 North-west Spring, mainly at $1 15½@$1 16 for fair to good average stock, afloat; $1 14@$1 16 for new No. 2 Chicago Spring, chiefly at $1 15@$1 16 for fair to strictly prime, afloat; $1 11@$1 13 for new No. 3 Spring, mostly at $1 12 for Chicago, afloat; $1 12@$1 26 for ungraded Spring, car stock; $1 24@$1 27½ for new Amber Western, the latter rate for very choice Amber Detroit, (last evening;) $1 17@$1 24 for poor to very choice new Red Western; $1 25@$1 40 for inferior to choice White Western....Corn has been in very brisk demand, largely on export account, though, in part, for home trade purposes, and on speculation, at an advance of fully 1½c. a bushel, closing strong on restricted offerings, for prompt and forward delivery. The business has been almost wholly in sailing vessel Mixed Western. Yellow and White, scarce, and generally held above the views of purchasers, checking operations. Sales have been reported since our last of 211,000 bushels, (part to arrive soon,) at 94c.@96c. for Mixed Western, in store and afloat, chiefly within the range of 94½c.@95½c., afloat, and closing firmly at 96c. for strictly prime, early delivery; 95c.@96½c. for Yellow Western, and 96c.@$1 for White do., odd lots. And for forward delivery, of prime Mixed Western, 8,000 bushels, last week in September, at equal to 95c.; 16,000 bushels, remainder of September, at 95c., closing with 95½c. reported bid, and up to 97c. asked; and 32,000 bushels, October options, at 94½c.@95c. ℘ bushel....Rye quoted steady on a moderate inquiry. Sales, 1,500 bushels new crop State at 95c. ℘ bushel....Barley in some demand, but bids run low, impeding operations. Values yet nominal....Barley-malt quiet at about former rates. Sales, 1,000 bushels Two-rowed State at $1 30 ℘ bushel....Oats have been in comparatively limited supply, and under an active demand, chiefly on trade account, prices have advanced 2c.@3c. a bushel, closing buoyantly. Sales have been reported since our last of 92,000 bushels, (part for early arrival,) at 60c.@65½c. for very poor to strictly prime new Mixed Western, chiefly at 65c.@65½c. for the best samples; 63c.@67c. for inferior to prime new White Western, mostly at 66c.@67c. for about good to prime; 66c.@67c. for new White State, and 63c.@65c. for new Mixed State. For forward delivery, prime new Mixed Western, September and October options, were in demand at 63c., but were held at 65c. ℘ bushel....Feed in more request within the range of $21@$33 ℘ ton.

GUNNY-BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been generally inactive since our last, at about previous rates. We quote: Bags at 11¾c.@12c.; Calcutta Bagging at 10¼c.@10½c.; Domestic Bagging at 14c.@14½c.

HAY AND STRAW—Bale Hay has been quoted steady, on a moderate inquiry, with shipping stock, fair to prime, quoted at 55c.@65c., and the range of retailing qualities at from 75c.@$1 05 ℘ 100 lbs. Clover Hay, 55c.@70c. Straw has been selling less freely, with Oat quoted at from 40c.@55c., and Rye at 50c.@70c. ℘ 100 lbs.

HEMP—There has been very little call for Hemp, and values have been somewhat unsettled, though having been quoted nominally as before. Jute Butts have been in some request at steady rates. Sales have been reported of 400 bales Jute Butts at 2¾c. We quote American Hemp at $140@$150 for undressed, and $220@$285 for dressed, ℘ ton; Manila, 8c.@9½c.; Sisal, 6¾c., gold; Jute, 3¼c.@5½c., gold; Jute Butts, 2⅝c.@2 11-16c., currency, ℘ lb.; North River Flax, 15c.@17c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canada, 15c.@18c.

HIDES—Have been quiet and hardly as firm. Sales have been reported of 118 New-Orleans, 123 do. Kips, 250 Wet-salted West India, 300 Dry-salted Maracaibo, 1,000 Dry Texas Kips, 1,000 Green-salted Texas, 100 Wet-salted Mexican, and 125 Dry Carthagena on private terms.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Laths have been more freely offered and purchased, within our range of from $1 50@$1 60 for Eastern, ℘ thousand. Lime has been in moderate request since our last, with common Rockland quoted at $1 10@$1 25, and Lump at $1 60@$1 75; State at $1@$1 25 ℘ bbl.; Portland Cement, $4 25@$4 50; Roman, $4 25@$4 50; Rosendale, $1 25@$1 40 for home use and shipment, ℘ bbl. There has been a restricted business reported in Lumber, within our previous range, with Eastern Spruce quoted at $17@$20 for lots to order, and $14@$16 50 for cargoes; Southern Pine, $23@$30; White Pine Boards, $27 50@$35; Black Walnut, 6½c.@25c. ℘ superficial foot; Shingles within the range of $7@$10 for Extra Shaved Pine, and $17@$27 for Cypress.

MOLASSES—Has been quiet and unchanged; stock in first hands to-day estimated at 3,442 hhds. Porto Rico, 933 hhds. English Islands, and 1,500 bbls. New-Orleans. We quote: Cuba Muscovado Refining (50 test,) 31½c.; Grocery do. at 40c.@48c.; Cuba Centrifugal, 25c.@37c.; Porto Rico, 42c.@68c., the latter for fancy; Barbados, 44c.@46c.; Demerara, 38c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 76c.@83c., the latter for fancy.

NAVAL STORES—Resin continued in good demand; sales have been reported of 2,000 bbls. Strained, part at $2 30; 350 bbls. good Strained and No. 2 at $2 35; 1,000 bbls. No. 2 and Low No. 1 at $2 70; 300 bbls. Strained and No. 2 at $2 30@$2 35; 700 bbls. Pale at $5 50; 200 bbls. do. at $5, and 250 bbls. good Strained at $2 35. Spirits Turpentine has been in fair demand, with sales of 1,080 bbls. at 33½c. for merchantable, and 35c. for New-York bbls., of the latter 1,000 bbls., and 1,500 bbls. in Wilmington on private terms.

PETROLEUM—Firmer and in more request; Crude, in bulk, sold since our last to the extent of 7,000 bbls., for early deliveries, at 4⅞c....Refined in good demand, with early deliveries quoted at 12½c.@12 3-16c., and [illegible] reported since our last of 12,000 bbls., closing at 12½c.@12c. And at Philadelphia early deliveries quoted at 11½c.@12c....Refined, in cases, 17c.@17¼c....Of Naphtha 5,000 bbls. sold at 10½c.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been sparingly dealt in, though steadily held. Sales have been reported of 300 bbls., September, at $24, and late yesterday 500 bbls., October, at $24, and 500 bbls., buyer's option, October, $24 12½@$24 20. Dressed Hogs have been in moderate demand at 9c.@9¼c. for Grass-fed, and 9¼c.@9½c. for Chicago Corn-fed. Bacon has been held at higher prices, closing at 13½c.@13¾c., with sales of 130 bxs. early in the day at 13¼c. Cut Meats have been selling at firm prices; 1,100 loose Pickled Shoulders were sold at 8½c.; 15,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies on private terms, and 20 bxs. Clear Bellies, at [illegible]; 500 loose Smoked Shoulders, 9½c., and 200 loose Smoked Hams, 14¼c.@15¼c. Western Steam Lard opened weaker at 15c. for cash but closing firm at 15⅛c. with a moderate trade. Sales have been reported of 1,500 tcs. for September; 500 tcs. for do. at 15⅛c.; 40 tcs. for prompt, at 15c.; 750 tcs., sellers' option balance of year, 12 5-16c., closing with 12⅝c. asked; sellers' option months quoted at 12¼c.; of City Steam sales have been reported of 175 tcs. at 14¼c.@14½c., closing [illegible]. Refined has been in rather more demand, [illegible] 15c. on the spot, and 13c.@13¼c. for December [illegible] for Continental lots, and 14⅞c.@15c. for [illegible] parcels....Beef has been quiet. We quote job [illegible] $13 50 for Plain Mess, $13 50@$15 for Extra [illegible] $20@$21 50 for Prime Mess, $22@$23 for [illegible] $24@$25 for Extra do., ℘ tierce....Beef [illegible] for best summer-cured Western....Butter [illegible] held quite firmly within the previous range, [illegible] inquiry.

RICE—Has been quoted weak in price, on a limited [illegible] all kinds, with Carolina quoted at $6 75@ [illegible] common to strictly choice; Rangoon at $6@ [illegible] $2 75@$3, gold, in bond, and Patna, [illegible] $7 25 ℘ 100 lbs. Stock of Rangoon estimated [illegible] 500 bags.

SALT—Has been in moderately active demand since [illegible] with Liverpool Ground quoted at $1 10; Liverpool [illegible] at $1 65@$2 85, from store; Turk's Island, [illegible] 28c.@30c.

SALTPETRE—Has been quite nominal at 5½c., gold, [illegible] last sale was reported at 4 11-16c., gold, in [illegible]

SEEDS—Grass Seeds have been comparatively quiet at about previous prices. Clover quoted at 10¼c.@ [illegible] Rough Flax at $2 02½@$2 05; Timothy [illegible] ℘ bushel. Old Clover scarce. New [illegible] sparingly as yet. Calcutta Linseed [illegible] at $2 35, gold, ℘ 56 lbs.

SPICES—Have been in somewhat better request, in a [illegible] since our last, with Mace quoted at $1 18 [illegible] common to choice; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1 10 [illegible] 23c.@23½c.; Cloves at 43c.@44c.; East [illegible] 21½c.@22½c.; White Pepper at 25c.@ [illegible] 12¾c.@13c.; Ginger at 12c.@12½c.

SUGARS—Have again been in fair demand and ruling [illegible] have been reported of 1,460 hhds. and [illegible] including 285 hhds. Martinique at 8⅛c.; [illegible] Centrifugal; 525 do., 9½c.; 1,500 [illegible] bxs. Clayed at 9 1-16c.; 275 bxs. do. [illegible] Muscovado, 8⅜c.@8½c.; and late yes[illegible] Centrifugal on private terms. We [illegible] Refining strong at $8 31¼; good do., [illegible] do., $8 62½; fair to very choice Gro[illegible] No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 9c.@ [illegible] to stock quoted at 8¾c. asked; Manila bags, [illegible] Molasses Sugar, 7¾c.@8⅛c.; Melado, 5¼c. [illegible] Sugars have been in active demand, [illegible] at 11¼c.; Powdered at 11¼c.; [illegible] 10c.@11¼c.; A's at 10⅝c.@10⅞c. [illegible] The movements in Raw [illegible] have been summed up as follows:

	Hhds.	Bxs.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock Sept. 1, 1874	118,871	89,550	67,924	565
Receipts since Sept. 1	9,568	18,559	9,480	212
Total	128,439	108,109	77,404	777
Sales since Sept. 1	29,379	25,675	42,499	132
Stock Sept. 17, '74	99,060	82,434	34,905	645
Stock Sept. 17, '73	85,414	50,846	302,395	4,493

TALLOW—Has been purchased to the extent of 276,[illegible] at [illegible] for about fair to strictly prime; [illegible] Stearine held at 17c.@18c. for City, [illegible] but inactive.

WHISKY—Steady at $1 04 ℘ gallon. Sales, 335 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market has been fairly active in the way of Grain engagements on berth, chiefly by steam at lower rates for Liverpool, but at [illegible] figures for other ports. There has been [illegible] business reported in the line of general [illegible] quotations. Offerings of Produce [illegible] very limited as a rule. The char[illegible] has been moderate, with the main in[illegible] relating to the Grain, Petroleum, and [illegible] former rates. To Liverpool, by [illegible] 150 bales of Cotton, and 8,000 bushels of Corn, and 3,000 bushels of [illegible] (late last evening.) [illegible] Tobacco at 22s. 6d.; 30 tons of [illegible] Resin at 1s. 9d.; 200 bales [illegible] 53 bales of Hair at 25s.; 50 hhds. [illegible] To London, by steam, 32,000 [illegible] 150 bales of Hops at ¾d.; 500 [illegible] And by sail, 25 hhds. Tobacco at [illegible] steam, 48,000 bushels Grain at [illegible] steam, 150 bales Hops at ¾d.; [illegible] 250 bbls. Bacon at 25s.@30s. To [illegible] bushels Wheat at 7d. The [illegible] Norwegian bark, hence direct [illegible] with 3,200 quarters Grain at 4[illegible] [illegible] hence to Cork direct, with [illegible] one-third in bags, at 4s. 6d.; a [illegible] hence to London with full [illegible] at 17s. 6d.; an Italian brig, [illegible] with 7,700 cases of Refined [illegible] £10 gratuity, with privilege of [illegible] British schooner, from Philadel[illegible] orders to the Mediterranean, with [illegible] at 4s. 9d., privilege of [illegible] the Adriatic at 5s. 3d.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 17.—Cattle—Receipts [illegible]

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—Flour steady. Wheat firm and in fair demand; No. 1 Spring, $1 04; [illegible]

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 17.—Flour steady for low grades. [illegible]

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 17.—Lake and Rail Imports for the last twenty-four hours—5,000 bbls. Flour, 202,391 bushels Wheat, [illegible]

BALTIMORE, Sept. 17.—Flour dull; Rio brands held higher; [illegible]

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 17.—Flour in good demand and prices unchanged. [illegible]

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 17.—Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged at $1 05. Corn quiet and unchanged at 70c.@74c. [illegible]

CINCINNATI, Sept. 17.—Flour firm and in fair demand; Family, $5 35@$5 [illegible]

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 17.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and [illegible]

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17.—Petroleum—Refined, 11¾c.@11⅞c.; Crude, in [illegible]

TOLEDO, Sept. 17.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat quiet and unchanged. [illegible]

MEMPHIS, Sept. 17.—Flour quiet and unchanged at $4@$7 50. [illegible]

DETROIT, Sept. 17.—Wheat steady; Extra, [illegible] No. 1 White, $1 15¾; Amber Michigan, [illegible]

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 17.—Wheat dull and nominally steady. [illegible]

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 17.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 31c. Resin firm; $1 90 [illegible] $2 25 for Virgin. Tar, unsettled, at $1 [illegible]

THE COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, Sept. 17.—Cotton steady; moderate demand; Middling, 15¼c.; Low Middling, 14¾c.; Good Ordinary, 13¾c.; net receipts, [illegible] bales; sales, 435 bales; stock, 10,031 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 17.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15¾c.; Low Middling, 15¼c.; Good Ordinary, [illegible] net receipts, 1,261 bales; gross, 1,333 bales; [illegible] 300 bales; last evening, 100 bales; stock, 17,477 bales.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 17.—Cotton steady; Middling, 15c.; Low Middling, 14⅝c.; Good Ordinary, [illegible] receipts, 719 bales; gross, 719 bales; [illegible] stock, 8,354 bales.

MOBILE, Sept. 17.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling, 15c.; net receipts, 340 bales; exports, coastwise, 591 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 5,468 bales.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 17.—Cotton easier; Middling, 15c.; net receipts, 488 bales; exports, coastwise, [illegible] bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 5,239 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 17—12:30 P. M.—United States Bonds—New Fives, 104½. Erie Railway Shares, 34½; do., preferred, 52.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 32¼; New-York Central, 96⅞. Paris dispatches quote Rentes [illegible]

5 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 32@32[illegible]

PARIS, Sept. 17—P. M.—The specie in the Bank of France has decreased 67,000f. during the week. Rentes, 63f. 70c.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 17.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 98½.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 17—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steady; Middling Uplands, 8d.; Middling Orleans, 8¼d.; sales, 15,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export. The total sales yesterday were 10,000 bales, 5,000 bales of which were sold after the close of the market. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable September, at 7⅞d.; sales of shipments of new crop on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, at 8d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable September, at 7 13-16d.; sales of shipments of new crop, on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, at 8 1-16d. Breadstuffs—[illegible] is quiet.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 7,300 bales were American.

3:30 P. M.—The Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £121,000 during the past week. The amount of Bullion gone into the bank on balance to-day is £5,000. The proportion of the Bank reserve to liability, which last week was 48⅞ ℘ cent., is now 49¾ ℘ cent.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable September, at 7⅞d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable [illegible] at 8 3-16d.; sales of shipments of new crop on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below [illegible] Middling, at 8 3-16d. Breadstuffs—Corn, [illegible] ℘ quarter. Provisions—Lard, 56s. 3d. [illegible]

LONDON, Sept. 17.—Tallow, 41s. 3d. [illegible] Refined Petroleum, 9d. ℘ gallon. Sugar, No. 12 [illegible] ℘ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, on the spot, 25s. 3d.@25s. 6d. for do. afloat.

ANTWERP, Sept. 17.—Petroleum, 28f. for [illegible] American.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES
AND
MLLE. DE JANON

Will reopen their school for young ladies and children on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. A punctual attendance of their pupils is respectfully requested without further notice.

They will continue their experiment of a Kindergarten in connection with their school at No. 7 Gramercy Park, to reopen Oct. 1, under the charge of Mme. Kriege and her daughter, with a class for training Kindergarteners, to commence Nov. 1.

They design having also a class for boys, who will be taught some of the "occupations" of the Kindergarten, and gymnastics, with reading, writing, arithmetic, and objects lessons.

Applications for the school and Kindergarten and boys' class to be made personally, or by letter, No. 10 Gramercy Park.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL,

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.

Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D., Rector.

NO. 21 WEST 32D ST.

Opening services of the Autumn Term at 10 A. M. WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

The Infant Department, for little girls and boys, will have special attention given to it.

Dr. Irving's special class in English Literature, with readings from the best authors, for ladies who have finished their studies, but would like to avail themselves of the advantages of such a course, will begin on the second Thursday in November, and continue until the middle of May.

The course this Winter will commence with the writers of the time of Queen Anne.

For circulars or information apply to the Rector, No. 21 West 32d st.

MOUNT WASHINGTON
(NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE)
Collegiate Institute,

GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,

Offers superior educational advantages and the accommodations of a delightful home; location unsurpassed for healthfulness and rural beauty. Boarding pupils limited to thirty. A few vacancies.
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MME. C. MEARS,
ASSISTED BY MLLE. L. SEE,

No. 222 Madison av., New-York, English, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874. Mme. Mears will be at home Sept. 1.

SEABURY SEMINARY,

No. 125 West 42d st., near Reservoir Park, commences Sept. 21, the eighth successful year. A thorough English and French school for young ladies and children. Also, a separate school for boys' under the immediate charge of a clergyman. Three departments—Senior, Junior, and kindergarten. Modern and ancient languages, drawing, painting, and music taught by Professors. Highest references. Apply to Mrs. FROST, No. 125 West 42d st., New-York.

MISS COMSTOCK,
NOS. 32 AND 34 WEST 40TH ST.,
RESERVOIR PARK.

English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 23. Boarding pupils limited to sixteen. Application may be made personally or by letter.

A FULL KINDERGARTEN METHOD FOR LITTLE CHILDREN.

MRS. KRAUS-BOELTE AND PROF. KRAUS,
Formerly of No. 7 Gramercy Park, will open their KINDERGARTEN and intermediate class Oct. 1, and training class for kindergartners Nov. 2, in beautiful spacious apartments opposite the new Cathedral, between Madison and 5th avs., at No. 26 East 50th st., (D'Aert's Institute.) In the intermediate class Froebel's ideas will be continued and extended and more completely realized.

C. M. HARRISON. REV. M. MAURY.

NEW-YORK POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL—One of the best institutions in the City; prepares for business or college. Location, No. 77 West 44th st., reopens Sept. 21, 1874.

References:
Right Rev. H. Potter, D. D., LL. D.; Howard Crosby, D. D., LL. D.; F. A. P. Barnard, D. D., LL. D.; A. S. Webb, LL. D.; H. Drisler, LL. D.; Hon. Hamilton Fish.

COTTAGE HILL, TARRYTOWN ON HUDSON, AN English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. The 18th year begins Sept. 23. Best advantages of home and European schools. Beautiful grounds and river scenery. Address Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, A. M., Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 1 Winthrop place, (one block from New-York University;) the thirty-eighth year begins Sept. 14th; primary, commercial, and classical departments.
M. M. HOBBY, C. A. NORTHROP, Principals.

MISS WHITCOMB, 82 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above for circular. Superior advantages for young ladies from abroad.

KINDERGARTEN REMOVED TO NO. 44 East 43d st.—Will reopen Sept. 23; all the Froebel occupations taught in the best manner; training class for mothers and teachers reopens Sept. 9; terms moderate. Miss E. M. COE, Principal.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE.—NO. 805 Broadway, corner 11th st.; individual instruction; students can enter at any time during the year with equal advantage. Call or send for circular.
S. S. PACKARD & CO.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS
Will reopen her French, German, and English Day-school for Young Ladies and Children, at No. 23 West 48th st., on MONDAY, Sept. 28. Particular attention paid to the German language.

MISS MEEKER'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 21,
At No. 56 Washington st., Norwich, Conn.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE,
NO. 59 WEST 42D ST.,
RESERVOIR PARK.
English, French, German, Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children; will reopen Sept. 28.

TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.
IRVING INSTITUTE, for boys and young gentlemen. Session opens Sept. 14. For circulars address
ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

CHAPPAQUA MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE—A Boarding-school for both sexes, under the care of the Society of Friends. Fall term begins 9th month 7th.
Address S. C. COLLINS, Principal,
Chappaqua, N. Y.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S CLASSICAL SCHOOL reopens Sept. 21, at No. 1,193 Broadway. Circulars at THOMSON'S, and CARTER'S, Nos. 1,107, 530, and 1,269 Broadway.

DR. BERTHET'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Boys—French, English, Classical, and Mathematical—opens Sept. 21. No. 52 West 54th st. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 812 Broadway.

MRS. WILLIAMES, NO. 26 WEST 39TH ST., will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

THE MISSES DOREMUS
Will reopen their Day School, THURSDAY, Sept. 24, at No. 47 East 21st st.

THE MISSES PERKINS REOPEN THEIR school for girls and their Kindergarten, at No. 116 Waverley place, Sept. 30. For circulars apply to the above address.

DR. J. SACHS' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE for boys, No. 101 West 45th st., corner 6th av., re-opens Sept. 14. Thorough courses of instruction. Circulars at rooms.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE, A BOARDing and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 16, 1874. Apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 North Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will re-open their English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 148 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

MISS VAN WAGENEN
will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at No. 13 East 49th st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

MRS. N. H. GILLET WILL OPEN A BOARDING and day school, for young ladies and children, on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, at Orange, N. J.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day Schoool for young ladies and children, 352 West 20th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 16.

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, A FIRST-CLASS Boarding School for Boys, South Amboy, N. J., reopens Sept. 14. Board and tuition, $200 to $250.
J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
☞ Fun's over; study begins. ☜
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

PROF. ROUSSEL'S FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTItute for Boys, corner Broadway and 45th st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 14.

OSSINING INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—School year will begin Sept 21. For prospectus address S. M. VAN VLECK, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MISS C. E. FERRIS, NO. 108 EAST 12TH ST., will reopen her School for Young Ladies and Children, TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

PARENTS WILL FIND A SCHOOL AND HOME where their sons may receive the best of care and instruction at Rev. E. B. EMERSON'S, Stratford, Conn.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies and children, No. 7 East 42d st., New-York, will reopen Oct. 1.

MACGREGOR HALL.
A family school for girls. Flushing, Long Island.
M. MACGREGOR, Principal.

NOW, BOYS, FOR WORK.
Sept. 21, Lyric Hall, 6th av., between 41st and 42d sts.
MISS M. W. WARREN.

MR. CORNWALL'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND young gentlemen advanced in study, No. 1,267 Broadway, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 21.

COUNTRY HOME AND SCHOOL FOR SMALL boys; number limited. For circulars, with references, address ISA PENFIELD, Stepney Depot, Conn.

KINDERGARTEN.—MISS ISABEL S. MOORE will reopen Sept. 29, in Sunday-school-room of New Jerusalem Church No. 114 East 35th st.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL School for Boys, 1,267 Broadway, reopens Sept. 23.

A HARVARD GRADUATE WISHES ONE OR two evening pupils. Address A. Z., Box No. 179 Times Office.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,
No. 108 West 59th st.

on Central Park, near 6th av. Boarding and Day School primary department. Pupils prepared for Business, College, West Point, Annapolis, Scientific Schools. Independent department for College preparation for Harvard, Yale, &c. Modern languages, French, German, Spanish, taught and spoken. Large gymnasium. New building unsurpassed for location and ventilation. Fire-proof stairs, &c.

LESSONS RESUMED ON SEPT. 14.
BIBLE, THE CORNER-STONE OF THE SCHOOL.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

M. W. Lyon's
Collegiate Institute,

NO. 5 EAST 22D ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY.
OPENS SEPT. 21, NINETEENTH YEAR.

Rooms—Superior. **Supervision**—Personal.
Assistants—Experienced. **Teaching**—Thorough.
Government—Kindly. **Pupils**—Manly.
Patrons—Of from 5 to 18 years' connection:

H. M. Alexander, John Brooks, Dr. S. T. Hubbard,
Jno. Auchincloss, Adam T. Bruce, John L. Melcher,
John Adriance, Benjamin Curtis, Orson D. Munn,
Jas. B. Adriance, Henry Day, Wm. H. Osborn,
Dr. Ed. G. Bartlett, Jas. H. Goadby, James Somerville
John S. Boyd, Parker Handy, Homer H. Stuart.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.
Founded A. D. 1820.

Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Principal, No. 79 West 52d st., corner 6th av., (late No. 101 West 14th st.) Boys prepared for college or business. A primary department. The fifty-fifth school year begins MONDAY, Sept. 21, 1874. Circulars furnished on application. School-rooms open for inspection and for classifying new pupils from 2 to 5 P. M., Sept. 14 to 19.

MRS. & MISS STEERS'
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children
No. 12 East 47th st.,
Between 5th and Madison avs., New-York,
and also the new branch at
Washington Heights, Boulevard, 152d st.,
will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, 1874.
An early attendance is specially requested.
School carriage in attendance for No. 12 East 47th st.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.
TARRYTOWN-ON-THE-HUDSON.
A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The course of instruction embraces classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies, and natural science, music, drawing, and elocution, military drill, gymnasium, &c.
Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL,
No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st.,
For the Schools of Science, Technology, Mines, &c.,
Reopens Sept. 21

Elementary Class for boys from eight upwards.
SPECIAL TWO YEARS' COURSE IN ARCHITECTURE.
CLASSES IN DRAWING, free hand, linear, &c.
A. COLIN, M. E.,
Late Engineer Corps, U. S. N., and Prof. Naval Academy.

MISS HINSDALE,
assisted by Dr. George S. Blackie, of the Universities of Edinburgh and Bonn, will reopen her English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, (formerly Mrs. Macaulay's,) Nos. 275 and 277 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

A Kindergarten for little girls and boys will be opened in connection with the school.

MERVIEW FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND GERman Home Academy for Young Ladies, and Conservatory of Music, Babylon, Long Island.—French and German spoken in the house; location healthy; terms, $280 per annum.

Miss ADELAIDE GANNON, Principal, assisted in the Musical Department by Miss LOUISE ECKSTEIN, the celebrated pianiste, from London. School will reopen Sept. 17.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S
French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies' NO. 36 EAST 35TH ST., (formerly No. 42 Avenue Du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above until the first week in September, when Mlles. CHARBONNIER will be at their house in New-York.

MRS. BLEECKER'S
HOME BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Will reopen Sept. 28, 1874.
NO. 20 EAST 47TH ST.
FRENCH AND GERMAN Resident Governesses.
MRS. J. V. B. BLEECKER, MISS PEGRAM.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
School year will open Sept. 16.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

MISS AYRES'
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
will reopen at No. 15 WEST 42d st., NEAR 5th av.,
NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

CORNWALL HEIGHTS SCHOOL.—CORNwall-on-the-Hudson, N. Y. "Happy Home for Boys." Mountain tramps and trapping. Each department under an able and experienced instructor. Will reopen Sept. 16. OREN COBB, A. M., Principal.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE—PORT CHESter, Westchester County, N. Y.—A boarding school for ten boys. O. Winthrop Starr, Principal. Situation beautiful; play ground 4½ acres; instruction thorough; references first class; experience, 19 years; $400 per annum.

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—MISS VEDDER will succeed Miss WHITTEMORE in her School for Young Ladies and Children; course of instruction and corps of teachers will remain the same. Reopens Sept. 15.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE—A BOARDing and Day School for boys, No. 58 Park av., between 37th and 38th sts., commences its eleventh year, Sept. 21. Boarders limited to four; day scholars to fifty. Circulars sent on application.
JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY FOR BOYS AND GIRLS, RUTHERFORD PLACE AND 16TH ST.—Commences its fourteenth year, ninth month, eight, 1874; superior location; advantages excellent; terms moderate. Apply at Seminary for catalogue.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL BE REopened Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st. Terms from $100 to $300. A few boarders taken. Circulars at G. P. Putnam's Sons, corner 23d st. and 4th av., and at the school. Carpentry taught. Outdoor classes organized.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'SENGLISH, FRENCH and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., New-York. Exercises for the next year will begin at 9 A. M. Oct. 1, when all pupils should be present. New scholars will report Sept. 29, when teachers will class them.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction. Healthful and beautiful location. One of the most carefully-conducted and best-sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

GERMAN-AMERICAN PRIVATE AND boarding school and Conservatory of Music, No. 336 West 29th st., New-York. Connected with this institution is a Kindergarten. Send for circulars. P. W. MOELLER, Principal.

FEZANDIE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEmen, No. 37 West 33d st., New-York.—Reopening on Sept. 15; complete studies. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 7.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Nos. 136, 138, and 140 Montague st., Brooklyn, N. Y., opens Sept. 23, 1874.
CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS OF THE Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th av., first house from Washington square, on MONDAY, the 28th of September, 1874.

MISS. BURGESS
WILL REOPEN her English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children Sept. 23, at No. 108 West 47th st.

THE MISSES LANE'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 49 West 48th st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. A separate class for little boys.

MISS CRUTTENDEN, ASSISTED BY COMPEtent instructors, will re-open, on Sept. 28, her school for young ladies and children, at No. 39 West 35th st.

MISS BALLOW'S
English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 24 East 22d st.
Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

NEWPORT, R. I.—HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Preparation for Harvard and other Colleges, and for business; German and French taught; commences, Sept. 15. Address H. H. FAY, or J. R. LESLIE, Principals.

MISS ARROWSMITH, NO. 321 2D AV., BEtween 18th and 19th sts., will reopen her boarding and day school for young ladies and children, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above for circular.

MISS MASON WILL RESUME HER HOME classes for young ladies and children on Oct. 1, at No. 113 West 44th st.

MLLE. TARDIVEL, 25 West 46th st., N. Y., reopens her French, English, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, Sept. 17.

HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, WITH THOROugh instruction and care, will reopen Sept. 18. Address Miss CHAPIN, No. 58 West 33d st.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N.Y.—Students received any time before Oct. 20.
GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 17, 1874.

A GRADUATE OF YALE, WITH HIGHEST CITY reference, desires private pupils; preparing for college a specialty. Address YALE, Box No. 187 Times Office.

CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AND private instruction. Circulars sent.
THOMAS R. ASH, No. 17 East 16th st.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL, NO 30 East 28th st., will reopen Sept. 22.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

NEWBURG, N. Y.—MISS E. J. MACKIE'S FAMily School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 17, 1874.

MR. HAMMOND'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 692 6th av., (Reservoir Park, South,) will open Sept. 21.

NAZARETH HALL.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG BOYS, 358 LEXINGTON av., between 40th and 41st sts., will reopen Sept. 21.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 229 EAST 19th st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

$300 FOR 50 WEEKS—INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Boys. E. HINDS, Hempsted, Long Island.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—52 weeks, $273. No extras. S. C. Shortlidge, A. M., (Harvard,) Kennett square, Pa.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA
No. 333 4th av., between 24th and 25th sts.
GRAMMAR
111th year begins MONDAY, Sept. 14.
SCHOOL.

Principals { Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B.
B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

Complete in all departments. Circulars containing full particulars at Putnam's and the School.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON AV.,
BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.,
Reopens Monday, Sept. 7.

This school prepares its pupils for the counting-house and for admission to Columbia, Yale, Harvard, Princeton, &c., and to the School of Mines.

Its twenty-first annual circular contains full particulars of the studies pursued in its Primary, English, Classical, and French departments.

It also contains the names of pupils, past and present, over twelve hundred in number, many of whom are actively and prominently engaged in mercantile or professional life in this City, and are the references which the school offers to the public.

Charlier Institute
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
NO. 167 MADISON AV.

This DAY SCHOOL will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Thorough and complete English course; French, German, light gymnastics, lectures on scientific subjects, drawing, sewing, &c.
MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER,
Principals.

N.B.—The Belles-Lettres Class will also begin Sept. 23. Special attention given to English literature.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 31 West 52d st., near 5th av. and Central Park, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. A thorough and graduated English course, with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Home comforts and home privileges are the distinguishing features of this school.
MUSICAL DEPARTMENT
under the direction of
PROF. S. B. MILLS.
A KINDERGARTEN is attached to the school.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
NO. 620 5TH AV.
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children
Sixteenth year commences Sept. 28.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. GARRETSON'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
will reopen at
NO. 52 WEST 47TH ST., NEW-YORK,
on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—SCHOLASTIC EXERcises will be resumed in this Institution on MONDAY, the 5th day of October. Candidates for admission will be received at the College, between 49th and 50th sts., and Madison and 4th avs., on FRIDAY, Oct. 2, at 9:30 o'clock A. M. Members of the College classes having conditions to fulfill will present themselves on SATURDAY, Oct. 3, at the same hour.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE—SCHOOL OF MINES.—Applicants for admission to the School of Mines for the ensuing year, are requested to report themselves at the Registrar's office, in the School Buildings, on the College grounds, between 49th and 50th sts., and Madison and 4th avs., on TUESDAY, Sept. 29, at 9:30 A. M. Exercises will commence on MONDAY, Oct. 5.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
The twenty-ninth year will begin Sept. 16, 1874. The boarding department affords a pleasant home for young ladies from abroad.
For particulars address
A. CRITTENDEN, Ph .D., Principal.

MADAME O. da SILVA
AND
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S
(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 28. Application may be made personally or by letter as above.

BOYS' SCHOOL.
MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NO. 106 WEST 42D ST., (Reservoir Park.)
Second year commences Sept. 24, 1874.
Only eight boarding pupils received.
Hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS
at
NOS. 539, 541, and 543 5TH AV.,
OPENS SEPT. 21.
Thorough instruction guaranteed and a complete preparation for Business, Scientific School, or College.
E. A. GIBBENS. D. BEACH, Jr.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
$300 a year pays for board, tuition, &c., in this well-known institution. Advantages equal to the best.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

MISS JAUDON'S
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 31st., (house next the church,) will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 24. Her
KINDERGARTEN
will enter on its third year on the same day.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.
The preparatory school of Mr. WM. W. NEWELL, formerly instructor in Harvard, is limited to about ten pupils. Reference to parents of scholars: Lucius Tuckerman, Esq., Cyrus W. Field, Esq., Governeur M. Ogden, Esq., &c., also to Prof. Child, Prof. Lane, &c., Cambridge. Address 115 East 26th st., (formerly 129 East 24th st.

MME. LESPINASSE'S
Fort Washington French Institute for young ladies reopens Sept. 21. French the language of the school. Circulars at Lespinasse & Friedman's, 3 Pine st., Carleton's, Fifth Avenue Hotel, Brentano's, 33 Union square.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 32 West 18th st., will open on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—AN English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, languages, and music. Reopens Sept. 16.
Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

THE MISSES HAYWARD'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 523 Monroe av., near Jefferson Park, Elizabeth, N. J., re-opens Sept. 16. Boarding pupils limited to five, to whom every home comfort and care will be extended. Apply by letter, or personally, as above.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 1,193 Broadway, open day and evening for business education. This Institution received the first premium for penmanship at the American Institute.

MISS DU VERNET, ASSISTED BY COMPETENT masters, will reopen her boarding and day school for boys under fifteen at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE WILL REopen Sept. 23, 1874.—A limited number of boarders accommodated. For circulars, address J. IRVING BURNS, Esq., Treasurer, No. 489 5th av., or CHAS. F. DEEMS, D. D., President, Church of the Strangers.

NEW-YORK NORMAL CONSERVATORY.
No. 28 East 14th st., near Union square.
Superior instruction in singing, piano music, harmony, and modern languages.
FRANCIS A. GERLACH, Director.

MISS PERINE.
No. 34 East 74th st., Central Park, (formerly No. 106 East 38th st.,) will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children Sept. 23.

SOUTH JERSEY INSTITUTE, BRIDGETON, N. J.—First-class school for both sexes. Location delightful and healthy; climate mild. Building brick; heated by steam; lighted by gas: hot and cold water. Railroads and telegraphs. Commences Sept. 2. Send for catalogue. H. K. TRASK, Principal.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTItute, New-Haven, Conn.—Fortieth year. Preparatory to college, the scientific schools, or business, with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, &c. Catalogues sent on application. WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

GIRARD INSTITUTE BOARDING AND DAY school for young gentlemen and children, No. 35 East 62d st., near Central Park, which is the playground of the school, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 21. Terms moderate. No extras. Prospectus sent by mail.
Prof. PAUL E. GIRARD.

MAPLE HALL INSTITUTE—A BOARDING and Day School for Boys, Jamaica, Long Island EMILE VIBNOT, A. M., Principal; collegiate, scientific and business courses; French and German; French, the language of the family; terms, $400; five day boarders, $350; music the only extra. Opens Sept. 15

ABINGDON BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children.—Male department separate. Thorough grounding in English and practical branches. Also preparation in collegiate studies and for business. Interview or circular at Class Rooms, No. 275 West 11th st., New-York.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, Downingtown, Chester Co., Pa.—Easy of access, homelike, and thorough in instruction. Terms reasonable. Send for circular. F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE FOR Boys, Madison, N. J. JAS. SHIER, M. A., Principal.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J., for boys. Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

ART SCHOOL.—ELUCIDATIVE GEMS, 50 CENTS. Circulars free. WOOD'S Art Parlors, Rochester, N. Y.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, will reopen Sept. 16.

$360 PER YEAR, NO EXTRAS.—SUPERIOR advantages, Amenia (N. Y.) Seminary.

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. APPLY to Miss ELIZABETH WHEELER, Stratford, Conn.

MISS S. M. ROGERS' SCHOOL WILL REopen Sept. 21. Lexington av., south-east corner of 37th st.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack N. Y. Opens Sept. 7. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL,
No. 1,214 Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 21.

MISS CONOVER WILL REOPEN HER HOME Boarding School for Children, Old Bridge, N. J., Sept. 17.

MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Girls, No. 111 West 44th st. Reopens Sept. 21.

INSTRUCTION.

COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.
S. A. FARRAND and D. S. EVERSON, Principals.
No. 729 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park.
Reopens Sept. 23.

GREAT PAINS ARE TAKEN TO TEACH BOYS HOW TO STUDY. THE PRINCIPALS DEVOTE THEIR WHOLE TIME TO GIVING PERSONAL INSTRUCTION. Among their patrons are:

T. S. Hastings, D. D., G. L. Prentiss, D. D.,
Howard Crosby, D. D., H. E. Montgomery, D. D.,
T. Gallaudet, D. D., Prof. H. B. Smith, D. D.,
J. O. Murray, D. D., Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, D. D.,
E. H. Chapin, D. D., Prof C. Short, LL. D.,
H. D. Ganse, D. D., Prof. C. A. Joy, Ph. D.

WANTED—PUPILS FITTING FOR COLLEGE, BY a Harvard graduate and experienced tutor. Address "70," Box No. 25 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.
The seventeenth annual term of this institution commences at No. 8 Great Jones st., in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, 1874.
Graduates of the Law School are admitted to practice in all the courts of the State.
For catalogues, &c., apply to
THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
AUG. 7, 1874. Professor of Municipal Law.

LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The seventeenth annual session begins Oct. 5 next. Commencement is on May 14, 1875. The degree entitles to admission to the Bar. For circulars, &c., apply to W. R. MARTIN, Esq., No. 141 Broadway, or D. R. JAQUES, Secretary of Faculty, No. 25 Chambers st.

TEACHERS.

A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF AN EASTern college, desires a position as tutor in a private family; has large experience and can give the best of City reference. Address for one week COLLEGIAN, Post Office Box No. 4,118.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS,
SQUARE and UPRIGHT, *are the best made. The touch elastic, the tone powerful, pure and even through the entire scale, yet mellow and sweet.* **WATERS' Concerto ORGANS** *cannot be excelled in tone or beauty; they defy competition. The concerto stop is a fine imitation of the human voice.* **All** *are warranted for* **6 years. PRICES EXTREMELY LOW** *for cash or part cash, and balance in monthly or quarterly payments.* **Second-hand instruments taken in exchange** *for new; also, for sale at great bargains.* **AGENTS WANTED** *in every county in the* **United States. A liberal discount** *to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.* **Illustrated Catalogues mailed. HORACE WATERS & SON. 481 Broadway, New-York. P. O. Box 3,567.**

UPRIGHT PIANOS.
A LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT
FOR SALE OR RENT AT
OUVRIER & SON'S, MANUFACTURERS,
No. 27 West 13th st.,
Between 5th and 6th avs.

THE MISSES SLOMAN, PROFESSORS OF singing, piano, and harp, will resume their instruction on Sept. 14. Residence No. 63 West 35th st. Erard harp for sale, also Alexandre organ.

$15.—A LADY TEACHER OF THE PIANO, experienced and particular with beginners, desires some scholars; first-class references. Address L. M., Box No. 117 Times Office.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF SECOND-HAND pianos, of our own and other makes, for sale and to rent. WM. KNABE & CO., No. 112 5th av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHLORODYNE.—THE MOST WONDERFUL REMedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids. Beware of spurious imitations of Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the original and only genuine; the best, safest, and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhea, Colic, Cramp, Neuralgia.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered. To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65 cents, $1 40, and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, London. Agents in New-York, W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO. and J. C WELLS.

FIFTH AVENUE LAUNDRY,
No. 178 5th av.
Ladies' and gentlemen's work done in the best style, and at shortest notice. Contracts made by the week or month. All orders promptly attended to.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
at No. 335 Pearl st.
All articles at the lowest factory prices.
JOHN K. HOPPEL, manufacturer and importer.

GREEN-WOOD CEMETERY—LOT FOR SALE, situated in old part near Candee monument; cheap if sold at once. Address C. H. H., Post Office Box No. 1,813, New-York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB MILLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of F. G. Smedley, Esq., No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the seventeenth day of March next. Dated New-York, the fourteenth day of August, 1874.

CHARLES H. MILLER, }
HENRY E. CRAMPTON, } Executors.
FREDERIC G. SMEDLEY, }

a11-1aw6mF.*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLOTTE BRINCKERHOFF, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No 52 Wall st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of October next.—Dated New-York the 2d day of April, 1874. The New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, Administrators, with the will annexed, by HENRY PARISH, President.

ap4-1aw6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WM. ARCHDALL O'DOHERTY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 64 Liberty street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of December next.—New-York, the 4th day of June, 1874.
JOHN SUTHERLAND, Executor, &c.

ju5-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM PAYNE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of A. W. Speir, No. 49 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of March, 1874.
JEMIMA PAYNE,
Executrix.

mh27-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JUANA DEACON DE MADEN, late of the City of Cardenas, Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 44 South street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the 27th day of August, 1874. LAWRENCE TURNURE,
Administrator, with the will annexed.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Proctors for Administrator, No. 49 Wall st. au28-1aw6mF*

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF OWEN T. COFfin, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM E. BERRIEN, late of the town of West Farms, in said county, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned administrator, of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of the said deceased, at his place of transacting business, No. 102 South Fifth avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March, A. D. 1875.—Dated this 18th day of August, A. D. 1874.
RICHARD P. BERRIEN, Administrator.

au21-1awtf 26F*

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 16th day of September, A. D. 1874, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of DANIEL JACKSON, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the fifth day of October, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M.
OLIVER FISKE,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH R. FERRER, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Joseph R. Ferrer in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the thirtieth day of October, 1874, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esquire, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. And take notice that second and third meetings of the creditors of said bankrupt, under the 27th and 28th sections of said act, will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the tenth day of September, 1874.
GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of FRANCIS McCORMICK, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 29th day of September, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., before the said Court at Trenton, New-Jersey, and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. R. C. BELVILLE, Clerk.
s11-1aw3wF*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—DIStrict of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—District of New-Jersey, ss.—At the City of Newark, the 31st day of August, 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of GEORGE H. WATSON and ADELBERT B. TWITCHELL, of the City of Newark, and County of Essex, in the State of New-Jersey, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon petition of creditors by the District Court of said district. A. ELMER COEY, Assignee,
s11-1aw3wF* New-Providence, N. J.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
*Cuba, Wed'day, Sept. 16	Batavia, Saturday, Oct. 3
Parthia, Saturday, Sept. 19	Abyssinia, Wed.. Oct. 7
*Scotia, Wed'day, Sept. 23	China, Saturday. Oct. 10
Calabria, Sat'day, Sept. 26	*Russia, Wed'day, Oct. 14
Algeria, Wed'day, Sept. 30	Java, Saturday, Oct. 17

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP PARTHIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 10:30 A. M., on SATURDAY, 19th September. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
BRITANNIC.............SATURDAY, Sept. 19, at 11 A. M.
CELTIC.................SATURDAY, Sept. 26, at 3 P. M.
OCEANIC................SATURDAY, Oct. 3, at 11 A. M.
REPUBLIC...............SATURDAY, Oct. 10, at 3 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:
GLAMORGAN.....................Sept. 26
PEMBROKE.....................

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.
First Cabin...............$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin...............$55 currency
Steerage...................$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff..........$33
Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents.
No. 17 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY,

From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

Bolivia, Saturday..Sept. 19	Ethiopia, Saturday, Oct. 10
Elysia, Saturday...Sept. 26	California, Saturday.Oct. 17
Victoria, Saturday..Oct. 3	Utopia, Saturday....Oct. 24

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST.

Cabin, $65 to $80, according to accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates.

INTERMEDIATE, $35. STEERAGE, $25.

Or as low as any other first-class line.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Send for circular, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:
STATE OF INDIANA..........Wednesday, Sept. 23
STATE OF GEORGIA..........Wednesday, Sept. 30
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Wednesday, Oct. 7
STATE OF FLORIDA..........Wednesday, Oct. 14
STATE OF NEVADA...........Wednesday, Oct. 21

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway. Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS, DANRE..............Saturday..Sept. 19
PEREIRE, SURMONT...................Saturday..Oct. 3
ST. LAURENT, LACHESNEZ.............Saturday..Oct. 17

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75......Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

STEAMER VILLE DE PARIS, FOR BREST and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton st., on SATURDAY, Sept. 19, at 11 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 10 o'clock.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:
WYOMING, Capt. BEDDOE............Sept. 22, 2:30 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE...............Sept. 29, 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. FORSYTH..............Oct. 6, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN..........Oct. 13, 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. JONES............Oct. 20, 1 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS
TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:
GOETHE, Capt. WILSON, Sept. 22.
LESSING, Capt. TOOSBUY, Oct. 6.
from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, $24, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg, $24, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Italy......Sept. 17, 9 A. M.	Erin.......Sept. 26, 3 P. M.
Spain......Sept. 19, 10 A. M.	Egypt......Oct. 3, 11 A. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
HOLLAND.......................Tuesday, Sept. 22, 1 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF MONTREAL.........Saturday, Sept. 19, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.........Saturday, Sept. 26, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, Oct. 3, at 12 M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.........Saturday, Oct. 10, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS............Saturday, Oct. 17, at 10 A. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $90, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and General Office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage Offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE. Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship HOHENZOLLERN, Capt. W. NORDENHOLT, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship DONAU, Capt. H. A. F. NEYNABER, on SATURDAY, Sept. 19.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN:
First cabin..............................$100 gold.
Second cabin.............................60 gold.
Steerage.................................24 currency.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER NO. 43 NORTH RIVER, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Sept. 22.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Sept. 29
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, Oct. 6.
For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 21, 1873.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
(Including all necessaries for the trip:)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100, or $110 currency.
San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.
San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:
CITY OF PANAMA, Capt. ——, Sept. 19, at 12 noon.
COLON, Capt. J. M. Dow, Sept. 26, at 12 M.

And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:
ALASKA.............................Oct. 3
COLORADO...........................Oct. 17
CHINA..............................Oct. 31
CITY OF PEKING.....................Nov. 14

For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.
RUFUS HATCH, H. J. BULLAY,
Managing Director. Superintendent.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY
will dispatch their new and magnificent iron steam-ship
CITY OF PEKING,
5,000 tons burden,
for San Francisco, as above, on SATURDAY, Sept. 26.
RATE OF PASSAGE, $300 CURRENCY.

Clipper freight taken at unusually low rates.
The CITY OF TOKIO, sister ship to the above will follow.

Freight will be received on new pier adjoining Pier No. 42, on and after Monday, Aug. 31.

For rates of passage, freight, or other information, apply at Company's office on wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.
RUFUS HATCH, H. J. BULLAY,
Managing Director. Superintendent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Sept. 19, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Sept. 19, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Sept. 22, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, THURSDAY, Sept. 24, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT
AND
PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
from Pier No. 29 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Saturday, Sept. 19.
CHARLESTON, Capt. JAS. BERRY, Tuesday, Sept. 22.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Thursday, Sept. 24.

Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.
First-class full-powered Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.
For JAMAICA, CARTHAGENA, AND SAVANILLA.
ANDES..............................Sept. 4
For JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA, CARTHAGENA, AND SAVANILLA.
ETNA...............................Sept. 22
For HAYTI, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, AND VENEZUELA.
ATLAS..............................Sept. 15.
CLARIBEL...........................Oct. 9.
First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

FOR HAVANA.
NASSAU, PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line,
Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
CUBA, (Havana and Mexico)......................Sept. 19
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana direct)................Sept. 24
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana via Nassau)............Oct. 1
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)..............Oct. 8
For freight or passage, apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from impositions, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 4 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE.

FOR BOSTON via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER DAILY
(SUNDAYS INCLUDED) at 5 P. M.
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,
Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. H. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro', Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces.

For tickets and staterooms, apply at No. 241 and 529 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.: 3d av. and 125th st.; Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the Pier, and at all principal hotels and ticket-offices in the City.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen. Pass. Agt., O C. S. B. Com.

STONINGTON LINE
FOR NEWPORT AND BOSTON.

The new and magnificent steamer RHODE ISLAND, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, and the elegant steamer NARRAGANSETT, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M., arriving in Boston ahead of all other lines. Tickets for sale at all principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at the offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.
E. A. DE VEAU, L. W. FILKINS,
Freight Agent. Gen'l Pass. Agent.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.

SEA-BIRD,

for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 31 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Tuesday, 15th....6:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 15th..11:00 A. M.
Wed'sday, 16th...7:00 A. M.	Wed'sday, 16th..11:30 A. M.
Thursday, 17th...7:00 A. M.	Thursday, 17th..11:30 A. M.
Friday, 18th.....8:00 A. M.	Friday, 18th.....12:30 P. M.
Saturday, 19th...1:00 P. M.	Monday, 21st.....1:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 22d....11:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 22d.....4:00 P. M.

FOR HARLEM, LANDING AT 11TH ST., Astoria, 84th, 109th st., and 120th st., connecting with boats for High and King's Bridge. Boats leave Peck slip every half hour from 6:50 A. M. until 7 P. M., except 11 A. M., 12:30, and 2 P. M.

N. B.—See time tables where boats land. Sunday boats leave every half hour from 9:30 A. M. until 7:15 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 163 Pierrepont and 4 Court sts., Brooklyn.

ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.—New palace steam-boats leave Fulton Ferry Pier at 6, 7, 7:45, 8:15, 9, 9:45, 10:35, 11:45 A. M.; 1:15, 2:30, 3:15, 4, 4:25, 5:15, 6, 6:20 P. M. See time cards for landings.
SUNDAY BOATS every half hour after 9 A. M.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY—LOW FARE.—Elegant steam-boats daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P. M. From Pier No. 49 North River, foot Leroy st., connecting with railroads for all points north and west.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park, Esopus. Steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN leaves Harrison st. Pier, North River, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad. Fare reduced to 60 cents; excursion tickets, $1.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON, Cozzens', Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton—the MARY POWELL, from Vestry st., Pier No. 39, daily, at 3:30. Tickets in packages at reduced rates.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

STEAMBOATS.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE.—Steam-boats C. Vibbard and Daniel Drew leave foot Vestry st., Pier No. 39, N. R., at 8:30 A. M., and 23d st., (north Erie Ferry) at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga. To Saratoga, $3 20. Round trip, $5 40. To Round Lake, $2 85. Round trip, $4 40.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENdid steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the oil regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton at 7:20 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10 10, 11:30 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. 2 and 4 P. M.

For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A. M. and 9:35 P. M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M.; 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M. Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del. Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

On and after MONDAY, July 13, 1874, the following will be the only authorized offices in New-York City and vicinity for the sale of First and Second Class Tickets over the following lines:

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R., No. 413 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 30th Street Depot, Harlem Depot, and at Westcott's Express Offices, No. 7 Park place, 10th st. and Broadway, and 32d st., near Broadway, New-York, and No. 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.

ERIE RAILWAY, No. 241 Broadway, No. 529 Broadway, No. 957 Broadway, No. 10 Greenwich st., Depot foot Chambers st., Depot foot 23d st., Depot Jersey City, No. 2 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 34 Hudson st., Hoboken.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, No. 8 Battery place, Depot foot Desbrosses st., Depot foot Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD, No. 315 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, Depot foot of Desbrosses st., Depot foot of Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.

C. H. KENDRICK, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. N. Y. C. & H. R. R.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Erie Railway.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Penn. R. R.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent B. & O. R. R.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains August, 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Emigrant train to the West.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Sept. 5, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., special Saratoga Express, reaches Saratoga 9:20 P. M.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK. General Passenger Agent.

THE FLUSHING, NORTH SHORE, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD

Of Long Island. Short route to Babylon and Fire Island. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 6:30, 8:20, 9:35 A. M. and 2, 4, 4:35, 5, 6 P. M. The 9:35 A. M. and 4:35 P. M. are fast Express Trains. For daily trains to Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, Great Neck, and all other stations, see Time Tables. Ferry-boats leave New-York, foot of James slip, East River, thirty minutes, and foot of Thirty-fourth st., East River, fifteen minutes previous to the departure of trains from Hunter's Point. Tickets sold and baggage checked at James slip and Thirty-fourth street offices. Sunday trains leave Hunter's Point for Babylon, Hempstead, and all way stations at 9:15 A. M. and 7 P. M. For Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, and all intermediate stations, at 8:10 A. M. and 12:30, 2:30, 6, 8 P. M. For Great Neck and all intermediate stations at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. The 8:20, 9:35 A. M. and 4:00, 4:35 P. M. trains from Hunter's Point connect with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M, (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED. General Superintendent, New-Haven.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at Newport, R. I., at 4:15 and 8:10 P. M.
THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO ROCKaway Beach every day. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents. The popular Sound steamer AMERICUS, on and after Sept. 8, will make one excursion every day, leaving as follows: West 11th st., North River, at 8:40 A. M.; Barclay st., North River, at 8:50 A. M.; Pier No. 2, North River, at 9 A. M.; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9:30 A. M. Returning, leaves Rockaway Beach at 5 P. M. Fare, 35 cents. Good refreshments on board.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION SALE OF FERRY LEASE.

Sealed bids will be received at the Controller's office to be opened on SATURDAY, Sept. 19, 1874, at 2 P. M., for lease of the ferry from Grand st., New-York, to Grand st., Brooklyn, for five years from Sept. 15, 1874. Full information in advertisement of this date in the City Record. ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.
NEW-YORK, Controller's Office, Sept. 8, 1874.